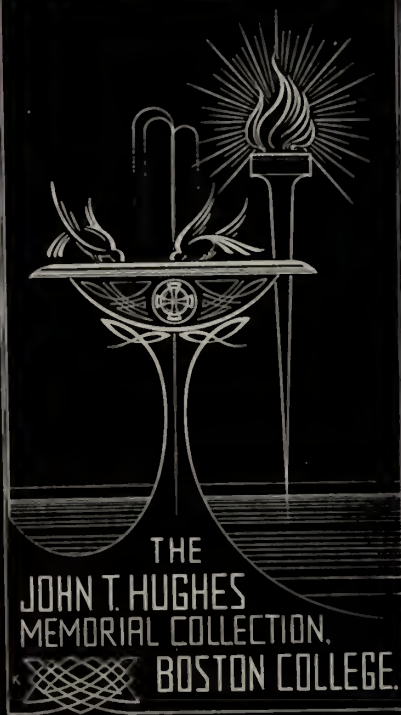
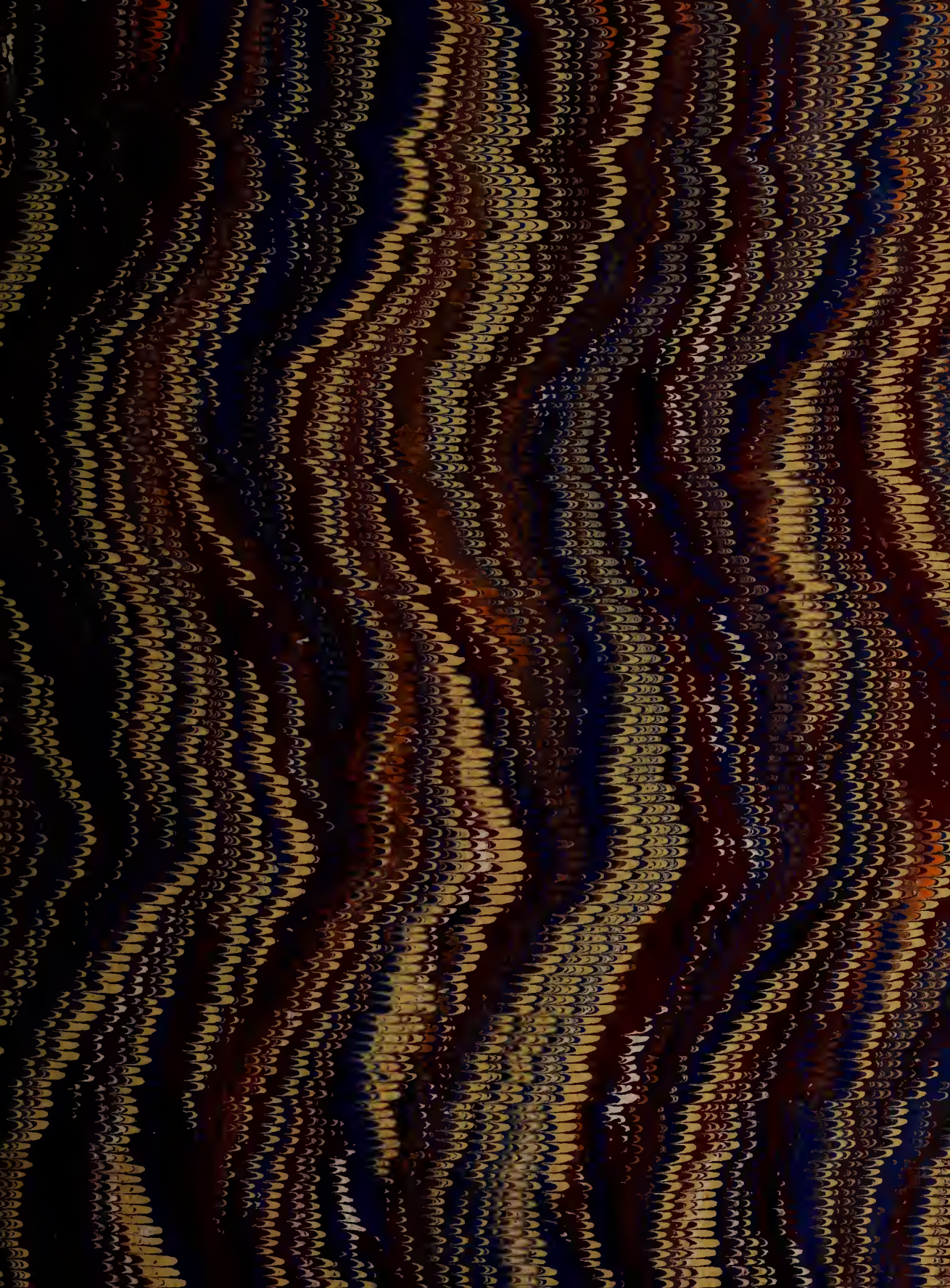


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ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,
BARRISTER AT LAW.

"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus utilitatem nostram gerunt
pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad proponendum commune
periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 22.

SECOND EDITION.

VOL. V.

DUBLIN:

HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., GRAFTON-STREET,
BOOKSELLERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

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ANNAŁA RÍOGHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CRIOST, 1501.

Aois Críost, Míle, cúicc ced, a haon.

SEAN mac Rora mic tomair óicc meguir baí na canánaic copadh hi cclocar, na pearpún, 7 na aircínneic i nachaó lupcáir Saol eceñaiðe earcena illaioin, 7 i ngaoiðilec fíir ticce aoiðeaó coitcínò da gac aon nó picceaó a leap, 7 a écc in ío lún.

Níall mac airt mic eoccaín uí néill décc.

Rúðraiðe mac uí concobair fáilgig, .i. mac cañaoíir mic cuinn mic an cálbaið décc.

Ruðraiðe mac meγματῆγμνα, .i. brian mac Remainn do mairbáó lá cloinn méð aengura.

Coccaó etip oipgiallaib fín, .i. Shioct aóða puaid, 7 rlioct Remainn. Mág maτῆγμνα (Rora) do bñit a caopaiðeçta leir por an luçt tige, 7 rlioct Remainn do cop ar an tír amaic i cñn hui neill. Mág maτῆγμνα ðionnpaicióð por rlioct Remainn, 7 tscmaíl dá poile ðoib acc át an coileir.

^a *John, the son of Rossa.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this John was the son of Ross the Bishop, and that he died “*in il. Jun. mane die Dominico.*”

^b *Creaghts*, i. e. his cattle and their caretakers.—See note ^f, under the year 1496, p. 1224, *supra*.

^c *Loughly*, or Louty, a territory which, as

appears from various old maps of Ulster, is now comprised in the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan, and which was so called because it was allotted for the maintenance of Mac Mahon's loct tige or household.—See Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 30, note 17.

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1501.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred one.

JOH^N, the son of Rossa^s, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, who had been a canon chorister in Clogher, Parson and Erenagh in Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, who kept a house of general hospitality for all that stood in need of it, died in the Ides of June.

Niall, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Rury, the son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, died.

Rury, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. of Brian, the son of Redmond, was slain by the sons of Magennis.

A war [broke out] among the people of Oriel themselves, i. e. between the descendants of Hugh Roe and the descendants of Redmond. Mac Mahon (Rossa) brought his creaghts^h with him into the Lough^yⁱ, and drove the descendants of Redmond from the country to O'Neill. Mac Mahon pursued the descendants of Redmond, and they came to an engagement with each other at

See also Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 70, where the following notice of the term Lough^y occurs :

"The Dynast, or Chieftane, being elected, supported himself and his train, partly out of certain Lands set apart for the Maintenance of

his Table, called Loghty" [or Logh-tee], "but particularly out of some tributary Exactions called COSHERINGS, which he imposed on all Lands except those of the Church, and of such to whom he granted special priviledges of Exemption."

Τοιρρδεαλβᾶς (.i. mac ingine an Iapla) mac cuinn mic enri uí neill do bñt acc congnaim lá plioct Remainn. Τοιρρδεαλβᾶς umorpio, mac τιḡearna a aoíri foðéin tá fñiri do ḡaoídealaib do mārbað lá mág maṡḡamna annrin, ἡ Mac mec domnaill ḡallocclað (Eoin mac Colla) do mārbað co poðaiðib ele.

Mac meḡuiðiri tomár mac tomár oícc mic an ḡiolla ðuib (.i. maḡuiðiri) do mārbað ar pliað bñta lá cloinn bñiam mic Remainn meḡ inaṡḡamna co nár a muinṡire ina fapriað. Αṡiað na maíte po mārbað ann. Ḣiolla íora mac emainn, Tomár mac duinn mic emainn, ἡ coribmac mac Sñain mic emainn meḡuiðiri, Ruaiðiri buide mac emainn oícc meḡuiðiri, ἡ Emann, ἡ Maḡ-nur eoḡanað ða mac aoða mic bñiam inéḡuiðiri, ðrian, ἡ donnchað ða mác taidcc mic dabhñ mic ḡiolla buide mic maḡnur, ἡ cóiccfi don éinib éðna co poðaiðib oile do mārbað amáille fñiú.

Caiplén pliccig do ḡabail le ðreimriub, ἡ toct fapri anuar ar a bapri lá cloinn Ruaiðiri mic toiρρδεαλβαιḡ éapriaiḡ uí concobairi, ἡ lá cloinn peiðlimið mic toiρρδεαλβαιḡ capriaiḡ ui concobairi. An Calbað caoc mac domnaill mic eoccam uí concobairi do mārbað ann, ἡ Sñan mac Ruaiðiri mic toiρρδεαλβαιḡ éapriaiḡ uí concobairi do éuitim lári an ccalbað a fñriṡḡuiri ar in laṡairi rin.

Aibne mac Sñani í caṡáin do mārbað lá a ðeapibpaṡairi fñirrin bñian pñonn.

Mac domnaill cloinne ceallaiḡ (ḡiolla na naein mac riðe coribmaic mic aipṡ) do mārbað la peiðlimið mac doinnchað mic tomár meḡuiðiri.

Emann mac Ricairið a búric do ḡabail lé mac uilliam cloinni Riocairið aḡ toct ó tuipuri San Sem. Fuarcclað móri do bñin ar, ἡ bñaiḡðe maíte ðia muinṡiri imó mac.

¹ *Ath-an-choileir*, i. e. the ford of the quarry. This name is now obsolete.

¹ *The Earl's daughter*, i. e. the daughter of the Earl of Kildare.

^m *This Turlough*.—This is a remarkable instance of the defect of the style of these Annals. The language should be thus constructed :

Óiompaḡ mac maṡḡamna for plioct Ré-mann, ἡ po tḡamñfṡe ð'a poile acc áe an cóiléip. Ro baoi aḡ congnaim la plioct Re-

mann, toiρρδεαλβᾶς, mac ingine Iapla éille ðapra, .i. mac cuinn, mic enri uí neill, an mac τιḡearna a aoíre foðéin ba fñiri do ḡaoídealaib an tan rin, ἡ do mārbað é ir in ḡcaé hiriñ, ἡcā.

ⁿ *Sliabh Beatha*, i. e. Bith's mountain, now Slieve Bāhā, or Slieve Beagh, a long range of mountains extending in a north-eastern direction through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh, and through the pa-

Ath-an-choileir^k. Turlough (i. e. son of the Earl's daughter^l), the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, assisted the descendants of Redmond; [and] this Turlough^m, who was the best son of a lord of the Irish of his time, was there slain by Mac Mahon, as was Mac Donnell Galloglagh (John, the son of Colla), with many others.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, son of Gilla-Duv, i. e. the Maguire, was slain on Sliabh Beathaⁿ, by the sons of Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, with a slaughter of his people along with him. The following are the chieftains who were there slain: Gilla-Isa, son of Edmond; Thomas, the son of Don, son of Edmond; and Cormac, the son of John, son of Edmond Maguire; Rory Boy, the son of Edmond Oge Maguire; Edmond and Manus Eoghanagh, the two sons of Hugh, son of Brian Maguire; Brian and Donough, the two sons of Teige, son of David, son of Gilla-Boy Mac Manus, and five of the same tribe, besides numbers of others.

The castle of Sligo was taken by [means of] ladders; and the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, and the sons of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, made their way into it from the top. Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, was slain in it; and John, the son of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, fell by [the hand of] Calvagh in the heat of the contest.

Aibhne, the son of John O'Kane, was slain by his own brother, Brian Finn.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Gilla-na-naev, the son of Cormac, who was son of Art), was slain by Felim, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Rickard Burke, was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, on his return from the pilgrimage of St. James [in Spain]. A great ransom was exacted for him, and good hostages of his people, besides his son.

ishes of Clones and Tedavnet, and along the western boundary of the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and through a part of the parish of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. For some account of the origin of this name the reader is referred to the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys; Haliday's edition of the first part of Keating's History of Ireland, pp. 152, 154; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1. Colgan

describes the situation of this mountain as follows in his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 216, note 13: "Est mons Beatha in Ultonia in comitatum de Monechan et de Fermanach confinibus." In the Down Survey the name of this mountain is correctly enough anglicised Slieve Beagh; but in Seward's Topographical Dictionary it is incorrectly made Slieve Baugh. The local and aboriginal pronunciation of the name will be

Μαοίλεάλαινι mac uilliam meḡ raḡnaill ταιοιρεά μιντιρε heólair décc iar ccian aoír.

Ταὸς mac τοιρρθεαλβαῖς mic féilim fínn do mārbað lá cloinn Ruaiðri meḡ διαρματα.

Ὀριαν mac Ruaiðri meḡ διαρματα do mārbað a cairlén tuillpe amac uason upcōri poḡde, ἡ ní po hadmāð cia por mārð.

Ορεά la hua cconcobair por cōncōbar mac διαρματα hi ccairiul bpa-cáin uí brocain, ἡ an baile do lorccað lair.

Οοínnall ua huiccinn oide pccol epeann lé dān décc iar doct ó turur pan rém.

Οονchað ócc mág carḡaḡ mac donnchað mic corbmaic mic donnchað mic διαρματα mic corbmaic fínn mic doínnall móir décc, ticcḡna Ealla eiride.

Τοιρρθεαλβαέ o briain ticcḡna tuadmunian do lorccað cōnntae luim-niḡh, ἡ cōiri máḡi pan nḡhímríðh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1502.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Míle, cúicc céð, a dó.

Semur mac Rúðpuḡe meḡ maḡgáinna coimārba cluana heoair décc.

Αρε ua ḡallcūbar ἡ eóin ó loirte diar abbað baí in impḡrain ppa poile in abðanne eapa ruaið, ἡ a nécc in aén ló co noiðce.

Μαιμριτι na mbpaḡar pan ccabān do ḡnouccāð la hua Raḡallaiḡ ón Róim do na bpaḡrið de obrepuanḡia, i nacchað na mbpaḡar de comuni uita.

recognised by the Irish scholar from the phrase used in the parish of Clones by the natives in welcoming their visitors, namely, Sé do beaḡa ap Shlob ḡeaḡa.

^o *Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Brocain*, i. e. the cashel or stone fort of Bracan O'Brocain.—See this place mentioned before at the year 1472. The ruins of this cashel are still to be seen in the townland of Carrickmore, a short distance to the south-east of the town of Boyle, in the parish and barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

^p *Ealla*.—This is a river which gives name to the territory now barony of duḡaḡ Ealla, or Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork. The head of this branch of the Mac Carthys took the name or title of Mac Donough.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, chap. vi.

^q *Cois-Maighe*, i. e. along the River Maigue, now Coshma, a barony along the River Maigh, or Maigue, in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster con-

Melaghlín, the son of William Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died at an advanced age.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Felim Finn, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

Brian, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain by a dart cast from the castle of Tulsk; and it was not confessed who it was that killed him.

O'Connor took a prey from Conor Mac Dermot at Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Bhrocaín°, and burned the town.

Donnell O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor to the schools of Ireland in poetry, died, after his return from the pilgrimage of St. James.

Donough Oge Mac Carthy, the son of Donough, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Finn, son of Donnell More, died. He was Lord of Ealla^p.

In the Winter of this year Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, burned the county of Limerick and Cois-Maighe^q.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1502.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred two.

James, son of Rury Mac Mahon, Coarb of Clones, died.

Art O'Gallagher and John O'Loiste, two abbots who contended with each for the abbacy of Assaroe, died on the one day.

The monastery of the friars in Cavan^r was procured from Rome, by O'Reilly, for the friars of the order De Observantiâ, in opposition to the friars [of the order] De Communi Vita.

tains the two entries following, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1501. The daughter of Mac Manus died this year, i. e. More, the daughter of Cathal, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, and wife of O'Fialaig, i. e. Farrell, an undeniably distinguished woman.

"The Scots sustained a great defeat on Patrick's day this year, and sixty of them were slain by Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his

kinsmen. The most distinguished of those who were killed on this occasion were the son of the Lord of Aig, and the three sons of Colla, son of Alexander Mac Donnell, i. e. Turlough, Donough, and Ludar."

^r *Cavan*.—According to Ware the monastery of Cavan was founded by Gelasius Rufus O'Reilly, in the year 1300, for Friars Minor, and given to the Friars Minor of the Observance in the year 1502.

Ταῦτε mac cuinn mic domnaill uí neill, Domnall mac peilim uí neill, Eocchan boét mac neill mic enrí uí neill, γ Domnall mac Pílip meguíðir décc.

Ταῦτε mac tomaltaig an einig mac diarmata tanairi maige luipce do marbad go hairéirac lá cloinn Ruaidri meic diarmada hi ccoilltib cléirig.

Maidm na tolca finne .i. i nglionn Eíðmige do éabairt la cloinn toirp-dealbais óicc mic toirp-dealbais mic neill ruaid, ar ó mbaoigill deapbpaétair a naétar .i. Niall buíde, dú in po marbad ó baoigill, Niall cona diar mac .i. Ruðpaise γ domnall ballac co nðpuing ele, γ ba he ó baoigill po indill celce por cloinn toirp-dealbais dia po marbad é buéin.

Inðraicéid lá lua paigillig (Sfan mac caétail) ar Pílip mac toirp-dealbais méguiðir, γ maigréide an típe or cñn cloinne hamlaoid do riubal γ do lorcad leó, γ Emann mac Pílip puabais mic amlaoid co nðpuing oile do marbad. Ro marbad on tfluag rin uí Rağallais, Mac uí Rağallais buéin .i. Domnall an inağa γ mac mic maolmarctain concobar.

Donnchað mac concobar mic tomair óicc meguíðir décc do ғаib cpo na ngon do pavað fair hi maidm pleibe bfta.

Art mac enri mic eoccan uí neill do marbad lá harc mac cuinn mic enri mic eoğain uí néill.

Eoğan mac aoda mic airt uí neill do marbad la haod mac cuinn uí neill.

Caétal mac maileclainn duib mégraimpaðain do marbad le cloinn uí rağallais ar tapraig mic briain γ a cloinne.

Slóicéað la haod ócc mac aoda ruaid uí domnaill, γ Maguiðir Sfan do ðol la mac uí domnaill ar ionnpaiceid i ndarparaige coinnnri ar mac Sfan

⁸ *Owen Bocht*, i. e. Owen or Eugene the poor.

⁹ *Coile Cleirigh*, i. e. the clerk's or clergyman's woods. This name, which was that of a woody district in the barony of Boyle, and county of Rosecommon, is now obsolete.

¹⁰ *Tulach-finn*, now Tullaghfin, a townland in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

¹¹ *Glenn-Eidhneigh*, i. e. the vale of the River Eidhneach, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley

in the same parish. Tulach-finn is situated exactly in the middle of this valley. The River Eidhneach, which was the ancient boundary of the territory of Tir-Boghaine, now the barony of Banagh, discharges itself into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156. note ^p.

¹² *Mac Awley*.—This was the name of the chief of a branch of the Maguires, seated in the barony of Clanawley, in the south-west of the

Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill ; Donnell, the son of Felim O'Neill ; Owen Bocht^s, the son of Niall, son of Henry O'Neill ; and Donnell, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was exultingly slain at Coillte Cleirigh^t, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

The defeat of Tulach-finn^u, in Glen-Eidhnighe^w, was given by the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, to O'Boyle, their paternal uncle, i. e. Niall Boy, where O'Boyle himself and his two sons, Rury and Donnell Ballagh, and others, were slain. It was O'Boyle himself that had plotted a snare against the sons of Turlough, by which he himself was killed.

An incursion was made by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) against Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and he traversed and burned the level part of the district lying above Clann-Awley, and slew Edmond, the son of Philip Reagh Mac Awley^x, and some others. Of O'Reilly's own army were slain O'Reilly's own son, Donnell-an-mhagha^y, and the son of Mac Mael-Martain^z, i. e. Conor.

Donough, the son of Conor, who was son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died of the virulence of the wounds inflicted on him in the battle of Sliabh Beatha^a.

Art, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Hugh, the son of Con O'Neill.

Cathal, son of Melaghlín Duv Magauran, was slain by the sons of O'Reilly, at the instigation of the son of Brian [Magauran] and his sons.

Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, mustered a force, and, being joined by Maguire; i. e. John, they made an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi^b, against the

county of Cavan.

^y *Donnell-an-mhagha*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, of the plain. This place is now called maḡ in Irish, but strangely anglicised Muff. It is situated in the parish of Enniskeen, about four miles from the town of Bailieborough, in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. Here are still to be seen the ruins of a castle erected by Conor, the son of Conor More O'Reilly.

^z *Mac Mael-Martain*.—This name is now always anglicised Martin.

^a *Sliabh Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh.—See note under the year 1501.

^b *Dartry-Coninsi*, now Dartry, a barony in the west of the county of Monaghan. Coninsi, the latter part of this compound name, is the genitive case of *Cu-insi*, a man's name, signifying *dog of the island*.

buidē mész inatganna, 7 baile mic Sflain buide 7 an tiri uile do loinlorcad leó. Creada an tiri do tñicm rímpo. Oirgialla ó abainn na heóghanaea arteaó do bñic forpa, 7 Shioct feidlimiú uí Raḡallaiḡ, 7 plioct donnchaio meḡuioir. Mac uí domnaill 7 Maguioir do imteaet co croda corccariae ap eiccin oipa rin uile, 7 marbaó do denam doib ap an tóir im feilim mac concobair mic feilim uí Raigallig co rocaioib oile, 7 toet plán dia ttiḡib.

Donnchaio ua brian do écc. Mac ríde brian mic concobair mic Matganna mic Muiréirtauḡ mic toirpdelbaig mic tauḡ mic concobair na ríudaine mic donnchaio cairppig ḡra. Topar ríó 7 raióbrípa muman ap mfdón, tigeapna ó aē dapa ḡo luimneach, 7 on mbaile nua co mainirtir an aonaig. Tigeapna fchoirlac 7 choille beithne an donnchaio hí rin.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1503.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΡΤ, Mile, cuicc céo, atpi.

Ua beóllain comarba colaim éille i ndruim éliaḡ décc.

Maguioir Sflain mac Pílip mic tomair míoir (i. an ḡiollaouib) én poḡa durradaib epeann ina aimfir, an taon ḡaioḡeal pá mó trócaire 7 daonnaet, 7 ap feapir do éaioimain, 7 do éorain a tír, 7 a élain, do bfeapir do élét éoccaio i nacchaio aimpine, 7 coiccríoc, pá feapir rmaet, peet, 7 riaḡail hi

^e *His town.*—In the original unnecessary tautology is used, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows :

“A hosting by Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, O'Donnell, and Maguire, John, went with the son of O'Donnell, on an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi, against the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, and the town” [seat] “of John Boy, and all the territory, were completely burned by them,” &c. &c.

^d *Fled before them.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is : “ppperó an tiri do tñicm pompa, i. e. the people of the territory fled before them with their cattle.”

^e *Owenagh.*—For the situation of the river

and territory so called, see note under the year 1457.

^f *Adare, áē dapa.*—See note ^a, under the year 1464, p. 1034, *supra*.

^g *Baile-nua*, now Newtown, in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Pubblebrien, and county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance map, sheet 4.

^h *Mainistir-an-aenaigh*, now Mannisterane-nagh, situated about five miles to the north-west of the little town of Bruff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick. O'Brien, King of Thomond, founded here, about the year 1151, a monastery for Franciscan Friars, the magnificent ruins of which still remain in tolerable preservation.

son of John Boy Mac Mahon; and they totally burned his town^c and the whole territory. The spoils of the country fled before them^d. The people of Oriel from the River Owenagh^e inwards, the descendants of Felim O'Reilly, and the descendants of Donough Maguire, came up, and opposed them; but the son of O'Donnell and Maguire made a brave and triumphant retreat from them all, and slew some of their pursuers, among whom was Felim, the son of Conor, son of Felim O'Reilly, with many others, and returned safe to their homes.

Donough O'Brien died. He was the son of Brian, son of Conor, son of Mahon, son of Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor-na-Siudaine, son of Donough Cairbreach, &c. This Donough was the fountain of the prosperity and affluence of all Munster; he was Lord of [that district extending] from Adare^f to Limerick, and from Baile-nua^g to Mainistir-an-aenaigh^h, (and) Lord of Aharlaghⁱ and Coill-Beithne^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1503.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred three.

O'Beollain, Coarb of St Columbkille at Drumcliff, died.

Maguire, i. e. John, son of Philip, son of Thomas More, i. e. Gilla-Duv, the choice of the chieftains of Ireland in his time, the most merciful and humane of the Irish, the best protector of his country and lands, the most warlike opponent of inimical tribes and neighbours, the best in jurisdiction, authority, and

Before the erection of the monastery the place had been called Aenach-beg, i. e. the small fair-place.

ⁱ *Aharlagh*, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about three miles due south of the town of Tipperary. It lies between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, the former being on the north side, and between it and the town of Tipperary.

^k *Coill-Beithne*, now Kilbehiny, an ancient church, giving name to a parish in the south-east extremity of the barony of Coshlea (comp. pléile), in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the two following passages under this year which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1502. The daughter of Rory Caech Maguire died in this year, i. e. Meave, who was wife to Teige Mac Gaillghille" [now Lilly], "and who had brought forth children for the young abbot.

"There was much inclement weather this year so that it killed the most of the cattle of Ireland, and prevented the husbandmen from tilling the earth."

ceill ἡ ἰ ττωαίτ decc ina longpope fñn ἰ nñup cñtñionn dia doñnaiḡ do ðonn-
mað iar nñrteḡt aipñonn, an dectmað callainn Appil, iar mbuaíð oñḡta
ἡ aítrecche, ἡ α αðnacal ἰ mainpñpñ na mbpaḡar ἰ noún na ngall iar ttoḡa
ðó innte.

Mac uí doñnaill .i. donnchað na noipðóc do ḡabáil lé cloinn cúinn uí neill,
ἡ albanaiḡ baðar hi pñappað cloinne cuinn dia brñt leó do ðaicéíð uí doñ-
naill aðð puað, ἡ doñnall mac uí doñnaill do pccatað donnchaíð (.i. ocon
aðainn dian hainm an ðaol) ἡ α écc de.

ḡpñan mac aðða méḡuðip decc.

Emann mac eoḡain mic aðða méḡuðip cona ñac, Mac coipbmaic mic
aðða méḡuðip, ἡ mac toiprðealbaiḡ uí ñaileduín do ñarḡað ἰ noibñpcc
oíðe lá cloinn ḡpñan mic aðða méḡuðip.

Mac uí caḡáin (Ripðñp) do pccatað lá α ðeapḡpaḡar fñn doñnall
clñpéác.

Tebóid mac uaḡéip α búpc ticéñpna conñaiene cúile tólað cññ ðaon-
naḡta ἡ ðaḡoimḡ ḡall conñact decc iar pñanḡataíð.

Toiprðealbac occ ua concoḡar (.i. ua concoḡar ðonn) decc ἰ mbaile
toḡar ḡpñḡe iar tñpñbloid pñḡa.

Maíðm aðbal móp lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairð pop ua cceallaiḡ, ἡ
pop ðpñm do conñaienib cúile dú in pio marḡað epñópi α ngallóḡlac ðiblinib
do cloinn noñnaill, ἡ do cloinn tñpñne α tñmceall α cconpapaḡ, ἡ in pio
marḡað uaḡéip mac Sñain α búpc paóí cññpñña epñe.

Tebóid mac uaḡéip α búpc ticéñpna mupcepaḡe cuipc do ñarḡað la
donnaḡað an cúilinn mac uí ceapñail ἡ la concoḡar ua noibñip.

¹ *To O'Donnell*, do ðaicéíð uí doñnaill, i. e. to, or towards O'Donnell. Do ðaicéíð, or do ðoiḡíð is used in the best Irish manuscripts for the modern ðionnpoiḡíð, to, or towards, i. e. ad, or *usque ad*.

^m *Dael*, now the River Deel, or Burn Deel, which rises in Lough Deel, in the barony of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, and, winding its course in a south-east direction, discharges itself into the River Foyle, a short distance to the north of Lifford. According to the tradi-

tion among the natives this river was called Dael, i. e. the chafer, because it bends and winds itself like that insect.

ⁿ *Muscraighe-Chuirc*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary. The name Clanwilliam is derived from the clan, or race, of William Burke, who were seated therein for many centuries. Keating, who was well acquainted with the situation of this territory, mentions the church of St. Beacan at the foot of

regulation, both in Church and State, died, in his fortress at Enniskillen, on Sunday, the 7th of the Calends of April, after having heard mass, and after the victory of Uinction and Penance, and was buried in the monastery of the friars at Donegal, which he had selected [as his place of interment].

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Donough-na-nordog, was taken prisoner by the sons of Con O'Neill, and some Scots who were along with them (the sons of Con), and brought to O'Donnell^l, i. e. Hugh Roe ; and Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, maimed Donough (at the river which is called Dael^m), in consequence of which he died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Edmond, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, with the son of Torlogh O'Muldoon, were slain, in a nocturnal affray, by Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire.

The son of O'Kane (Richard) was maimed by his own brother, Donnell Cleireach.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Conmaicne-Cuile-Toladh [in the county of Mayo], head of the humanity and hospitality of the English of Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Turlough Oge O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Don) died at Ballytober-Bride [in the county of Roscommon], after a long sickness.

Mac William of Clanrickard gave a very great overthrow to O'Kelly and a party of the people of Conmaicne-Cuile, where the greater part of the gallow-glasses of both the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sweeny were slain around their constables, and where Walter, the son of John Burke, a distinguished captain, was also slain.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Muscraighe-Chuireⁿ, was slain by Donough-an-Chuilinn, the son of O'Carroll, and Conor O'Dwyer.

Slieve Grott, one of the Galty mountains, as in Mus-craighe Chuire. His words are :

“*Ócán naomh a do beanuig a gcill béacán a Mucraighe Chuire do'n leir éuaio do Shliabh g-Crot*, i. e. the holy Becan, who blessed Kilbecan in Muscraighe Chuire, on the north side of Slieve g-Crot.”—*Reign of Dermot, the Son of Fergus*.

The church of this saint is now called Kil-

peacon, and is situated in the parish of Killaldriff, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, at the foot of that part of the Galty mountains still called Slieve Grott. It should be also remarked that there is a lough, called Lough Muscraighe, on the Galty mountains, on the south boundary of the parish of Templeneiry, in the barony of Clanwilliam.—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 111.

Ιαπλά σille δαπα δo δoλ hι δαχαib, γ α τεαcτ po δυαιδ ειpτε γ α mac baí hι laim̃ pigh paخان δo cαβαιpτ lñp.

Sluaiccead lap an iaπla ccéona lá gallaib γ la gaoidelaib laigñ go maigline go capraice fñccura dia po hñp caplén beóil perrde, γ dia ndearna coipτάbla hι capraice fñccura do mac an cranτάlaiγ.

Sluaiccead adbal inópi la miall mac cuinn mic aodá buide cona comáontaδ gall γ gaoidel ι ctip̃ eoγain dia po iméig ctip̃ eoγain co hionlán, γ uí eacδac uile co pucc a lupcc ionlán dia éig.

Maídm lá cloinn hñain mic neill gallba in po mapbaδ γ in po gabaδ maíte gall cñppige fñccura.

Raγnall mópi mac giollaearpoiγ mac mic doínnail conpapaλ albanac épeann, do écc ι ndm̃cpian ulaδ.

Aod mac concobaip mic uí concobaip puaid, γ Ruaidpi mac donnchaíδ dubpuiig δá éanaip̃ cōccáide do mapbaδ a meabail lá Sluoc̃t ócc peíðlimiδ pinn uí concobaip.

Peíðlimiδ mac maolpuanaíδ meγpaγnaill daγaδδbaπ ctoípicch poπ a ðuethaiγ, γ dondchaíδ baipileip̃ mac maóltuile décc.

Maγ captaig̃ mópi .i. taδcc mac doínnail óicc décc, copnaímac a aταpδa, iphig̃téoiπ a namat, apδaig̃téoiπ a cāpat an taδγ ip̃n.

Cophmac mac donnchaíδ mic doínnail pñbaig̃ décc. Pñi ga paibe tigheapñaiπ γ táñaiπteact ó ccaip̃ppe do nñm̃cñδ ðñpñpaταp a aταp .i. diaπ-mata an dúnaíδ.

Riðipe an gññda décc .i. Emann mac tomaiπ, mic Pñip mic Slain mic an puðipe.

Taδcc boip̃neac, Muipchaíδ, γ Maτgamain, clann Maτgam̃na í hñain Concobaπ mac hñain mic muipcñp̃taiγ mic hñain puaid, γ Mac uí loclann concobaπ mac Ruaidpi mic Ana, γ Muipcñp̃taç, mac Toip̃pðealbaig̃, mic

° *In the custody of the King of England.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that his son had been eight years in captivity in London; and that on his being set at liberty he married him in England to the daughter of an Earl.

° *Magh-line.*—This name, which is anglicised Moylinny, is that of a level territory lying

principally in the barony of Upper Antrim, in the county of Antrim. According to an Inquisition, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin (7 Jac. 1), the territory of Moylinny was bounded on the south and south-east by the River Six-mile-water; on the north and north-west for two miles by the stream of Glancurry [now gleann a' coipe, Glenwherry], as far as

The Earl of Kildare went to England, and returned home with success, bringing with him his son, who had been in the custody of the King of England°.

A hosting by the same Earl, attended by the English and Irish of Leinster, to Magh-line^p [and] to Carrickfergus; and he demolished the castle of Belfast, and made the son of Sandal^q constable of Carrickfergus.

A very great army was led by Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, with his English and Irish confederates, into Tyrone, and traversed all Tyrone and Iveagh, and brought all his men in safety to his house.

A battle was gained by the sons of Brian, son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], in which the chiefs of the English of Carrickfergus were slain or taken prisoners.

Randal More, son of Giolla Easpuig, who was son of Mac Donnell, Constable of the Scotsmen of Ireland, died in Duibhthrian-Uladh^r.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, and Rory, the son of Donough the Black-eyed, two select tanists, were treacherously slain by the young descendants of Felim Finn O'Conor.

Felim, the son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, worthy heir to the chieftainship of his country, and Donough Baisileir Mac Maoiltuile, died.

Mac Carthy More, i. e. Teige, the son of Donnell Oge, defender of his patrimony, humbler of his enemies, and exalter of his friends, died.

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Donnell Reagh [Mac'Carthy], died. [He was] a man who had retained the lordship and tanistry of Hy-Carbery in despite of his father's brother, Dermot-an-Duna.

The Knight of Glynn died, namely, Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of John, son of the Knight.

Teige Boirneach^s, Murrough and Mahon, two sons of Mahon O'Brien; Conor, the son of Brian, son of Murtough, son of Brian Roe; the son of O'Loughlin, i. e. Conor, the son of Rory, son of Ana; and Murtough, the son of Turlough,

the mountain of Carnally; its boundary then extended southwards to Connor, and thence, in a southern direction, to Edenduffcarrick [now Shanescastle, near the town of Antrim], where the aforesaid River Six-mile-water discharges itself into Lough Neagh.

^q *Sandal*. — This Anglo-Irish family gave name to Mount Sandal, near Coleraine, in the

county of Antrim. It is now a family of no distinction in Ireland. In England it is usually written Sandell.

^r *Duibhthrian-Uladh*, i. e. the black third of Ulidia, now Dufferin, a barony stretching along the left side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^s *Boirneach*, i. e. of Burren, a rocky district,

murcharð mic taidcc do ðol la mac uí flaitébrtaiğ .i. Eoğan i mairear con-
naét co rocháide moir maille friú iar ná taprainz don eoğan céona i
naghað a bpaitepé (Ruaidhri ócc 7 doinnall an báiu dá mac í flaitébertaiğ).
Ar ann báuarpuie ar a ccionn a bporlongporic ag an ccaolpáile puadh.
Ro ionnraizret riol mbriain 7 eoğan an porlongporic, 7 do pionrat cpeca 7
éuala. Leanaic clann í flaitébrtaiğ 7 an tíri a tapraiğéct iad go po riğb
iorğal tporra, go taprépatar clann Maégamna í briam, 7 eoğan ó flaitébr-
taiğ lá muinric flaitébertaiğ don chur rin.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOΣΤ, 1504.

Αοιρ Cpiopz, Mile, cúicc céo, a cétair.

Giollapatreicc ó conóalaiğ (.i. mac enri) abb cluana heoair, iar
ngnouccáð eppecoioie cločair dó décc.

Pilip ó Rağallaiğ abb cñannra, 7 a ðrðbraétair Eoğan, cananaé baóí
irin mbaile céona décc.

Maghnar mac briain mic donncharð abb mainirre na trinóide por loch
ce comair 7 airre coméoa eccna 7 eolair connaét décc, hi ccill duibdúin,
7 a aðnacal in oilén na trinóide ar loc cé.

Toirpðealbac maguðir cananaé copað i cločar, pñirún doirp maoláin 7
pñiðir loca deircc do éuitim do ðuaiğre cloč i mbaile aéta buide im féil
Patraic co po écc de, 7 a aðnacal i mainirric an chabhan.

Ruaidhri mag maégamna biocairp cluana heoair décc.

now a barony in the north of the county of
Clare.

¹ *Cael-shaile-ruadh*, i. e. the narrow, reddish
brine, now the Killary harbour, which forms
the southern boundary of the barony of Mur-
resk, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies*,
Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 482,
and note ⁸, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.
The name is now corruptly pronounced by the
natives of Murrek and Connamara, as if written
caol-páipe puoð, of which Killary is a further
anglicised form.

" Under this year the Dublin copy of the
Annals of Ulster contain the two passages fol-
lowing, omitted by the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1503. The wife of the King of Eng-
land, Isabel, the daughter of King Edward, died
this year. She was the most illustrious for
charity and benevolence from Italy to Ireland ;
and the daughter of the King of the Castles"
[Castile] " was married by the King.

" The Mapc" [of Maperath, in Meath] " was
killed this year in his own castle by the sons
of Edmond, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, in con-

son of Murrough, son of Teige; went with Owen, the son of O'Flaherty, into West Connaught, with numerous forces, the same Owen having drawn them thither against his kinsmen (Rory Oge and Donnell of the Boat, two sons of O'Flaherty), who were encamped at Cael-shaile-ruadh', awaiting them. The O'Briens and Owen attacked the camp, and carried away preys and spoils. The sons of O'Flaherty and [the people of] the country followed in pursuit of them, so that a battle was fought between them, in which the sons of Mahon O'Brien and Owen O'Flaherty were slain by the O'Flahertys".

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1504.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred four.

Gilla-Patrick O'Conolly" (i. e. the son of Henry), Abbot of Clones, died, after having obtained the bishopric of Clogher.

Philip O'Reilly, Abbot of Kells, and his brother Owen, who had been a canon in the same town, died.

Manus, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, repertory^x and repository of the wisdom and knowledge of Connaught, died at Cill-Duibhdhuin', and was buried in the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key.

Turlough Maguire, who had been Canon Chorister at Clogher, Parson of Doire Maelain [Derryvullan], and Prior of Lough Derg, fell down a stone staircase at the town of Athboy, about the festival of St. Patrick, and died of the fall; and he was buried in the monastery of Cavan.

Rory Mac Mahon, Vicar of Clones, died.

sequence of which a war arose between the English and Irish, during which the English sustained great injuries, and Mac Simon" [Fitz-Simon] "was slain by the Irish.

"The son of Thomas Plunkett, i. e. Alexander, died this year after the Earl of Kildare's return. He was a man of great dignity, and the best English youth of his time."

^w *Gilla-Patrick O'Conolly*.—He died of the pestilence called cluicé in ríḡ, i. e. the king's

game, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See also Ware's Annals, under the year 1504.

^x *Repertory*.—Compuar means an envelope, or any thing in which precious articles are deposited for protection.—See Book of Fenagh, p. 2, col. 2, line 15.

^y *Cill-Duibhdhuin*, i. e. Dubhduin's church, now Killadoon, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of

Concóbair mac Ruaidrí mic diarmatta tanaíur íul maolpuanaid, mac tigearna bá treiri taimce dá dúthaiḡ ré cian daímiri do mairbad la mac diarmatta i mbealaḡ na nurbóintíoh.

Airt mac cairprie mic aeda uí neill cona mae ḡ cona ósribraḡair do mairbad la Slíocht Rémainn méḡ matḡamna.

Brian mac meḡuoir (Sfian mac pílir) ḡ Maḡ raínpaḡain emann décc.

Mac diarmatta moḡe luirc (Concóbair mac Ruaidrí mic diarmatta) do mairbad lá maolpuanaid mac tomataiḡ mic diarmatta.

Faibírtac mac faíḡe mic brian mic caba do mairbad lé brian mac Alaxandair oicc mic cába.

O cianáin ḡiollapattraice mac taiḡcc, Maíleclainn mac aḡairne uí sóḡora, O cairide cuile (.i. piarpur mac tomaiur) ollam leaḡa mḡuoir, Sai dearbḡa i lḡíonnn, ḡ hi pḡiriceaḡt, pḡi tḡe aoiḡḡ coitḡhinn, ḡ Ainḡriar maḡepaḡ mac comarba tḡrmoínn daḡeḡcc biaḡac coitḡ́nn décc.

Maíom beol aḡa na nḡaribán do ḡabairt lá Sfian aburc mac uillicc mic mic uillicc mic Riocairḡ tánaíur cloinne Riocairḡ por ua cceallaiḡ du hi ttorḡair uatéri mac Sfian mic tomaiur a búrc aḡbur tigearna conmaicne co rocharḡe móir amaille pḡir do cloínn ndoínnail, ḡ do cloínn ndubḡail.

ḡri cairléin lá hua cceallaiḡ do bḡreac lé Mac uilliam (.i. an tḡr uillicc) .i. an ḡarḡḡoir, Muine an mḡḡa, ḡ ḡallach conaḡ tḡrmoíriḡe do éuaḡ ó ceallaiḡ. Maíleclainn déccaóine a imḡḡ pḡr an iurḡir dia ro cuireac maíom enuic tuagḡ.

Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 485, and map to the same work.

^z *Bealach-na-n-Urbrointeadh*, i. e. the road or pass of the mill-stones.—See note ¹, under the year 1473.

^a *O'Keenan*, i. e. *Gilla-Patrick*.—This is the last entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. But the copy of these Annals used by the Four Masters came down to 1532, and the Bodleian copy has entries of events down to the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

^b *Cuil*.—This is often called cúil na n-oirpear, and is now anglicised Coole. It is a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^c *Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the rough stones. This name is now obsolete.

^d *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell*, i. e. the families of Mae Donnell and Mae Dowell, or Mae Dugald, who were leaders of gallowglasses.

^e *Garbh-dhoire*, i. e. the rough oak wood, now corruptly Garbally, a townland in the parish of Moylough, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. Some portions of the ruins of a castle are still to be seen in this townland.

^f *Muine-an-mheadha*, i. e. the brake or shrubbery of the mead or metheglin, now Monivea, a village in a parish of the same name, barony of Tiaquin. According to the tradition in the

Conor, son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Sil-Maelruana, the most powerful son of a lord that had been for a long time born in the country, was slain by Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-n-urbrointeadh^z.

Art, the son of Carbry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, were slain by the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), and Magauran (Edmond), died.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Conor, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was slain by Mulrony, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot.

Faherty [*recte* Flaherty], son of Failge, son of Brian Mac Cabe, was slain by Brian, son of Alexander Mac Cabe.

O'Keenan, i. e. Gilla-Patrick^a, the son of Teige; Melaghlin, the son of Ahairne O'Hussey; O'Cassidy of Cuil^b (i. e. Pierce, the son of Thomas), Ollav to Maguire in physic, a man truly learned in literature and medical science, who had kept an open house of hospitality; and Andreas Magrath, son of the Coarb of Termon-Daveog [Termonmagrath], a general Betagh, died.

The defeat of Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan^c was given by John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, grandson of Rickard, Tanist of Clanrickard, to O'Kelly, in which fell Walter, the son of John, son of Thomas Burke, heir to the lordship of Conmaicne, and many others of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell^d, were slain.

Three castles belonging to O'Kelly, viz. Garbh-dhoire^e, Muine-an-mheadha^f, and Gallach^g, were demolished by Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick the Third). O'Kelly, i. e. Melaghlin, went to the Lord Justice to complain of the injury done him, the result of which^h was, defeat of Cnoc-Tuagh.

country, the site of O'Kelly's castle of this name is now occupied by a mansion-house in Monivea demesne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 120, note ^c.

^g *Gallach*, now *Gallagh*, otherwise *Castle-Blakeney*, a small town in the barony of Killian. A few fragments of this castle still remain on a green hill near *Castleblakeney*.

^h *The result of which*, &c.—Sir John Davis in his *Historical Relations* asserts that this journey

was made by Kildare “not by warrant from the King, or upon his charge (as is expressed in the Book of Howth), but only upon a private quarrel of the Earl of Kildare.” And Ware has written the following remarks on this battle in his *Annals of Ireland* under the year 1504: “Some do not stick to report (how true I know not), that all this business took its first rise from a private grudge between Kildare and Ulick, which at last broke out into that open war.”—See edition

Slóiccheó aóbal do éscclamaoh laṛ an lurtip ḡṛioite mac tomair iarla cille dapa. Do deacáttar céttur maíte leíte cuinn ina dócum .i. ó Domnall aóḡ puaoḡ, ḡ a mac co maíteḡ énel conaill, ḡ ḡponḡ do éonnaétaib .i. ua conéobair puaoḡ, aeó mac feilim ḡinn, ḡ mac diaṛmaoa tighína maíḡe luipce. Tangáttar beóṛ maíte ulaó cenmoéta ó néill ipin tioneol éeona .i. aṛt mac aeóa uí neill tanairi énel eoḡain, doinnall mac mécc aéḡupa, Maḡ maḡamna, ḡ ó hanluain. Tangáttar ona ó Raḡallaiḡ, o ḡṛḡail .i. an tēppop, ó conéobair failḡe Siol cceallaiḡ, ḡ clann uilliam buṛc, ḡ lē cuinn uile dupmóṛ, ní po anṛat na ḡloḡḡ lan mópa híṛin co pangáttar co cloinn Riocairḡ. Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ ona, Ró tioneól ṛiḡe ḡlóḡḡ ionḡa aóbal mópa ina naḡaíḡ ṛiḡe .i. Toṛṛḡealbac ua bṛiaṛn (.i. mac taíḡce) tighairna tuaḡmuṛan cona bṛaíteṛib cona tioneol, ḡ ḡo Siol aeóa aṛcḡa, Maolpuanaíḡ ua éṛbaill .i. tighairna ele cona tuaḡaibḡ ḡ taoṛeaéaibḡ, ḡ co maíteḡ upmuṛan, ḡ aṛaoh. Do ṛonaó comairle cṛoḡa andṛin la mac uilliam, ḡ lá hua mbṛiaṛn cona ṛoéṛaíḡe .i. ḡan uimla na ḡiḡṛíḡa do táḡaíṛt don luét baí aṛ a cciṛonḡ, aḡt a ḡṛṛíceṛa im caḡḡ hi cenoc tuaḡḡ do ṛonṛaó. ḡmíteṛ caḡ cṛoḡa íḡoṛṛa dāna ṛṛiḡ a ionṛaṛmaíḡ ip na ḡṛíḡḡéoiḡ co clor co ṛaḡa o na ṛḡnaéaib caḡair na ccaíteṛmleaoḡ, ṛḡḡanna na ṛṛṛiḡeó, Ruáḡar na

of 1705. The Book of Howth contains an exaggerated account of this battle, which the reader may see in full in the Additional Notes to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 149. In this account it is stated that O'Neill fought in this battle, but we learn from the *Annals of Ulster* that O'Neill was not present on the occasion. The Anglo-Irish writers have boasted much of the success of the English arms in this battle, but the boast is silly and stupid, because it was fought, not between the English and Irish, but, like the battles of Moy-Lena, Moy-Mucruimhe, and Moy-Alvy, between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha, and the southerners were, as usual, defeated. The honest Leland, who was disgusted with the petty insolence of the writer of the account of this battle in the *Book of Howth*, has the following remarks upon the subject in his *History of Ireland*,

book iii. c. 5 :

"In the remains of the old Irish annalists we do not find any considerable rancour expressed against the English. They even speak of the actions and fortunes of great English lords with affection and sympathy. In the few memorials remaining of this present period, written by an Englishman, we are told that immediately after the victory of Knocktow, Lord Gormanstown turned to the Earl of Kildare, in the utmost insolence of success, 'we have slaughtered our enemies,' said he, 'but to complete the good deed, we must proceed yet farther,—cut the throats of the Irish of our own party.'—*Book of Howth, MS.*"

ⁱ O'Farrell.—Ware calls him "William Ferall, Bishop of Ardagh, sometime Lord of the Anally, even after his consecration."

^k *The Clann-William Burke*, i. c. the Lower

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice, Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare. He was joined, first, by the chieftains of Leath-Chuinn, namely, O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his son; then by the principal chieftains of Kinel-Connell, and a party of the Connacians, namely, O'Connor Roe, i. e. Hugh, the son of Felim Finn; and Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. There came also in the same muster [all] the chiefs of Ulster, except O'Neill, namely, Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Tanist of Kinel-Owen; Donnell, the son of Magennis; Mac Mahon, and O'Hanlon; also O'Reilly, and O'Farrellⁱ, i. e. the bishop; O'Connor Faly; the O'Kellys; the Clann-William Burke^k; and the forces of almost all Leath-Chuinn^l. These numerous forces marched, without stopping, till they arrived in Clanrickard. Mac William of Clanrickard mustered a great army to give them battle, namely, Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, and his kinsmen, with their forces, the Sil-Aedha^m; and Mulrony O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, with all clans and chieftains, joined by the chieftains of Ormond and Araⁿ. Mac William and O'Brien, with their forces, then came to a brave resolution not to yield submission or hostages to their enemies, but to come to a battle with them exactly at Cnoc-Tuagh^o. A fierce battle was fought between them, such as had not been known of in latter times. Far away from the [combating] troops were heard^p the violent onset of the martial chiefs, the vehement efforts of the champions, the charge of the royal heroes, the noise

Mac Williams, or Burkes of Mayo. It is stated in the Book of Howth that "there was a sore fight after" [the battle of Knocktow] "between Mac William east and Mac William of the west. By reason of that field aforesaid they held not together; but he of the east had the worse."

^l *All Leath-Chuinn*.—It is quite evident from this list of chieftains that the main body of Kildare's army consisted of aboriginal Irishmen.

^m *The Sil-Aedha*, i. e. the race of Aedh, or Hugh. This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

ⁿ *The chieftains of Ormond and Ara*, i. e. the Mac-I-Briens of Ara, and the O'Kennedys of Ormond.

^o *Cnoc-tuagh*, i. e. the hill of axes, as trans-

lated by Campion in 1570, now Knockdoe, a remarkable hill in the parish of Clare-Galway, about eight miles north and by east from the town of Galway. According to the tradition at the place this battle was fought between the summit of the hill of Knockdoe and the townland of Turloughmore. Some musket balls and one cannon ball are said to have been found a few years since on the side of the hill. This battle was fought, according to Ware's Annals, on the 19th of August, 1504.

^p *Were heard*.—This vague description of the battle is taken nearly word for word from the Annals of Ulster. It is in that bardic prose style, which sacrifices sense to sound, and strength to alliteration.

ρίογλας, τορραν να τεριας, γ βρορρεαρ να μβυδόν αδα μβαογλucchadh, μμυρη γ μλνμμηραδ να μαρριαδε, τυμνηριομ να τερλνφεαρ acca τεραρρεραδ, γ ιομφορρεραδ να νυαπαλ αρ να ημυρμλν. Μαιδεαδ ερα αν κατ φο δεοιδ αρ μαc υλλιαμ αρ υα μβριαμ, γ φορ λνέμοδα, γ Ro λάδ α νάρ ιμ Μυρchaδ μαc υί βριαμ αραδ co ρochaide do íaoρclanδaib oile. Αιρμ υμορρο ι παδαταρ να ναοι ccoιρμγτε gallocclac ινα ccipe comδaιngλn caca ní ελρηα υιβ náma acτ μαδ aon cορucchaδ íρbaδach. Ro μαρβαιτε, γ po μυδhuiγic oρiongα oρime do ρocρaide an ιυρτιρ γερ bó ρímpa po ba paén. Δά dícumaincc áρlín nó aιρnίρ ιn po μαρβαδ do μαρcρluaγ γ do ερoiccheacaib ιρn κατ ρin αρ βά δοιμτεαcτα an μαγλn φορρ μβάταρ la haiδble γ lá hioiomat na nécht mionncοmαρtach ιna βρaoínλγib αρ na βρiαρlδopaδ, na ccpiaoircaδ αρ na ccoimmbpυpaδ, na ρciaτ αρ na ρcolταδ na ccloiδín caca αρ na mbloδaδ na ccolann ccoιρpτα ccpoρbuaίte ρίντε ρcίmαρb, γ na ηγιollaδ nócc naímulcaδ co haτhé:υiγ αρ na noidead. Ιαρ ρρaoíneaδ an μαδma ρin lap an ιυρτιρ po comαρleicc ρρi hua ndoimnaill dol po céδoιρ go gaillimh. ΙSead acbήρ υa doimnaill ρρiρ, po μαρβαιτε, γ po μυδhuiγic αρ ρe ρochaide oιαρ μμυνηρ γ ατα αρ aill υιβ co hίρpατε ιnaρ neccmaιρ. ΙSead ιρ τεcτα ann aιρμρlín anoct ιρn μαγiν po α mionncοmαρτα cορccαρ, γ φορlongpoρic do denam linn uair cιocpατε αρ ρpianlac, γ αρ nanpaδ ιnaρ ndocum la tab-

^a *The noise of the lords*, τορραν να τεριας, literally, “the noise of the lords or chiefs.”

^r *When endangered*, αγ α μβαογlucchaδ, being brought into danger, being thrown into such confusion as that death was inevitable.

^s *The triumphing*, ιομφορρεραδ.—O'Relly explains this word “derout, defeat,” and quotes this very passage as his authority. In the Annals of Ulster it is written “ιμυρcaδ.”

^t *Chiefs of Leath-Mhogha*, i. e. of the southern half of Ireland. These were few in comparison with the overwhelming number of the northern Irish chieftains who were arrayed against them.

^u *One broken battalion*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the language is somewhat better arranged. It should have been constructed as follows :

“Mae William Burke, O'Brien, and the

southern chieftains, were at length defeated and cut off with such dreadful slaughter, that of the nine battalions which they had in a solid phalanx on the field, only one survived, and even this had suffered.”

Ware says that “the fight was sharply continued for some hours with equal loss on both sides;” but that “at last the victory fell on Kildare's side.”

^w *A countless number*.—The celebrated Edmund Campion, who wrote in 1570, asserts, in his *Historie of Ireland*, that “not one Englishman was killed or hurt in this battle”! and Ware remarks that the same “almost incredible thing was set down in the White Book of the Exchequer in Dublin”!! The fact would appear to be that there was no Englishman fighting in the battle on either side. According to

of the lords^a, the clamour of the troops when endangered^r, the shouts and exultations of the youths, the sound made by the falling of the brave men, and the triumphing^s of the nobles over the plebeians. The battle was at length gained against Mac William, O'Brien, and [the chiefs of] Leath-Mhogha^t; and a great slaughter was made of them; and among the slain was Murrough Mac-I-Brien-Ara, together with many others of the nobles. And of the nine battalions which were in solid battle array, there survived only one broken battalion^u. A countless number^w of the Lord Justice's forces were also slain, though they routed the others before them. It would be impossible to enumerate or specify all the slain, both horse and foot, in that battle, for the plain on which they were was impassable, from the vast and prodigious numbers of mangled bodies^x stretched in gory litters; of broken spears, cloven shields, shattered battle-swords, mangled and disfigured bodies stretched dead, and beardless youths lying hideous^y, after expiring. After having gained this victory, the Lord Justice proposed to O'Donnell that they should go immediately to Galway, and O'Donnell^z replied [as follows]: "A considerable number," said he, "of our forces have been slain and overpowered, and others of them are scattered away from us, wherefore it is advisable to remain in this place to-night, in token of victory, and also to pitch a camp, for our soldiers and attendants will join us on recognizing our standards and banners." This was accordingly done, and on the following day the Lord

the exaggerated and lying account given of this battle in the Book of Howth, nine thousand of Mac William Burke's people were slain; but Ware, whose knowledge was very accurate, thinks that the real number was two thousand.

^x *Mangled bodies.*—This part of the sentence is not in the Annals of Ulster, in which the language is simpler and better, as follows:

"Ḡur ampeirigeaḡur an faigēi o na hec-
taib pe himaḡ na cpairech 7 na cloim 7 na
caērgiaē 7 na colann cpoibuailei comapeāc 7
na plaedoglaē rinai reāmaib 7 na ngillaoē na-
mulcāc neioigē nairepeḡōa, i. e. So that the
field became rough from the heaps of carnage,
from the number of the spears, the swords, the
battle-shields, the bodies cross-wounded, man-

gled, and of young men stretched in heaps of carnage, and of beardless boys, loathsome, unsightly."

^y *Hideous*, αἰέτιοḡ.—This word is written ειοḡi in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It means, ugly, unsightly, &c., and is glossed by ḡpánna, in O'Clery's Glossary of old Irish words. The αἰ prefixed to this word by the Four Masters in an intensive particle.

^z *O'Donnell.*—This reply is very different from what the Book of Howth makes Lord Gormans-town say to the Earl of Kildare after this battle: "We have, for the most number, killed our enemies; and if we do the like with all the Irishmen that we have with us, it were a good deed." If, however, O'Donnell and the other

αιρε αιεθε φορ αρ μειρηγδαιβ, γ φορ αρ μβρατααδαιβ. Οο ροναδ φαυρριυμ ριν. Λυιδ αν ιυρτιρ γ ο δομναλλ αρ αδαρach γο γαυλλιμh, γ οα μac mic uilliam, γ α ιηγfn α λαιμh λάρ αν ιυρτιρ, γ βάταρ αοηαιδ ιριν μβαile α φοδαιρ αροile co ρυδαc ροιμfnμnach ιαρ αρ ccorccar ρέμhράite. Λοδαρ ιαραιν co hác na ρίογ, γ ρυαιρρτε αν baile φορ α ccomur. Celebraid ua domnall γ na μαite αρέfnα don ιυρτιρ, γ τfn cac uaidib dia ττιγib.

Ρυαβαιρε ρeille φορ ua neill (.i. domnall) la ταδcc ua νόccain cona éloinn hι ccaiplén uí neill ρfn .i. dunnghainn, γ an ccaiplén do γαδáil dóib. Ρο διογail dia an γμοιη ριν φορρα φο cédóir uair ρο bfnad an baile διοδ, γ ρο cpochar ταδcc γ διαρ dia éloinn, γ ρο ρccathad an τρfn mac do éloinn an ταδcc cédna.

Ριηγfn (.i. μαγ cαρταγ ριαδαc) mac διαρμαδα αν δύнайδ μέγcαρταγ τιγεαρνα ua ccairbpe décc, γ α βραταρ διαρματε mac διαρματα αν δύнайδ do γαδail α ιοναδ.

Uilliam mac dauid mic Emmañ décc. Τομαρ α βραταρ ινα ιοναδ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1505.

ΑΟΙC CΡΙΟCΤ, Mile, cúicc céδ, α cúicc.

Donnchaδ ua caéain abb μαιριρτε μαιγε corccrain do cpochar la διαρματε mac Ruaidhri mic μαγnυρ uí caéain, γ διαρμαδ ρfn do ρccathad τριαρ αν ηγnómh ριν.

Emmañ dorca (do Sliocht an ριδipe .i. an τdimunaγ) Ρριοιρ φοβαιρ décc.

Λαδραρ ua ρlannaccain ρριοιρ δαιμινρι décc.

Domnall mac αιρε mic eoγain uí neill do μαρβαδ la βριαν mac cuinn mic enri mic eocchain uí neill.

Irish chieftains of their party had not assisted the insolent Gormanstown in this silly battle, O'Brien and Mae William of Clanrickard would not have found much difficulty in cutting off the forces of the Pale.

^a *Daughter*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare took with him four of Mae Williams children on this occasion, namely, two sons and two

daughters, διαρ mac γ διαρ ιηγfn.

^b *O'Hogan*.—This name is now made O'Hagan. The chief of this family was seated at Tullaghoge.

^c *Mac Carthy Reagh*.—A notice in the margin states that this entry belongs to the year 1505.

^d *Magh-Cosgrain*, i. e. Cosgran's plain, now anglicised Macosquin, a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry, situated about three miles to the south-west of the

Justice and O'Donnell proceeded to Galway, the Lord Justice carrying with him, as prisoners, the two sons, and also a daughter^a, of Mac William. They remained for some time together in this town, cheerful and elated after the aforesaid victory. They afterwards went to Athenry, and obtained possession of the town; [whereupon] O'Donnell and the other chiefs took their leaves of the Lord Justice, and went home to their respective houses.

A treacherous attack was made upon O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) by Teige O'Hogan^b and his sons, in O'Neill's own castle of Dungannon; and they took the castle. But God took immediate vengeance on them for that act, for the castle was re-taken from them; and Teige and two of his sons were hanged, and his third son was maimed.

Fineen (i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh^c), the son of Dermot-an-Duna, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

William Mac David, the son of Edmond, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1505.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred five.

Donough O'Kane, Abbot of the monastery of Magh-Cosgrain^d, was hanged by Dermot, the son of Rory, son of Manus O'Kane; and Dermot himself was maimed for that deed.

Edmond Dorcha (of the descendants of the Knight) Fitz Simon, Prior of Fore^e, died.

Laurence O'Flanagan, Prior of Devenish^f, died.

Donnell, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

town of Coleraine.—See Archdall's *Monasticon* at Camus; Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1009; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 67, and iii. p. 146.

^c *Of Fore*, *ṛobair*.—This place is called by the natives in Irish *baile ṛobair*, which Ussher and Ware have incorrectly interpreted the town of books.—See note ^e, under the year 1176,

p. 22, *supra*. The great abbey of this place, of which the splendid ruins yet remain in tolerable preservation, was founded in 1218, for Benedictine monks, by Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath.

—See Ware's *Monasticon*.

^f *Devenish*, a celebrated island in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen.—See note ^w, under the year 1259, p. 372, *supra*.

Ο Δομhnαλλ αοῦ puaḡ mac néill γαιpḡ mic τοιpρḡeαλβαῖz an p̃iona τiceḡp̃ina τίpe conaill, ιñi heoḡain, cenél moain, 7 ioḡταιp cōnnaḡτ p̃p̃i dár ḡiallaττap p̃p̃manaḡ, oip̃ḡialla, clann αoḡa buiḡe, an p̃úta 7 caḡánaῖz, Ro ḡiallp̃at d̃na ḡoill, 7 ḡaoiḡil cōnnaḡτ ó mac uilliam cloinne Riocaiḡḡ anuap d̃ó, 7 ḡiḡ eip̃iḡe ann do ḡioḡail ó doḡnnaill a anuḡla p̃aip̃ a l̃iḡpe dol ina ḡúḡhaiḡ d̃á aiḡḡeḡóin co meimic cōna baí aen c̃ḡp̃aiḡḡe p̃p̃p̃ainn ó p̃uca anuap 7 o Sliab̃ o naeḡa don τaoiḡḡ τiap̃ naḡ p̃aiḡe p̃ó c̃ioḡc̃ain d̃ua ḡoḡnnaill. An τua doḡnnaill p̃i τpa ep̃cca iomlan eim̃ḡ 7 uaiḡle an τuaiḡceiḡτ, p̃p̃i bá mó ḡp̃iḡn, 7 ḡaiḡceeaḡ, p̃p̃i bá p̃p̃iḡ ionḡp̃aiḡc̃iḡḡ 7 anaḡ, p̃p̃i pob p̃p̃iḡ p̃maḡτ, Reaḡτ, 7 Riāḡail baí inep̃inn ina aiḡp̃iḡ do ḡaoiḡealaiḡ, ap̃ ní d̃éḡtaoiḡ do c̃oiḡéḡ i τtip̃ cōnaill p̃é a linn aḡτ iaḡaḡ ḡop̃aiḡ na ḡaoiḡe nama, p̃p̃i bá p̃p̃iḡ do c̃ionḡ ecclaiḡi, 7 eiḡceḡi, p̃p̃i po τioḡlaic alḡp̃ana aiḡble i nonóḡi an c̃oiḡḡe na ndul, p̃p̃i lap̃ po τup̃ceḡaḡ 7 lap̃ po cumḡḡaiḡḡḡ c̃aiḡlén c̃éḡup̃ i ndun na ḡgall p̃ó ḡaiḡ ḡomaḡ inneoḡi p̃op̃aiḡḡi d̃ia clannḡaiḡne ina ḡeaḡhaiḡ, 7 maiḡp̃tiḡi ḡp̃aḡap̃ de obḡep̃uanḡia i τtip̃i conaill .i. Maiḡp̃tiḡi ḡúḡn na ḡgall, p̃p̃i lap̃ a ndeap̃naḡ iliomat do c̃p̃eaḡp̃luaiḡḡḡaiḡ τim̃c̃ill p̃ó ep̃inn, p̃p̃i dár d̃il̃p̃ augḡup̃t iaḡḡaiḡi τuaiḡceiḡτ ep̃op̃a do p̃áḡ p̃p̃iḡ, d̃p̃aḡail báḡi iaḡ mbuaiḡ ó ḡoḡan 7 o ḡḡman, iaḡ nonḡaḡ, 7 iaḡ naiḡp̃iḡḡe τoc̃c̃aiḡḡe ina longḡop̃τ p̃p̃i i ndún na ḡgall d̃ia haóḡne do p̃onḡp̃aḡ ip̃in cuḡcc̃iḡ iḡ iul̃i, ip̃in oc̃ḡmaḡ bliḡḡain S̃c̃et-moḡat a aoḡi, 7 ip̃in c̃ḡp̃amaḡ bliḡḡain c̃ḡp̃aḡat a p̃laḡa, 7 a aḡnacal i maiḡp̃tiḡi ḡúḡn na ḡgall.

Maḡ c̃áḡtaiḡ c̃aiḡp̃p̃eaḡ .i. p̃iḡḡin mac d̃iap̃mata an d̃úḡaiḡ mic doḡnnaill p̃aiḡaiḡ d̃écc, 7 a d̃p̃iḡp̃atḡaiḡ d̃iap̃maiḡ do ḡaḡáil a ionaiḡ.

P̃p̃iḡlim̃iḡ mac neill mic aḡḡ mic eoḡc̃ain uí neill do ḡap̃baḡ la cloinḡ τοιpρḡeαλβαic̃ch uí ḡaoiḡeḡúḡn.

^s *Who had obtained hostages*, literally, “to whom they gave hostages;” but the construction of the Irish could not be imitated in English. A critic, who read the work of the Four Masters, about two centuries since, has underlined the words *p̃p̃manaḡ, oip̃ḡialla, clann αoḡa buiḡe, an p̃úta* and *caḡánaῖz*, in the autograph copy, and has written in the margin in Irish that it is “a *bpeuz ḡp̃ameam̃ail*, i. e. a disgusting lie,” to say that those people had

given hostages to O'Donnell; and, after grumbling a good deal about their exaggerations of the exploits of O'Donnell, he concludes thus: “*ḡp̃eḡ le baḡe atá ann do leaḡap̃ la hua Doḡnnaill. Conallaḡ am̃ éú*, i. e. a partial sentence for O'Donnell is in thy book. Thou art indeed a Tirconnellian!”

^b *Sliabh O n-Aedha*, i. e. the mountain of the race of Aedh, i. e. the mountain of Kinel-Aedha. This was the name of that part of the mountain

O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Lower Connaught, died ; a man who had obtained hostages^s from the people of Fermanagh, Oriel, Clannaboy, and the Route, and from the O'Kanes, and also the English and Irish of Connaught, with the exception of Mac William of Clanrickard, who, however, did not go unrevenge^d for his disobedience, for O'Donnell frequently entered his territory, and left not a quarter of land from the River Suck upwards, and from Sliabh O n-Aedha^b westwards, which he did not make tributary to him. This O'Donnell was the full moon of the hospitality and nobility of the North, the most jovial and valiant, the most prudent in war and peace, and of the best jurisdiction, law, and rule, of all the Gaels in Ireland in his time ; for there was no defence made [of the houses] in Tirconnell during his time, except to close the door against the wind only ; the best protector of the Church and the learned ; a man who had given great alms in honour of the Lord of the Elements ; the man by whom a castle was first raised and erected at Donegal, that it might serve as a sustaining bulwark for his descendants ; and a monastery for Friars de Observantiâ in Tirconnell, namely, the monastery of Donegal ; a man who had made many predatory excursions around through Ireland ; and a man who may be justly styled the Augustus of the North-west of Europe. He died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and after [Extreme] Unction and good Penance, at his own fortress in Donegal, on Friday, the 5th of the Ides of July, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and forty-fourth of his reign, and was interred in the monastery of Donegal.

Mac Carthy Cairbreachⁱ, i. e. Fineen, the son of Dermot an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Felim, the son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

of Sliabh Echtghe, now Slieve Aughty, situated in the territory of Kinelea, on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 91, note ^k, and the map to the same work. The stream called Abhainn-da-loilgheach, i. e. the river of the two milch cows, divided Sliabh O'n-Aedha from the southern portion of Sliabh Echtghe.

ⁱ *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*, i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh, Chief of Carbery, a territory now divided into four baronies, in the south-west of the county of Cork. It is stated in the margin that this passage has been extracted from the Book of Mac Brody.—See it entered before, under the year 1504, by a mistake of the Four Masters.

Mac doimnaill gallocclach (i. colla mac colla) conpapaí uí neill do mairbhadh in ardomáca la giolla earpuice mac Somairle ruaidh mic doimnaill.

CReach lá cloinn giolla patrúice mic emann megiúir ar éloinn óicc an emann cedna, brian, 7 eoccan, 7 eocchan do mairbhadh lá cloinn giolla patrúice a ttoraiḡeaḡt na cpeice, 7 ffrigur mori mac caba do mairbhadh o éloinn giolla patrúice don éur rin.

Mac megiúir (i. Sfan mac Pilib) i. tiorrdealbác, 7 dá mac taidḡ méḡ garraídh, 7 tadóc occ mac emann mic gailigille, co noḡt ffráid décc amaille friu do bátaḡ i ccoite fori loc eirne.

Mac uí flannaccain, corbmac mac corbmairc décc.

Sluicceadh la mac uí doimnaill (aodh ócc mac aodha ruaidh) hi ttiir neo-chain, 7 baile i neill (i. doimnaill) dún ngḡhainn do loḡccaḡ lḡr, 7 baile aodha mic doimnaill uí néill, 7 o abainn mór ar tteac dḡmteacḡt dó ḡan ffrúidear t ffrir. Suíde fa éairlén na deircece dó ar a iomprúdh, an cairlén do ḡabail dó (i. ar cloinn neill mic airc), 7 a uáirda draccbáil ann. Dól dó ar rin ḡo cill mic nenáin, 7 tḡearna do ḡairm de fóir éir conaill an dapa lá daḡur t do éoil dé 7 daóine.

Cairppe mac brian uí uicinn oide lé dán décc i maircár mīde, 7 brian ócc mac brian mic doimnaill éainn uí uicinn décc.

Sfan mac Riocaird a búrc roḡa ḡall macaem Eireann do mairbhadh a meabail hi maircár ttorair patrúice lá cloinn uillie a búrc.

Cairlén baile an tobair do ḡabail la hua concobair ndonn, 7 la mac diaḡmada fori ffríoḡt ḡráníne ingine uí éallaiḡ. Sídh do dhéain dhóid 7 a nduthaiḡ do éabair t do ffríoḡt ḡrainne.

* *Mac Gailligle*.—This name is still common in Fermanagh, but now incorrectly anglicised Mac Alilly, and by some shortened to Lilly.

¹ *Abhainn-mor*, i. e. the great river, now called the Blackwater.—See note ^a, under the year 1483, pp. 1125, 1126, *supra*.

^m *Laid siege to*, literally, “sat under Castle-derg.” In Cromwell’s time the English phrase was “sat round, or sat before the town or castle.”

ⁿ *Cill-mic-Nenain*, now Kilmacrenan, in the

county of Donegal.—See note ^b, under the year 1461, p. 1012, *supra*.

^o *Consent of God and man*, i. e. by the consent of the clergy and laity. For some account of the ceremony of inaugurating the O’Donnell at Kilmacrenan, the reader is referred to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 426–440. The inauguration stone of the O’Donnells, which is said to have been originally on the hill of Doon, near the village Kilmacrenan, and in latter ages in the church of Kilma-

Mac Donnell Galloglagh (i. e. Colla, the son of Colla), O'Neill's constable, was slain at Armagh, by Gillespick, the son of Sorley Roe Mac Donnell.

The sons of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, took a prey from the young sons of the same Edmond, namely, from Brian and Owen; and Owen, while in pursuit of the prey, was slain by Gilla-Patrick; and Fergus More Mac Cabe was slain on the side of the sons of Gilla-Patrick on that occasion.

Turlough, the son of Maguire (i. e. John, the son of Philip), the two sons of Teige Mac Caffry, and Teige Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Gaillgile^k, together with eighteen men who were along with them, were drowned in a cot on Lough Erne.

The son of O'Flanagan, i. e. Cormac, the son of Cormac, died.

An army was led by the son of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; and O'Neill's (Donnell) town, Dungannon, the town of Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, were burned by him; and he traversed from the Abhainn-mor^l inwards without meeting with any opposition. Upon his return he laid siege to^m Castlederg, took that castle from the sons of Niall, the son of Art, and left his warders in it; and he proceeded from thence to Cill-mic-Nenainⁿ, where he was nominated Lord of Tirconnell, on the 2nd day of August, by consent of God and man^o.

Carbry, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Professor of Poetry, died in Westmeath; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Donnell Cam O'Higgin, died.

John, the son of Rickard Burke, choice of the English youths of Ireland, was treacherously slain by the sons of Ulick Burke, in the monastery of Tober-Patrick^p.

The castle of Ballintober^q was taken by O'Conor Don and Mac Dermot from the descendants of Grainne^r, daughter of O'Kelly. A peace was [afterwards] made; and their patrimonial inheritance was given to the descendants of Grainne.

crenan, was preserved in the choir of the ruins of that church till about forty years ago, when it was stolen or destroyed.

^p *Tober-Patrick*, i. e. Patrick's well, now the monastery of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. This noble monastery is now undergoing repair, and its venerable walls and archi-

tectural features will be preserved for posterity.

^q *Ballintober*, i. e. Ballintober castle, in the county of Roscommon.

^r *The descendants of Grainne*, i. e. that sept of the O'Conors descended from Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1506.

ΑοιS CΡΙορτ, Μιλε, cuicc céo, a Sé.

Τομαρ buíde mac corccraíḡ, oipénneac cluana heoair, 7 Sfan ó piaié oipénneac ar trian airiú bhorccaiḡ décc.

Mac méḡuiḡir aed mac emainn mic tomair óiḡ méḡuiḡir do mārbaḡ a tóraiḡeaet cpeíce do rinntḡ lá cloinn éuinḡ mic enri uí néill ar cúil na noirí, 7 ba he Pílip mac Emainn mac ḡiolla pattpaicc po mārbbh eiriumh.

Semur mac pílip mic an ḡiolla buib méḡuiḡir fíri connail cráibdeac eiriḡe do écc 7 a aḡnacal 1 nḡún na nḡall.

Μαḡnar mac ḡorpaḡa ruaiḡ méḡuiḡir 7 Mac brian tēallaiḡe fēḡac (.i. fēilm) décc.

Τομαρ mac oiluer ploingced do mārbaḡ la plioet Matḡamna uí raḡallaiḡ .i. lar an ccalbāch mac fíḡlimiḡ, 7 lá a cloinn. Coccaḡ ḡall 7 ḡaiḡdel ḡhíḡe tḡíḡrin.

Mac uí caḡain .i. brian pionn mac Sḡain do mārbaḡ la doinnall mac neill mic enri mic eoḡain uí néill, 7 mac don brian rin do mārbaḡ la donnchaḡ ua caḡain.

Mac uiḡilín .i. ualḡar mac corbmaic mic Sḡnicin do mārbaḡ la hua ccaḡain .i. toμαρ mac aibne, 7 po mārbaḡ apāon rin dá mac tuḡail uí doinnail, dá mac uí fḡra, tḡi mic uí baoiḡellain, 7 dá mac uí éuinḡ, 7 reaet rin décc do maiḡibh a tḡionóil irin rúḡa do ḡonnpaḡ.

Αοḡ ruāḡ mac ḡlairne méḡ matḡamna do mārbaḡ la hua maḡallaiḡ (Sfan mac caḡail) 7 la a cloinn.

Doinnall ua craiden, cḡnnaḡe craibdech coccupac décc acc eirḡeaet aipḡrin 1 nḡun na nḡall.

Ραιδίν ua maolḡonairp en poḡa Epeann ina aimḡir lé Sḡncur, 7 lé filideet décc.

^s *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1486.

^t *Descendants of Mahon O'Reilly*.—These were seated in and gave name to the barony of Clann-

mahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

^u *Between the English and the Irish*, i. e. between the Anglo-Irish of the Pale, and the Gaels, or mere Irish.

^w *Aibhne*, now anglicised Evenew.

^x *O'Craidhen*, now anglicised Crean. This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1506.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred six.

Thomas Boy Mac Cosgraigh, Erenagh of Clones, and John O'Fiaich, Erenagh of the third part of Airech-Broscaigh [Derrybrusk], died.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain in pursuit of a prey which the sons of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, were carrying off from Cuil-na-nOirear^s. It was Philip, the son of Edmond, son of Gilla-Patrick, that slew him.

James, the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, a prudent and pious man, died, and was interred at Donegal.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Felim, the son of Brian of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Thomas, the son of Oliver Plunkett, was slain by the descendants of Mahon O'Reilly^t, namely, by Calvagh, the son of Felim, and his sons; in consequence of which, a war broke out between the English and the Irish^u.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Brian Finn, the son of John, was slain by Donnell, the son of Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill; and a son of this Brian was slain by Donough O'Kane.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin, was slain by O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne^w. There were slain along with him two sons of Tuathal O'Donnell, two sons of O'Hara, three sons of O'Boylan, two sons of O'Quin, and seventeen of the chief men of his tribe, in [the territory of] the Route.

Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny Mac Mahon, was slain by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) and his sons.

Donnell O'Craidhen^x [O'Crean], a pious and conscientious merchant, died, while hearing mass in Donegal.

Paidin O'Mulconry^y, only choice of Ireland in his time for history and poetry, died.

family afterwards acquired considerable property in lands, and are now represented by Andrew Crean Lynch, Esq. of Hollybrook, in the county of Mayo. There is a curious monu-

ment to this family in the monastery of Sligo, of which Mr. Petrie has made a careful drawing.

^y *Paidin O'Mulconry*, i. e. little Patrick O'Mulconry. He was the father of Maurice O'Mul-

Αὐτ' ἐρῶμι δο λορρεαὸ δο τεने δοαιτ.

Μαζ καρῆαιζ cairbρεαὶ .i. διαρμαῖο mac διαρμαῖα an dúnaið mic doim-naill riabaiζ décc.

Ο κατῆιν τομάρ mac αἰβνε, γ clann τδῖαιν mic αἰβνε donnchað γ doimnall clepeað do ðol tap banna φοιρ ζο τυuccρατ αιρζῖδα, γ ζρῖζα ιοmða leó, γ τεαῖτ ζο ιιολαὶ γ ζο ναῖτῖρ φορ ccúla.

Caiteilin ιηζή ιαηλα δῖρῖmúman .i. τομαρ mac Semair baιτιζεapna ua ccairppe bñ ðeprcach δῖηζειμιζ décc, ap lé do pónaðh an bñn dub, γ dún na mbñnð.

Θροῖῖτ ρυιρτ cpoιρι φορ pιονaιnn do δένam la hua mbpιαιn, τοιρρðealbach mac ταιðcc mic τοιρρðealbaiζ, γ la doimnall a ðeapbpaτaiρ, la heppcop éille ða lua γ la heppcop éille pionnaðrach.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1507.

ΑοιS CΡΙορτ, Mιle, cuicc céð, aSeacht.

Seon Ρauιnt eppcop na mιðe bpaτaiρ ppepeðiupλεpιðe, γ pιαpυρ ua maol-uðιρ abb clocaιρ décc.

Ζpαιnne ιηζή μέζυιðιρ (.i. emann) bñ Ριlip mic τοιρρðealbaiζ, bñ ðεprcað δῖηζειμιζ, γ caτapίona ιηζή cónconnaçτ mic maζhnyρa mész maτéζamna décc.

Ο pλannaccain τυαιτε πατα Μυιρῆeapταὶ mac Μυιρῆeapταιζ décc.

Ζpñρ οιðce lá miall puað mac doimnaill mic neill ζαιpð.

eonry, who made a beautiful transcript of the Book of Fenagh, in the year 1517, for Teige O'Rody, the Coarb of Fenagh.

^a *Herts*, αιρζῖδα is the nominative plural of αιρζε, a herd. The word occurs again at the year 1582.

^a *Horses*, ζρῖζα is the nominative plural of ζρῖζ, a horse.

^b *Beann-dubh*, i. e. the black gable or pinnae, now Banduff, or Benduff, otherwise Castle Salem, a strong castle situated about a mile to the north-east of Rosscarbery, in the county of

Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, books ii. e. 4, where he erroneously states that this castle was built by the Donovans. It was the principal seat of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, whose daughter, Joan, was married to Daniel O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, about the year 1584.

^c *Dun-na-m-beann*, i. e. fort of the gables, or pinnae, now Dunmanway, a small town about twelve miles west of Bandon, in the county of Cork. Dr. Smith gives no account of the erection of this castle in his *Natural and Civil His-*

Ath-Trim was burned by lightning.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach, i. e. Dermot, the son of Dermot-an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, and the sons of John, son of Aibhne, namely, Donough and Donnell Cleireach, went eastwards across the Bann, and carried off from thence many herds² and horses², and returned in exultation and triumph.

Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, Lady of Hy-Carbury, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, died. It was by her that Beann-dubh^b and Dun-na-m-beann^c were erected.

The bridge of Port-Croisi^d upon the Shannon was erected by O'Brien, i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough; Donnell, his brother; the Bishop of Killaloe; and the Bishop of Kilfenora.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1507.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seven.

John Paupt^e, Bishop of Meath, a friar preacher, and Pierce O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Maguire (i. e. Edmond), and wife of Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Catherine, daughter of Cuconnaught, son of Manus Mac Mahon, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha, i. e. Murtough, the son of Murtough, died.

A nocturnal assault^f. Niall Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv.

tory of Cork, where he treats of the origin of the town, book ii. c. 4. This castle afterwards belonged to Mac Carthy of Gleann-a-Chruim, in whose possession it remained till about the year 1690.

^d *Port-Croisi*.—This name is yet preserved in that of the townland of Portcrush, situated on the Shannon, in the north-west end of the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick, where there was a wooden bridge across the Shannon.—See it again referred to at the

years 1510 and 1597.

^e *John Paupt*.—His real name was John Pain. He succeeded in 1483. He was the person appointed to preach the sermon, and proclaim the title of the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, at his coronation in Christ Church, in the year 1485, for which he received a pardon in 1488.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 151.

^f *A nocturnal assault*.—This entry is evidently left imperfect.

Ενρι mac αεδα υί neill ραοί cinnp̃f̃ona duine bá p̃f̃r αι̃ne ap̃ γαc̃ ealaδ̃-
ain d̃ecc.

Feilim mag uinnpennáin opicel tipe conaill b̃rĩt̃m̃ toc̃c̃ãide ραοί cl̃ep̃ĩg̃
co c̃c̃p̃ãδ̃õ γ co c̃c̃ãõĩng̃ĩõm̃ãib̃ d̃ecc .12. iulii.

Siubán iñg̃l̃ñ m̃ég̃ mãt̃g̃ãĩña (i. Aed̃ p̃uãδ̃) d̃ecc.

Slóicc̃eãδ̃ lá huã ndõm̃naill (aod̃ ócc mac aod̃a p̃uãĩδ̃) i t̃c̃ĩr̃ eõg̃am̃.
Foplongp̃op̃e d̃õ d̃énãm̃ d̃õ im̃ c̃ãĩrl̃éñ υί néill (d̃ú̃ng̃f̃h̃aiñ) γ p̃och̃ãĩde d̃õ
m̃ãp̃bãδ̃ d̃õ lũct̃ añ bãile im̃ Mac̃ g̃illa p̃uãĩδ̃ .i. b̃p̃iãñ, γ ó néill d̃õ d̃énãm̃
p̃ĩõδ̃ã p̃p̃ĩr̃ uã ndõm̃naill. Uã dõm̃naill d̃õ d̃ol̃ ap̃ĩde hi c̃c̃f̃h̃ñ añ l̃ũp̃t̃ĩr̃, γ
cenel̃ Moañ d̃õ c̃p̃eãc̃ãδ̃ la huã neill nã d̃eãd̃hãĩδ̃, γ b̃p̃iãñ mac̃ υί g̃ãĩp̃m̃-
leãδ̃ãĩg̃ d̃õ m̃ãp̃bãδ̃ lãĩr̃.

Niall mac cuinn mic aed̃a buĩde mic b̃p̃iãñ bãllãĩg̃ υί neill d̃õ g̃ãbãil̃ lá
mũñt̃ĩp̃ c̃ãĩp̃p̃ge p̃f̃ĩg̃ũra, a b̃ĩt̃ p̃é hãt̃hãĩδ̃ hi lãĩm̃, γ a lé̃geãδ̃ amãch̃ iãp̃
p̃ĩñ, γ Sé̃ b̃p̃ãĩg̃de d̃ecc d̃õ bũaiñ ap̃p̃.

Coc̃cãδ̃ ẽtẽp̃ ó neill γ clanñ cuinñ υί neill. Clanñ ãĩp̃t̃ d̃õ b̃ĩt̃ d̃õ t̃ãõb̃
clõinnẽ cuinñ, γ t̃p̃ĩ c̃p̃eãc̃ã d̃õ d̃énãm̃ lẽõ ap̃ c̃enel̃ p̃f̃ĩãd̃hãĩg̃. C̃p̃eãc̃ã mõp̃
d̃õ d̃énãm̃ lã huã neill ap̃ clõinñ ãĩp̃t̃ p̃õ d̃éoĩδ̃.

Aod̃h̃ mac̃ tõĩp̃p̃dẽal̃bãĩg̃ mic̃ p̃ĩl̃ip̃ m̃ég̃uĩδ̃ĩr̃ d̃õ m̃ãp̃bãδ̃ lã mac̃ υί p̃uãĩp̃e,
t̃ĩg̃f̃h̃ñáñ ócc mac̃ eoc̃ch̃aiñ.

Mac̃ mẽg̃uĩδ̃ĩr̃ (tãõcc̃ mac̃ coñc̃õbãĩr̃ mic̃ tõmãĩr̃ óicc̃) d̃õ m̃ãp̃bãδ̃ lá
clõinñ doññchãĩδ̃ mẽg̃uĩδ̃ĩr̃ γ lá Remanñ ócc̃ macc̃ m̃ãt̃g̃ãĩña.

C̃ãĩrl̃eñ m̃ó̃p̃ c̃ãĩp̃p̃ge p̃f̃ĩg̃ũra, γ m̃é̃p̃e añ bãilẽ p̃ẽĩp̃p̃ĩñ d̃õ g̃ãbãĩl̃ lá mall̃
mac̃ cuinñ (p̃õ g̃ãbãδ̃ lẽõp̃õm̃ p̃eãc̃t̃ p̃iãm̃) γ a b̃p̃ãĩg̃dẽ p̃f̃ĩñ d̃õ b̃ĩ p̃añ c̃c̃ãĩrl̃éñ
d̃õ bũaiñ amãc̃ d̃õ.

Teampall̃ ãchãĩδ̃ b̃ĩt̃ẽ d̃õ lõp̃ccãδ̃, γ ep̃ĩm̃ó̃p̃ĩ mãĩt̃f̃ra añ t̃ĩp̃e d̃õ lõp̃ccãδ̃
anñ.

Emanñ mac̃ tõmãĩr̃ óicc̃ mic̃ tõmãĩr̃ óicc̃ d̃ecc̃ d̃õ t̃ĩñnẽãp̃ aoñ õĩd̃cẽ.

Uã d̃ú̃ñãĩñ d̃õm̃ñãĩg̃ mãĩgẽ dã cl̃ãõĩnẽ d̃õ m̃ãp̃bãδ̃ d̃õ p̃ãδ̃ãδ̃ d̃õ p̃c̃ĩñ lã ã
b̃p̃ãt̃ãĩr̃ p̃f̃ĩñ g̃ĩollã p̃ãp̃p̃ãicc̃ mac̃ p̃ĩl̃ip̃.

^s *Maguinnessenain*.—This name is still common in the counties of Meath and Cavan, where it is made Mac Elsinan by some, Gilson by others, and in some instances it has been changed to Nugent. The late Charles Gilson, the founder of the Pub-

lic School of Oldcastle, was of this family.

^h *Were taken*.—One verb is employed to express the taking of the castle and the capturing of the mayor, which would not be considered correct in English composition.

Henry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, a distinguished captain, a man most skilled in every science, died.

Felim Maguinnsenain⁵, Official of Tirconnell, a select Brehon, an ecclesiastic eminent for piety and benevolent deeds, died on the 12th of July.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Roe), died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone ; he pitched his camp around O'Neill's castle of Dungannon, and slew numbers of the people of the town, besides Mac Gilroy, i. e. Brian. O'Neill made peace with O'Donnell, and O'Donnell thence went to the Lord Justice. After O'Donnell's departure O'Neill plundered Kinel-Moen, and slew Brian, the son of O'Gormly.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was taken prisoner by the people of Carrickfergus. He remained for some time in their custody, but was at last liberated, sixteen hostages being obtained in his stead.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Con O'Neill ; and the sons of Art sided with the sons of Con, and they took three preys from Kinel-Farry. Great depredations were afterwards committed by O'Neill upon the sons of Art.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the son of O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen.

The son of Maguire (Teige, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire and Redmond Oge Mac Mahon.

The Great Castle of Carrickfergus and the mayor of the town were taken^b by Niall, the son of Con, who had some time before been taken by them ; and he rescued his own hostages who were in the castle.

The church of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea] was burned ; and the greater part of the riches of the country were burned within it.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, died of one night's sickness.

O'Dunan of Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoineⁱ was killed with a stab of a knife by his own brother, Gilla-Patrick, son of Philip.

ⁱ *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, i. e. the great Donagh, an old church giving name to a parish church of the plain of the two slopes, now in the barony of Trough, and county of Mo-

Ἰριαν mac μέγ παῖραδάν (domnall bérnac) do mairbad la toirpdealliac mac aeda mic eocáin meγ παῖραδάν.

Mac connidhe (Solam mac Ssain mic polaim) ollam uí neill Saói 1 ndán 1 pfoγlaim, 7 hi pphildeaét, 7 pφi τιγε αιιδφ coitcinn [vecc] .30. October.

Μαγεραιε, tomar (.i. mac Piliip mic tomair mic maolmuire óig mic maolmuiri moir), ua cuill cñopaolaδ, O δalaiγ pionn γοφραιδh, O δάλaiγ cairppeac aengur (.i. mac aengura caoíc) 7 ó gérain (Ssan .i. mac conco-bair) décc.

Mac an baird airgiall, giollapadpaucc mac aoda, 7 Tuaeal buide mac adaim γairb mic an baird do mairbad ar aon lá coinulaδ uá conδalaiγ 7 lá a bpaitepb.

Cairlén dpoma dá eáir, 7 cairlen na dhicce do éuitim.

An barrac puad Sémar mac Semair do dol dia oileipe don ppráinn co mairb a muinntipe apason puy, 7 iar ndenam a noileipe dóib do éuatar hi luing do poad ina pφprieγ 7 ní pφi a mbár nó a mbeata ópin alle. Domnall mac taidcc mic giolla micil í piaié páit epeann, 7 alban doide lé Sñcuy a tpuicci laiðne, 7 piliðeaéta do baeta hi pφappaδ an bappaiγ ar an oileipe pin a duðpamaγ.

Ssan a búpc, mac uillicc, mic uillicc, mic Riocaird óicc tanairte cloinne piocaird paor clann gall epeann poiðeaé lán deimeac, 7 dhípinne, tinne cpuada lé cotuccaδ décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1508.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, cuicc ced, a hoct.

Μaiγi μαγεραιε eppcop cluana pφita paói paetmaγ maγalta ceillidh cpaibdeaé, décc, 7 Dauid mac tomair a búpc décc ar pliccid na póma iar na oipðneaδ ina ionaδ ipin pφpcopóide.

naghan. The ruins of this church are still to be seen near the village of Glasslough.

^k *Mac Connidhe*, now Mac Namee. The lineal descendants of this poet are still living in the village of Draperstown, in the county of Londonderry.

^l *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red. This was

an Irish title assumed by the head of a branch of the family of De Barry. The name is still retained in the barony of Barryroe, in the south of the county of Cork, which was the patrimonial inheritance of this branch of the Barrys.—See *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. chap. 3.

^m *On board a ship, &c.*, literally. “they went

Brian, the son of Magauran (Donnell Bearnach), was slain by Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran.

Mac Conmidhe^k (Solomon, the son of John, son of Solomon), Ollav to O'Neill, an adept in rhyming, [general] literature, and poetry, and who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of October.

Magrath (Thomas, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, son of Maelmurry Oge, son of Maelmurry More) ; O'Cuill (Kenfaela) ; O'Daly Fiinn (Godfrey, the son of Donough) ; O'Daly Cairbreach (Aengus, the son of Aengus Caech) ; and O'Geran (i. e. John, the son of Conor), died.

Mac Ward of Oriel, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh, and Tuathal Boy, the son of Adam Garv Mac Ward, were both slain by Cu-Uladh O'Connolly and his kinsmen.

The castle of Druim-da-Ether [Dromahaire] and the castle of the Derg [Castlederg], fell.

Barry Roe^l, i. e. James, the son of James, went on a pilgrimage to Spain, attended by many of the chiefs of his people ; and after having performed their pilgrimage they embarked on board a ship^m, to return home, but no further account, as to whether they survived or perished, was ever received. Upon the pilgrimage aforesaid, along with Barry, was drowned Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Michael O'Fiaich, qualified by his knowledge of Latin and poetry to become chief professor of history for Ireland and Scotland.

John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Rickard Ógè, Tanist of Clanrickard, the noblest of the English of Ireland, a vessel filled with hospitality and truth, and a link of steel in sustaining [the battle], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1508.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eight.

Maigi Magrath, Bishop of Clonfert, a prosperous, religious, wise, and pious man, died ; and David, the son of Thomas Burke, who was appointed his successor in the bishopric, died on his way from Romeⁿ.

into a ship to return back, and their death or their living has not been known ever since." This is the Irish mode of saying that they must

have most undoubtedly perished, as is evident from the subsequent part of the passage.

ⁿ *On his way from Rome*, literally, "on the

Τομαρ ó congalaín Eppcop Oilepinn, ἡ Ὑατερ α βλάε eppcop eluana mio nóir décc.

Uilliam ócc mac airt mic caéimaoíl ósḡanaé cloéair décc, deapbpaéair pñde deócchan deppcop cloéair.

Ο μαολμυαῖο (αοῖο ócc) do mārbað ina éairlén fñirín lá α βραιῖρῖβ buðóñn.

Domnall ua bpiain (.i. mac éairécc mic τοιρρῖδεalbáig) ταναίρῖ τυαῖομυ-
mian, ἡ Ἰεροίτετ mac αοῖα mic caéail uí paḡallaiḡ décc.

Mac mécc maḡḡamna, Remainn ócc mac Remainn do mārbað ἰ noomnac mairḡe dá élaóine lá péle Paḡraicc lá mac mḡeḡuḡoir Pñlip mac emaimn. dá hamlaḡ do rónað an ḡníoñ hñrín Pñlip do ðol ἰ nonoir Paḡraic deírḡeaát oipfñrinn don baile, ἡ amail báḡar occ an oipfñrionn ἱrín ecclair do ruacé Rémann ócc ḡo mbuḡoir míoir ina foéair imon éñmpall. Ro haðnaic éñnte leo hñ cññḡe hñrḡoḡḡ an éñmpuill. Ar na éluñrín rín do mac meḡuḡoir do ráio nac léicḡeað éñmpall Paḡraicc do loḡccað. Ro ḡḡeir α mñuñḡir im éalma do ðenaim, ḡicc pñlip cona bραιῖρῖβ amac ἰ nanmaim dé, ἡ Paḡraic. Do pala ḡopra cor ḡpaḡḡað Remann ðia eoé ἡ po mārbað iarañ cona éomalta amaille fñrín .i. mac bpiain ruaið mic ḡiollaḡriḡde ἡ ḡaḡḡar deór bραιḡde ann co po mópað ainm dé ἡ paḡraic ḡrít rín.

Copbmac ó cianáin paóí Shñécaða ἡ fñrḡána ἡ donnchað mac bpiain mic pñlip mḡeḡuḡoir décc.

Μυιρḡḡḡḡac mac aeða mic fñḡḡail óicc mic fñḡḡail ruaið meḡeoóccacáin do mārbað lá α βραιῖρῖβ féin.

way of Rome," which may signify either on his way to or from Rome.

° *O'Conghalain*, now Conallan, or Conlan. This surname is formed from Conghalain, the genitive of Conghalan, which is a diminutive of Conghal. Surnames now often confounded with each other have been formed from ancestors named Conallán, Congalán, Coinḡiollán, Coin-dealbán, and Caomídealbán, but there is little or nothing known of the descents, pedigrees, or localities of any of them except O'Coindealbán, now Quinlan, who was the Chief of Iveleary, near Trim, in Meath, and who was the lineal

descendant of Laeghaire, Monarch of Ireland in St. Patriek's time. Harris says, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254, that this Thomas O'Congalan, who died in 1508, was Bishop of Ardagh, and adds, "Some have called him Bishop of Elphin. But to give you my Sentiments of the matter, it seems evident to me that he never governed the see of Elphin."

° *Owen, Bishop of Clogher*.—This is the prelate called Eugene Mac Camáil in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187. He succeeded in 1508, and died in 1515.

° *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, now Donagh,

Thomas O'Conghalain^o, Bishop of Elphin, and Walter Blake, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

William Oge, the son of Art Mac Cawell, Dean of Clogher, died. He was brother of Owen, Bishop of Clogher^p.

O'Molloy (Hugh Oge) was killed in his own castle by his own kinsmen.

Donnell O'Brien (i. e. the son of Brian), son of Turlough, Tanist of Thomond, and Garrett, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond Oge, son of Redmond, was slain at Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine^a, on St. Patrick's Festival, by the son of Maguire, i. e. Philip, the son of Edmond. This act was perpetrated thus : Philip went to the town to hear mass, in honour of St. Patrick, and while they [he and his attendants] were at mass within the church, Redmond Oge came around the church with a large party, and set fire^r to the four corners of the building. When Maguire heard of this, he said that he would not suffer the church of St. Patrick^s to be burned ; and, exciting his people to courage, Philip, with his kinsmen, came out in the name of God and of St. Patrick. A conflict ensued, in which Redmond was thrown from his horse, and afterwards slain, together with his foster-brother, the son of Brian Roe Mac Gillabride^t ; and prisoners were also taken there. And the names of God and St. Patrick were magnified by this occurrence.

Cormac O'Keenan, a learned historian and poet, and Donough, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh, son of Farrell Oge, son of Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, was slain by his own kinsmen.

in the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan. It is to be distinguished from Donaghmoyne, which is called in Irish *Doimnac maigin*—See note under the year 1507.

^r *Set fire, &c.*, literally, "fires were kindled by them in the four corners of the church, or fires were kindled by them in the church in the four opposite points," i. e. north, south, east, and west.

^s *Church of St. Patrick.*—Every church in Ireland whose name begins with Domhnach was

originally erected by St. Patrick, and they were so called, according to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 119, because the saint had marked out their foundations on Sunday : "In istis partibus in regione Kennactæ septem diebus dominicis commoratus septem Domino sacrarum ædium fecit fundamenta quas proinde Dominicas appellavit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 146. See also Jocelyn, c. 91, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 852.

^t *Mac Gillabride.*—This name is now anglicised

Ṗilip mac brian mic fídhlimiú uí Raḡallaiḡ cñh fídhna, ḡ fíri tige aoiðfóh, fíri lán daiðne ar ḡach ealaðain décc iar mbuaið onḡta ḡ aiðricche.

Ticchínnan ócc mac eoḡain (.i. ó Ruairc) uí ruairc do mairbað lá Sían mac tighínnáin fínn uí Ruairc.

Níall mac alaxandair mic cabba, ḡ enrí mac brian mic caba décc.

Ο δομναίλλ Αοδ όcc mac aodá ruaið do tóct i nḡriaiḡ for loç epne, ḡ cairléin mri cñtíhonn dpaḡail do ó Ruaiðri maḡuiðiri, ḡ o δομναίλλ do tábairt an cairléin do Ṗilip mac toirpðealbaiḡ méḡuiðiri, ḡ briaḡde an tírie dpaḡail dua δομναίλλ. Ο neill .i. δομναίλλ, ḡ Μαḡuiðiri .i. concóbair do tcact co lunn cñtíhñd do fiaiḡið uí δομναίλλ ḡ a mairuccáð doib, ḡ ríð do ðenaim frip. Ṗilip mac brian méḡuiðiri do bripcað a cairléin fñn ar sccla uí δομναίλλ, ḡ clann brian fñn dpaçcbáil an tírie .i. Ruaiðri do ðol hi ccñhñ uí ruairc, ḡ Ṗilip hi ccñhñ airt óicc mic cuinn uí néill.

Mac uí caátain (ḡorraið mac tomair) do mairbað la rñioct maḡnupa uí caátain.

Εόin mac δομναίλλ ḡuipm do mairbað lá mac uiðilín.

Slóicceað lá hua ndομναίλλ i moctar cōnnaçt, ḡ briaḡde ioctair cōnnaçt do tábairt lair dia tigh.

ḡrian mac Ṗilip mic donnchað meḡuiðiri do ḡabáil lá maḡuiðiri hi tctm-pall achaið lupcaire.

Ṗilip ócc mac amlaiḡ .i. mac Ṗilip maðbaiḡ mic brian mic amlaoib mic Ṗilip mic amlaoib mic duinn cārpaiḡ meḡuiðiri décc. Cñhñ a aicme fñn ḡ fíri tige aoiðfñ epñde.

Corbmac mac neill mic an ḡiolla duib mic aedá do mairbað la tealac eacðac, ḡ lá cloinn Ṗilip mic brian meḡuiðiri ar ḡreip ioðce.

Emann mac maḡnupa uí ḡairmlfohaiḡ do mairbað lá conn mac néill

Mac Bride in the county of Monaghan ; but in the more northern counties of Ulster it is made Mae Kilbride, or Kilbride simply.

"*Full of knowledge.*—An English writer would say, who was profoundly skilled in the sciences, but the Editor has attempted to preserve the idiom of the Irish.

"*And delivered it.*—The language is unnecessarily redundant here in the original, and,

therefore, the Editor has not repeated the redundant nominative O'Donnell, but has substituted *he* for it. The literal translation is as follows :

"O'Donnell, Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, came in vessels upon Lough Erne, and the castle of Enniskillen was obtained by him from Rory Maguire, and O'Donnell gave the castle to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, a captain, and a man who kept a house of hospitality, and who was full of knowledge^u of each science, died, after gaining the victory of Unection and Penance.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen O'Rourke (i. e. the O'Rourke), was slain by John, the son of Tiernan Finn O'Rourke.

Niall, the son of Alexander Mac Cabe, and Henry, the son of Brian Mac Cabe, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) went with boats upon Lough Erne, took the castle of Enniskillen from Rory Maguire, and delivered it^w up to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire; he also obtained the hostages of the country. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, and Maguire, i. e. Conor, came to Enniskillen to meet O'Donnell; and they gave him his demands, and made peace with him. Philip, the son of Brian Maguire, demolished his own castle through fear of O'Donnell. The sons of Brian left the country, i. e. Rory went over to O'Rourke, and Philip to Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill.

The son of O'Kane (Godfrey, the son of Thomas) was slain by the descendants of Manus O'Kane.

John Mac Donnell Gorm was slain by Mac Quillin.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught^x, and brought the hostages of Lower Connaught with him to his house.

Brian, the son of Philip, son of Donough Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, in the church of Achadh-lurchaire [Aghalurcher].

Philip Oge Magawley, i. e. son of Philip Reagh, son of Brian, son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Don Carragh Maguire, died. He was the head of his own tribe^y, and kept a house of hospitality.

Cormac, the son of Niall, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh [Maguire], was slain, in a nocturnal assault, by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw] and the sons of Philip, son of Brian Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Manus O'Gormly, was slain by Con, the son of Niall

the hostages of the country were also obtained by O'Donnell," &c. Connaught."

^x *Lower Connaught*.—The northern part of Connaught, at this period the principality of O'Conor Sligo, was and is still usually "Lower

^y *Head of his own tribe*.—He was head of that sept of the Maguires who took the surname of Magawley, and gave name to the barony of Clanawley, in Fermanagh, which was their territory.

bhínnaiḡ mic enrí mic eoḡain, ḡ conn fín do mārbað la brian mac cuinn mic enrí mic eoḡain ipin mí céðna.

Inoiraicchið lá cloinn donnchaið meḡuiðoir (tomar, pílir, fíðlimið) ḡ lá cloinn tḡfain buiðe meḡmaṡḡamna ap māḡuiðoir conðobar. Maḡuiðoir ðíriḡe ina nacchaið ḡ bḡireað ó forra. Fíðlimið mac donnchaið do mārbað leir. ðrian mac ðfain buiðe méḡ maṡḡamna do bualað ḡ do ḡabail lair, ḡ éócann mac tómair mic airt ruaið méḡ maṡḡamna do ḡabail béor.

Cḡeaða mópa lá harṡ mac cuinn uí néill ap cénél reapaohaiḡ. Eoḡain mac uí neill, ḡ clann mec caṡmáoið do bḡíṡ fair. Aenḡur mac ðomairple bacaiḡ do mārbað ó art ḡ art fín ðimṡeaṡṡ ap éiccín ḡ na cḡíca do bḡíṡ lair.

Aibilin inḡín uí caṡáin (.i. tomar), bḡn eoḡain ruaið meic uí neill décc.

Doimnall (.i. mac uí bḡrian ara) mac taiðcc mic toirpḡealḡaiḡ mic mupchaið na paitiḡe, ðaoí cínḡfðna bá caoín lé cairḡið, bá hainḡiuio lé hearccairḡið décc iar ccaṡfín a ḡar do céð bliaðain lé huairple, ḡ lé hoiri-bḡr.

O hñioirpceoið mór conðobar mac fínḡin mic miccon décc. Fḡ cḡoða coranṡaṡ, caḡa na nóro, ḡ na nñccḡ eḡiðe, ḡ a mac fínḡin óóirðneað na ionað iar ná ṡabairṡ amaṡ, ap ro baóí hḡ laiḡ hḡ ccorcaḡ ṡuilleað ap bliaðain.

Maḡ cairṡaiḡ mór doimnall mac taiðcc mic doimnaill óicc fḡr réḡaiḡin roaḡallma aḡa paitḡe aṡni ip na healaðnaið décc.

Coccað ðíriḡe eṡer ṡaðḡ mac doimnaill .i. mac ðon mácc cáṡṡaiḡ rin, ḡ ðñbḡraṡair méḡ cáṡṡaiḡ .i. corbmac laðraṡ mac taiðcc mic doimnaill óicc ðia ṡṡainicc ðíṡ ðaoíne uair do ṡuit oṡṡ fíciṡ décc co ṡuilleað ṡorpa.

Mac mic Diaṡair décc .i. Semur mac emainn mic Semair mic uilliam mic mic Diaṡair buiṡleir. Riðipe ap laiḡ ḡ laoið ap ḡairpceað eḡiðe.

^a *Upon Kinel-Farry*, i. e. the Mae Cawells, seated in the barony of Clogher, in Tyrone.

^a *Aibhílin*.—This name is usually anglicised Eveleen.

^b *Mac-I-Brian-Ara*.—The territory of Ara, or Arádh-Tire, which originally belonged to the O'Donagans, became the inheritance of a branch of the O'Briens (descended from Brian Roe O'Brien, King of Thomond) after the year 1318.

It is generally supposed that it was co-extensive with the half barony of Ara, or Duthaidh-Aradh, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary; but we have sufficient evidence to prove that it was originally more extensive, for the church of Kilmore, situated four miles to the south of Nenagh, and now in the barony of Upper Ormond, is mentioned in the Life of St. Senan as in the territory of Aradh-Tire. The

Bearnagh, son of Henry, son of Owen [O'Neill] ; and Con himself was slain in the same month by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen.

An attack was made on Maguire, i. e. Conor, by the sons of Donough Maguire (Thomas, Philip, and Felim), and by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon. Maguire opposed them, and routed them, and slew Felim, the son of Donough ; he also struck and took prisoner Brian, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon ; and also made a prisoner of Owen, the son of Thomas, son of Art Roe Mac Mahon.

Great depredations were committed by Art, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the Kinel-Farry^z. Owen, the son of O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Cawell, overtook him ; and Aengus, son of Sorley Bacagh, was slain on the side of Art ; but Art himself made his escape from them, and carried off the prey.

Aibhilin^a, the daughter of O'Kane (Thomas), and wife of Owen Roe, the son of O'Neill, died.

Donnell (i. e. Mac-I-Brian-Ara^b), the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe^c, a distinguished captain, who was kind to friends, and fierce to enemies, died, having spent nearly one hundred years in nobleness and illustrious deeds.

O'Driscoll More (Conor, the son of Fineen, son of Maccon) died. He was a brave and protecting man, the friend of the [religious] orders and the learned ; and his son Fineen was installed in his place, after being liberated, for he had been imprisoned in Cork for more than a year.

Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge), a comely and affable man, and who had a knowledge of the sciences, died.

A war arose between Teige, the son of Donnell, i. e. the son of that Mac Carthy, and Mac Carthy's brother, i. e. Cormac Ladhrach, son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, whence came the destruction of [their] people, for upwards of three hundred and sixty^d persons fell [in the conflicts] between them.

The son of Mac Pierce died, i. e. James, the son of Edmond, son of James, son of William, the son of Mac Pierce Butler. He was a knight in [dexterity of] hand, and a hero in valour.

river of Nenagh, which was anciently called Finnshruth and Abhainn-O-gCathbath, formed for many miles the boundary between Aradh-Thire and Muscraighe-Thire.

^c *Murrough-na-raithnighe*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Fernes.

^d *Three hundred and sixty*, literally, "eighteen score."

Μαριντυρ baile uí Ruairc da ngoiréirí carpuice patruiucc hi cconnaétabh in eppcopóideét ARuachaid do éionnrighad lá hua Ruairc Éóghan γ lá a mnaoí Μαιργρέγ inéirí conébair uí brian.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1509.

Αοιρ Cριορ, Mile, cúicc céo, a naoí.

δRian mac ταιόcc μέγ uinnrénnaín oppicel cloáir dέcc.

Donnchaδ mag puaidhí airéinneac macáire na cpoire, pfi umal inipeal ar íeirc ndé, γ pfi congmalá tighé aoidé [dέcc].

Mac uí neill apt mac cuinn mic énrí mic eoéain do gabáil a bpioll lé harp an éairléin nac neill mic apt mic eoéain uí néill iar mbéirh ina éairéirí cpióir aicce, γ iar na éócuiread cúicce dia éairléin pfi, γ a inac niall mac apt γ pelim ua maóileaclainn do gabáil amaille ppi, γ a τtabairt hilaimh uí domhnaill, γ buaidhíróh móp do theacht épér an gabáil rin.

Slóicéad lap an iurtyr iarla cille dapa hi ττίp eocchain ar éappaing cloinne cuinn uí neill, γ cairlen dúine éhnaín (i. cairléin í neill) dpaéail do cloinn éuinδ pia piú τainic an iurτίr ina éimcell. An iurτίr do δol ap rin im éairléin na hoémuige co po gabad lair. Ro gabad lair ann τoirpdealbác mac neill mic apt uí neill, γ eocchan puad mac Suibne. Ro bpiuread an cairléin lap an iurtyr, γ do éoiδ iarpin dia éicch.

O neill domnall mac enpi mic eocchain τίgeapna τipe heoéain, pfi ap mó po inill γ imor millead, γ ap mó do póine do éoccad, γ do épeacab acc

^e *O'Rourke's town.*—Ware calls this monastery “Crueagh or Balli-ruark.” The place was afterwards called Craebhliath, i. e. the grey bush or branch, and the name is now anglicised Creevea. It is situated near the village of Dromahaire (which is the O'Rourke's town of the annalists), in the parish of Killanummery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. Ware says that this monastery was founded in 1509, by Margaret, wife of Eugenius Ruark. The friars were living in cottages near the abbey in 1718, when a poor friar of this convent

was the first who put a Latin grammar into the hands of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare.—See *Memoirs*, &c., by Dr. O'Connor, p. 157. Considerable ruins of this abbey still remain, with the tombs of O'Rourke, and of some of the more distinguished of the local families.

^f *Carrickpatrick*, carpuic patruiucc, i. e. Patrick's rock. This monastery is said by tradition to have been on or near the site of a primitive church of this name erected by St. Patrick, but the Editor has not been able to get any evidence to support this tradition. For the

The monastery of O'Rourke's town^e, which is called Carrickpatrick^f in Connaught, in the diocese of Ardagh, was commenced by O'Rourke (Owen) and his wife, Margaret, the daughter of Conor O'Brien.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1509.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nine.

Brian, the son of Teige Maguinnseinnain^g, Official of Clogher, died.

Donough Mac Rory^h, Erenagh of Machaire-na-Croiseⁱ, an humble, meek man, for the love of God, and a man who kept a house of hospitality [died].

The son of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was treacherously taken prisoner by Art of the Castle, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, although he was his gossip, and had been invited by him to his own castle; and his son, Niall Mac Art, and Felim O'Melaghlin, were also taken prisoners along with him, and delivered into the hands of O'Donnell. Great troubles arose out of this capture.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, into Tyrone, at the instance of the sons of Con O'Neill; but the sons of Con had obtained O'Neill's castle of Dungannon before the Lord Justice arrived at it. The Lord Justice proceeded thence to the castle of Omagh, and took it, making prisoners of Turlough, the son of Niall^j, son of Art O'Neill, and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny. The Lord Justice demolished the castle, and then returned home.

O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen), Lord of Tyrone, a man who [of all the Irish chieftains] had destroyed most men, and about whom the most had been destroyed, who had carried on the most war, and committed most depredations in contending for^k the lordship, until he finally gained it,

acts of the Irish apostle in this neighbourhood the reader is referred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 103. The great monastery erected by St. Patrick in this neighbourhood was at Druim-lias, about a mile east of the town of Dromahire.

^g *Maguinnseinnain*, now anglicised Gelsinan.

^h *Mac Rory*, now often anglicised Rogers.

ⁱ *Machaire-na-Croise*, i. e. the plain of the

cross, now Magheracross, a parish in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^j *Turlough, the son of Niall*.—Ware says in his Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Kildare on this occasion released Arthur, Con's son, who had been kept prisoner in the castle.

^k *Contending for*, *copnam* means contention as well as defence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note ^a.

corraim ticcérinair co po gab é po deóid, décc an Seircead lá do mí augur, 7 ar mac aoda mic eoḡain uí neill doiridnead ina ionad.

Slóicead lá hua ndomnaill aod ócc mac aoda ruaid ar mac ndiarimata co po mill móran hi maiḡ luirc. Tomaḡ mac Remainn mic Pílip méḡuidir do mairbad ón trluaḡ, 7 ó domnaill dionnrúḡ tair a air don turur rin.

O baioḡill (emann buide mac neill) do mairbad irin oide daon urcor ḡae la concóbar ócc ua mbaoiḡill hi luaépor.

Ar ḡ neill do léccead ar a bmaḡḡdnur, 7 bmaḡḡde ele do ḡol ar .i. a mac fín, 7 a ḡnibraḡair brian.

Pílip mac brian mic pílip meḡuidir, Maolmóḡda mac faulḡe mic domnaill báin uí raḡallaiḡ, 7 eoḡan mac cuinn mic aoda buide uí neill décc.

Inoraicchiḡ lá brian mac cuinn uí neill ar rluḡt inḡine mec mupéad ar brú loḡa laoḡaire. Enrí ócc mac enrí ócc, eoccan mac neill bérmaiḡ uí néill, brian mac neill bérmaiḡ, 7 Mac aoda bailb uí neill do mairbad lair, 7 cḡḡre heid ar tri píctib do buain díobh.

Corbmac mac Sḡain mic concóbar ócc meḡuidir, Diarmaiḡ mac floinn mic an baíḡ, 7 taḡḡ ó cianain décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne píocairḡ, uillecc mac uillecc mic Riocairḡ ócc, fḡr cḡḡair lé cáirḡib, eccḡḡair le hírcḡairḡib décc.

Mac an píld ḡiollacairḡ mac amlaib raod pírdána décc.

An toḡḡmaḡh King Henrrí do píḡḡad or Saḡaib .22. Apríl.

¹ *In this army*, ón trluaḡ, i. e. *ex exercitu*, i. e. Thomas, the son of Redmond Maguire, who accompanied O'Donnell on this expedition, was slain.

^m *Luachros*, now Loughros, which gives name to a bay situated between the baronies of Banagh and Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. The point of land originally called Luachros is that extending westwards from the village of Ardara, between the bays of Loughrosbeg and Loughrosmore.

ⁿ *Loch Laeghaire*, i. e. the lake of Laeghaire Buadhach, one of the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in the first century.—See other notices of this lake at the years 1150, 1325,

1431, 1436, and 1500.

^o *Hugh Balbh*, i. e. Hugh the Stammering.

^p *Mac an Fhílidh*, i. e. son of the poet. This name, which is common in Ulster, is now anglicised Mac Nilly.

^q *The 22nd of April*.—This is the true date of the accession of Henry VIII.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 333. He was crowned on the 24th of June following. The style first adopted by Henry VIII. was, “Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ; but in the thirty-third year of his reign it was resolved in the English Cabinet that an Irish Parliament should confer the title of King of Ireland upon

died on the sixth day of the month of August ; and Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was inaugurated in his place.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) against Mac Dermot, and he destroyed much in Moylurg. Thomas, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire, was slain in this army¹. And O'Donnell returned from that expedition.

O'Boyle (Edmond Boy, the son of Niall) was slain at night, with one cast of a javelin, at Luachros^m, by Conor Oge O'Boyle.

Art O'Neill was released from captivity, and other hostages were given in his stead, namely, his own son, and his brother Brian.

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire ; Maelmora (Myles), son of Failge (Faly), who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly ; and Owen, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

An attack was made by Brian, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the descendants of the daughter of Mac Murrough, on the margin of Loch Laeghaire^a. Henry Oge, the son of Henry Oge ; Owen, son of Niall Bearnach O'Neill ; and the son of Hugh Balbh^o O'Neill, were slain by him ; and sixty-four horses were taken from them.

Cormac, the son of John, son of Conor Oge Maguire ; Dermot, son of Flann Mac Ward ; and Teige O'Keenan, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge), a man kind towards friends, and fierce towards enemies, died.

Mac an Fhiledh^p (Gilchreest, son of Auliffe), a learned poet, died.

Henry VIII. was made King of England on the 22nd of April^a.

him and his heirs. The Lord Deputy, St. Ledger, was commissioned to summon a Parliament, which enacted, that "forasmuch as the King and his progenitors ever rightfully enjoyed all authority royal, by the name of Lords of Ireland, but for lack of the title of King had not been duly obeyed, his Highness, and his heirs for ever, shall have the style and honour of King of Ireland, and that it should be deemed high treason to impeach this title."—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1542.

Statutes of the Realm, 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3, and Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 7. The object of conferring this title upon Henry was to enable him, with the more authority, to carry on the Reformation, and to confiscate the abbey lands in Ireland. Some ordinances of state made shortly afterwards by the Irish Parliament, for the regulation of those districts in Ireland not entirely consonant to the English laws, are admirable, such as that laymen and boys should not be admitted to ecclesiastical preferments.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1510.

ΑΟΙC CΡΙΟCΤ, ΜΙΛΕ, CÚΙC CÉD, ΑΔΕΙΧ.

Μυρρέφταχ mac myrcliað mic τοιρρðealbaið eppcop cille Πιονναðpac
ðécc.

Ο Ραḡallaḡ Sfan mac caṡail ðécc. AS laipride tuccað cetup bpaṡpe
ðe obrepuaṡtiaḡ ðon cáðán a hugðarpar an papa.

ðpian puað mac ðomnaill mic aða uí neill ðécc.

ðpian mac pilip uí paḡallaḡ ðo mapðað la cloinn Reimainn mic ḡlaipne
még maṡḡaimna a τοραιḡéct cpeíðe.

Μάḡ caba bpeipne .i. peilim, ḡ mac loclainn .i. uaṡpe ðécc.

Ο Ρialán pṡḡal oide ðṡpccaḡṡte lé dán, ḡ eocchan mac bpian uí uiccin
oide Epeann ðécc.

Mac an ðaipð típe conaill eocchan puað ðécc i muip mic an ðuipn.

Sloicéað lá ḡṡpóð iaṡla cille ðapa (.i. an iupṡip) hi ccúicceð muṡan ḡo
maṡið ḡall ḡ ḡaoṡeal laiḡen laiṡ ðia po cumṡaið caipṡén ðaimðéoin ḡaoṡeal
muṡan hi ccapṡaic cital. Leanaiṡ ó ðomnaill é co nuacṡað pochaðe
ṡpiaṡ an mðe, ḡ ipin muṡain piaṡ co comṡainic pṡip ann pin. Tiaḡaiṡ i
nealla apðéin, ḡabaṡ caipṡén einṡuipc, ḡ aipceṡ an típi. Tiaḡaiṡc iaipṡin
i noṡṡmuṡain móip, ḡabaṡ caipṡén na Paipip, ḡ caipṡén ele ap bpú maḡe

^r *Murtough*.—This is the prelate called Maurice O'Brien in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 624. He succeeded in 1491.

^s *Mac Loughlin*.—He was the head of a once powerful family of the Kinel-Owen, at this period reduced to insignificance, and seated in the territory of Inishowen, in the now county of Donegal.

^t *Inis-mic-an-duirn*, now Inishmacadurn, one of the eluster of islands opposite the Rosses, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^u *Lord Justice*.—Henry VIII., by new letters patent, constituted Garrett, or Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, and intimated to him by letters his father's decease and his

own succession to his kingdoms.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1509, 1510.

^v *Carraig-Cital*, now Carrigkettle, a remarkable rock in the parish of Kiltelly, barony of Small-county, and county of Limerick. The castle is shewn on the map engraved from the Down Survey, under the name of Carrickkittle. The natives state that the castle stood on the top of the Rock of Carrigkettle, but no part of its ruins now remains.

^w *Ceann-tuirc*, i. e. the head, or, perhaps, hill of the boar, now Kanturk, a small town situated at the confluence of the rivers Allo and Dalua, whose united streams flow into the River Blackwater, about two miles below the town. No part of the older castle of Kanturk now remains,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1510.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ten.

Murtough^r, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) died. It was he who, by permission from the Pope, first brought the Friars of the Observance into Cavan.

Brian Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, died.

Brian, the son of Philip O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon, while in pursuit of a prey.

Mac Cabe of Breifny, i. e. Felim, and Mac Loughlin^s, i. e. Anthony, died.

O'Fialan (Farrell), a distinguished Professor of Poetry, and Owen, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of [all] Ireland, died.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Owen Roe) died at Inis-mac-an-Duirn^t.

An army was led into Munster by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice^u of Ireland, attended by the chiefs of the English and Irish of Leinster; and he erected a castle at Carraig-Cital^r in despite of the Irish. O'Donnell followed with a small number of troops [to assist him] through Meath, and westwards into Munster, until he joined him at that place. Thence they passed into Ealla [Duhallow], and they took the castle of Ceann-tuirc^w, and plundered the country. Then, proceeding into Great Desmond, they took the castle of Pailis^x, and another castle on the bank of the River Mang^y, after which they returned in

but the walls of the more magnificent one commenced by Mac Donough Mac Carthy in the reign of Elizabeth, and which was never finished, still remain in good preservation.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6.

^x *Pailis*.—This castle stood on an eminence in a townland of the same name, a little to the north of the lower lake of Killarney in Kerry, and in view of Laune Bridge; but it was destroyed in the year 1837, by a road jobber who removed its materials for the repair of the adjoining highway.—See Windele's *Historical and*

Descriptive Notices of Cork, &c., second edition, pp. 386, 387.

^y *Castle on the bank of the River Mang*.—This castle gave name to the village of Castlemaine, which is called in Irish *Caisleán na Mänge*, and is situated on the River Maine, or Mang, which falls into the harbour of Castlemaine, about two miles below the village. There is a view or map of this castle given in Carew's *Pacata Hibernia*, according to which it was a bridge-castle across the river. It was demolished by General Ludlow during the Parliamentary wars.—See Smith's *History of Kerry*.

ἡ ἑσκαίτετ ῥλάν ταρ α ναῖρ ἡ cconntae luimniḡ. Ὁο νιάδ αιῖτιονόλ ῥλουἰḡ
 ιαρρῖν, ἡ cpiunniḡιτ γεαῖπαλταιḡ na muḡan im Shemur mac iarlā dŕŕmuman co
 ngallaiḡ muḡan aῖcŕŕna, ἡ Mácc cáῖῑταιḡ ῥiabach, Ὁomhnall mac diaῖpmaḡa
 mic ῥinḡin, Corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mac taiḡḡ, ἡ ḡoill ἡ ḡaoiḡil Miḡe, ἡ
 laiḡŕn, ἡ τιαḡḡait iapaḡn ḡo luimneac. Τιονόλιḡ τοῖῥῥḡḡealbac mac taiḡcc
 uí ḡῥiaḡn τiccŕŕna tuacḡmuḡan ḡo líon a ῥócῥaḡde, Mac conmaῖa Síol aḡḡa
 ἡ clann Riocaῖῥḡ ῥlóḡḡ lánmóῖa ele ina naḡḡaiḡ. Τicc an τιαῖla (.i. an
 iurτῑῖ) cona ῥluacḡ τῑῖe bealaḡ na ῥaḡbaḡḡe, ἡ τῑῖe bealaḡ na ngaiḡna co
 ῥaimicc ḡῥoiḡcŕτ cῥoinn (.i. ḡῥoiḡcŕτ ῥuiῖτ cῥoiῖῑ) ḡo ῥónac la hua mbῥiaḡn ῥoῖ.
 Sionaḡn, ἡ ḡῥiῖῑḡ ῥioḡn an ḡῥoiḡcŕτ, ἡ anaῖῖ oḡcŕe ἡ ῥῥoῖlongḡoῖῥτ ῑῖ in τῑῖ.
 ḡabaḡ ὁ ḡῥiaḡn ῥoῖlongḡoῖῥτ ina comῥoccur co ccluineac cach ḡiḡḡ ḡuḡh ἡ
 comῥac ḡoḡle in oḡcŕe ῥin. Iar na inῥiac ῥo oῖḡaiḡ an iurτῑῖ a ῥluacḡ ἡ
 ῥo cḡuiῖ ḡoill ἡ ḡaoiḡil muman aῖ τῑῖῑ, ḡoill miḡe, ἡ aḡa cliaḡ aῖ ḡeῖῥŕḡ a
 ῥlóḡḡ. Τοῖῥῥḡḡŕḡ ὁ ḡomhnall an bŕccán buiḡne ῥo baí, ἡ anaῖῖ aῖ ḡeῖῥeḡ
 amŕcc ḡall aḡa cliaḡ ἡ miḡe, ἡ ḡabaḡ an aḡḡḡoiῖῑτ τῑῖe moḡn na mbῥiaḡar
 ḡo luimneac. Ro ionḡῥaiḡῥioḡ ῥluacḡ ῥil mbῥiaḡn an ῥluacḡ ḡall, ἡ maῖḡḡar
 leḡ ḡarḡn cḡḡτ, ἡ bŕnaualac cῑῥcῑῖtḡum, ἡ ῥochaiḡde ḡo ḡeaḡḡaoḡnḡ naḡ
 aiῖmḡŕŕi. Τιαḡḡait aῖ an ῥluacḡ ḡall a ccóῖῑ maḡma ῥoait, ῥluacḡ ῥil mbῥiaḡn
 iar naḡŕŕi ἡ iar néḡalaiḡ ionḡa ἡ ní baḡí ḡo ḡallaiḡ na ḡo ḡaoiḡealaiḡ aῖ
 an ḡá ῥluacḡ ῥin én laiḡn bá mó clú cῑḡḡacŕta ἡ ḡaiῖcḡḡ in lá ῥin iná ὁ
 ḡomhnall acc ḡῥiḡḡ ḡeῖῥiḡ ῥlóḡḡ na ngall laiῖ.

Mac muῖῑῖ cῑappaḡḡe, Emann, mac tomaiῖ, mic ῥaḡῥaḡcḡn ῥoiḡeac lán
 dŕccna, ἡ ḡoḡeach ḡécc.

Διαῖmaḡḡ mac ḡomhnall mic ḡomhnall mḡḡ capḡaiḡ cluaῖaiḡ ḡécc.

^z *Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-n-Gamhna.*—These were old names of roads or passes on the south side of the Shannon, between the city of Limerick and the townland of Portcrusha; but they are now obsolete.

^a *Porteroise*, now Porterusha, a townland in the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. This place is not to be confounded with O'Brien's Bridge.—See other notices of it at the years 1507 and 1597.

^b *Moin-na-m-brathar*, i. e. the bog of the friars,

now Monabraher, a townland in the parish of Killeely, on the north side of the Shannon, near the city of Limerick.

^c *The short cut to Limerick.*—From this account it would appear that the Earl's party did not wait to fight their enemies. Ware gives a different account of this rencounter in his *Annals of Ireland*, thus :

“Both parties resolved on a Battel, and begun a sore Fight, with great loss on either side; but on the Earl's side fell the greatest loss, his

safety to the county of Limerick. They then mustered additional forces; and the Geraldines of Munster, under the conduct of James, son of the Earl of Desmond, and all the other English of Munster, and also Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, son of Dermot, who was son of Fineen), Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige, and the English and Irish of Meath and Leinster, then proceeded to Limerick. Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, with all his forces, and Mac Namara, the Sil-Aedha, and the Clanrickard, mustered another numerous army to oppose them. The Earl (i. e. the Lord Justice) marched with his army through Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-nGamhna^z, until he arrived at a wooden bridge (i. e. the bridge of Portcroise^a), which O'Brien had constructed over the Shannon; and he broke down the bridge, and encamped for the night in the country. O'Brien encamped so near them that they used to hear one another's voices and conversation during the night. On the morrow the Lord Justice marshalled his army, placing the English and Irish of Munster in the van, and the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear. O'Donnell and his small body of troops joined the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear; and they [all] took the short cut through Moin na m-brathar^b to Limerick^c. O'Brien's army attacked the English, and slew the Baron Kent and Barnwall Kircustown^d, with many other men of distinction not enumerated. The English army escaped by flight, and the army of the O'Briens returned in triumph with great spoils. There was not in either army on that day a man who won more fame for bravery and prowess than O'Donnell^e, in leading off the rear of the English army.

Mac Maurice of Kerry (Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Patrickin), a vessel of wisdom and hospitality, died.

Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell Mac Carthy Cluasach, died.

Army being laden with spoils and spent with long marchings. Night ended the Battel. The next day the Deputy by advice of his Officers (the Armies keeping their Ranks), withdrew, and without any other loss returned home."—Edition of 1705.

^d *Kircustown*, now Crickstown, a townland and parish in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance map of the county

of Meath, sheet 39.

^e *O'Donnell*, literally, "There was not of the Galls, or Gaels, in the two armies any hand of greater fame for bravery and prowess on that day than O'Donnell in carrying off the rear of the English army with him."

The Four Masters praise O'Donnell whether he defeats or is defeated! But this is pardonable in them as long as they keep within bounds of truth.

Ο δοῖνναῖλ αὐτὸς μὰς αὐτὰ πιαῖδὸς τοῦ δόλ' δὸν πρόμῃ δια οἰλιέρε, ἡ ἀν ἐεῖν τοῦ δαι ἀμυῖεχ' βατταρ' α' πανν' ἡ α' ἐαπαῖδ' ἡ μὲρρόν, ἡ νδοῖγαιρῖ, ἡ ἡ νδοῖμῖν-μῖν ἡνα θεαδ'αῖδ', ἡ Μαῖγναρ' ὁ δοῖνναῖλ α' ἡμὰς ὁραῖγ'βῖαῖλ δὲ ἀγ' ἡ οἰμκορναῖν ἀν εἴρε ἀν ἐεῖν νοῦ δῖαδ' ἡνα πέεεμαῖρ.

ΑἴΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1511.

Αἴοῖρ Cριορτ, Μῖλε, κυῖεε ἐέδ, α' ἡ αὐνδέεε.

Αῖρτ μὰς κυῖνν' υἱ' νεῖλλ' (βαοῖ' ἡἰλλῖν' ἀεε' υἱα' νδοῖνναῖλ' ὁεε' ἡμῖεαέτ' δὲ δὸν Ροῖμ') τοῦ λέεεαδ' ἀρ' α' βραιῖδ'οῖνυρ' λα Μαῖγναρ' ἡμὰς υἱ' δοῖνναῖλ', ἡαν ἐεῖν δυα' δοῖνναῖλ', ἡ α' ἡμὰς .ι. ἡαῖλλ' ὁεε' τοῦ ἐεεχ'τ' ἀρρ' ἡ νῖγῖλλ' λέ' κοῖμῖλλ' ἡαέ' ριοέ-χῖῖνα δα νδεαῖρηατ.

Τομαρ' μὰς ἀνορῖυ' μέγδ'βῖαδ'αῖγ' ἐρρκορ' ἡ αἰρέῖννεαέ' ἀν δά' βρεῖρνε' ρρῖ' ρέ' τρῖοέατ' βῖ-αδ'αῖν, αῖοῖν ἐῖνν' ρο' ἡαῖραιῖγ'ρῖοε' ἡοῖλλ', ἡ ἡαῖοῖδ', Σαοῖ' ἡ' νεαενα' ἡ' ἡ ἐεραδ'αδ', λοέ'ραῖνν' ρολυρτα' νο' ροῖλλ'ρῖεέεαδ' τυαέτα' ἡ' ἐεεαῖρ'α' τρέ' ροῖρῖεεῖταλ' ἡ' ρρῖοῖεεῖρτ', αὐῖγαιρ'ε' ταῖρῖρῖ' ἡα' ἡῖγ'αῖρῖ' ἡαρ' νοῖρῖδ'νεαδ' Σαεεαῖρτ' ἡ' αῖορ'α' ἡαέ'α' ἡραῖδ' ἀρῖέ'νῖα' δὲ ἡαρ' ἐεοῖρρ'εεεαδ' ἐῖνρ'παῖλλ' ἡ' ρεῖλ'εεῖδ' ἡοῖμῖδ'α, ἡαρ' τρῖοδ'ναεαλ' Σεοδ' ἡ' βῖδ' τοῦ τρῖαῖγ'αῖδ' ἡ' τρ'εναῖδ', ρο' ραοῖδ' α' ρρῖρῖατ' δοεεε' ἡοῖμῖε' ἀν .4. εαῖλαῖνν' τοῦ ἡῖαρτα' (νο' αὐῖγυρτ') δια' ἡαῖρῖτ' τοῦ ροῖνῖρ'αδ' ἡ' ἡορῖυῖν' δα' εἰέῖαρ, ἡαρ' τρῖοέτ' τοῦ ἐοῖρρ'εαεεαδ' ἡεεαῖρ'ε' ἡρῖν' μὲρβρεῖρνε' ἡαρρ' ἀν' ρεαέετ'μαδ' βῖαδ'αῖν' Σῖρρεατ' α' αῖοῖρῖ, ἡ' α' αδ'ναεαλ' ἡ' ἡαῖνῖρ'τῖρῖ' ἀν' εαδ'ῖν' δια' ἡαοῖ'νε' ἀρ' αῖοῖ' λαῖε' Σεαέετ'ἡῖῖαῖνε.

Κορβῖναε' ἡάεε' ραῖμῖρ'αδ'ῖν' δια' ρο' ἡοῖρ'εαδ' ἐρρκορ' ἡρῖν' μὲρβρεῖρνε' δέεε' ρῖα' νοεεελαεεε.

Υρῖμῖορ' ρῖν' οἰβρε' ἐῖνρ'παῖλλ' ἀρδ'αμῖαέ'α' τοῦ λορ'εεαδ'.

Ο' κοῖεόδ'αῖρ' ραῖλῖε, εαέεαῖρ' μὰς κυῖνν' μῖε' ἀν' εαῖλ'βαῖεέ' ρεῖεῖν' κοῖεέ'εῖν' δέεεεῖρῖδ', ραοῖ' ἐῖνρῖεῖδ'να' ρρῖ' ἡαῖλαῖδ', ἡ' ἡαῖοῖδ'ελαῖδ' τοῦ ἡῖαρῖδ'αδ' λα' ὁρῖυῖνῖγ' δια' ἐῖνρῖδ' ρῖν' .ι. ελαῖνν' ταῖδ'εε' υἱ' κοῖεόδ'αῖρ', ἡ' ελαῖνν' τρῖεῖν' βῖαῖλαῖγ' υἱ' ἐῖνρ'εόδ'αῖρ' λά' ταοδ' ἡῖαῖνῖρ'τρεαέ' ρεοῖρῖαῖρ.

^f *After him*, i. e. in his absence.

^g *Thirty years*.—According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, this prelate succeeded to the bishopric of Kilmore in 1489, which would leave him but twenty-two years.

^h *A faithful shepherd of the Church*, αὐῖγαιρ'ε

ταῖρῖρῖ' ἡα' ἡῖγ'αῖρῖ. This phrase is translated, "*Pastor fidelis Ecclesiae*," by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

ⁱ *Druim-da-ethiar*, now Dromahaire, a village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a pilgrimage to Rome. While he was abroad, his adherents and friends were in grief and sadness after him^f; and his son, Manus O'Donnell, was left by him to protect the country, while he [himself] should be absent from it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1511.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eleven.

Art, the son of Con O'Neill, who was in O'Donnell's custody at his setting out for Rome, was liberated from his captivity, by Manus, the son of O'Donnell, without leave from O'Donnell; and Niall Oge, the son of Art, gave himself up in his stead, as a pledge for the observance of every peace which they had concluded.

Thomas, the son of Andrew Mac Brady, Bishop and Erenagh of the two Breifnys during a period of thirty years^g; the only dignitary whom the English and Irish obeyed; a paragon of wisdom and piety; a luminous lamp, that enlightened the laity and clergy by instruction and preaching; and a faithful shepherd of the Church^h—after having ordained priests and persons in every degree—after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries—after having bestowed rich presents and food on the poor and the mighty, gave up his spirit to heaven on the 4th of the Calends of March (or August), which fell on a Tuesday, at Druim-da-ethiarⁱ—having gone to Breifny to consecrate a church, in the sixty-seventh year of his age—and was buried in the monastery of Cavan, the day of the week being Friday.

Cormac Magauran^k, who was called Bishop in Breifny, died before Christmas.

The greater part of the old works of the church of Armagh were burned.

O'Connor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh), general patron of the learned, a distinguished captain among the English and Irish, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, by the sons of Teige O'Connor and the sons of John Ballagh O'Connor, beside Mainistir-Feorais^l.

^k *Cormac Magauran*.—This is the Bishop Cormac mentioned in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, as having contested the right to the see of Kilmore with Thomas Brady, mentioned in the last entry. Both assisted at a

provincial synod held at Drogheda on the 6th of July, 1495, in an act of which they are styled, "*Thomas et Cormac Dei Gratiâ Kilmorensis Episcopi*."

^l *Mainistir-Feorais*, now Monasteroris, near

Ο ceallaig Maoileaclainn mac taidcc, mic donnchaid, mic maóileaclainn, mic uilliam mic donnchaid muiinnig décc. Fíri coṭaiccte a ériṇe, a caratṭ, ṭ a clann maicne. Feicfm coitcfnṁ dām ṭ deoraíḁ, fíri lár a nṁear-naḁh cairplen gallaig an garbḁoirpe ṭ Muine an mṁḁa.

Mac murcáḁa, Murcán ballac mac donnchaid mic airt décc.

Tomár mac glairpe mic concobair uí raiḁillig, ṭ emann mac glairpe décc.

Glairpe mac concobair mic Sṁain uí raiḁillig do marbḁḁ lá luṇṭ tige mṁḁmaṭḁamna.

Eoḁan mac bṁriain ruaiḁ mic caṭail uí raiḁillig décc.

Ο uocarpaiḁ Sṁan mac domnaill mic concobair décc, ṭ ó uocarpaiḁ do ḁairm do concobair carpac.

Mac donnchaid típe hoilella Sṁan décc, ṭ a ucarbpaṭair ele fíriḁal tanairte típe hoilella do marbḁḁ la mac diarmata.

Airt mac cuinn mic enrí i néill do ḁabáil tuarparṭail ó aḁḁ mac domnaill mic enrí.

Seaan mac Emainn mic tomáir óig mṁḁuidiṁ do écc.

An diolmaíneac (.i. Semar) macairpe cuirpne décc.

Aḁḁ mac feilim mic maḁnupa do marbḁḁ lá Sémur mac Sṁain, mic an eppcoir mṁḁuidiṁ.

Dubṭac mac dubṭaiḁ uí dubḁḁnnáin raiḁí lé ríncur, fíri ronaṁa, ṭ raiḁ-bíra mṁir décc.

Sloicṇeḁḁ lá hua néill airt mac aḁḁa hṁ tíri cṁnaill dár loiṁcc ḁleann rinne, ṭ ó ruiḁig anall, ṭ bṁnair bṁaiḁḁe dua uocarpaiḁḁ.

Edenderry, in the barony of Coolestown, in the north-east of the King's County. This abbey was founded in the year 1325, for Conventual Franciscans, in the territory of Totmoy, or tuacḁḁá mṁaiḁe, in Offaly, by Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, who was called Mae Feorais by the Irish, and after whose Irish surname the monastery was called.—See Ware and Archdall, and also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, p. 610. The notice of the death of O'Connor Faly is entered as follows in Ware's

Annals of Ireland, edition of 1705 :

"In these days Charles, or Cahir O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, was slain by his own Countrymen, near the Abbey of Friars Minors of Monaster-Feoris."

^m *Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-mheadha*, now Gallagher, Garbally, and Monivea.—See the exact situations of those castles pointed out under the year 1504, pp. 1274, 1275, *supra*.

ⁿ *Household*.—The territory of Mac Mahon's household is called by English writers the

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Melaghlin, son of William, who was son of Donough Muimhneach), died. He was a supporter of his territory, friends, and sons, and a general patron of the learned and distressed. It was he who erected the castles of Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-Mheadha^m.

Mac Murrough (Murrough Ballagh, son of Donough, who was son of Art), died.

Thomas, the son of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, and Edmond, son of Glasny, died.

Glasny, the son of Conor, who was son of John O'Reilly, was slain by the household^a of Mac Mahon.

Owen, son of Brian Roe, who was son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Donnell, son of Conor) died; and Conor Carragh was called O'Doherty.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (John) died; and his brother, Farrell, Tanist of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Dermot.

Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, accepted stipend^o from Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry.

John, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died.

The Dillon (i. e. James), of Machaire-Chuirene [Kilkenny West], died.

Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Manus, was slain by James, the son of John, son of the Bishop Maguire.

Duffy, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and a man of great affluence and riches, died.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art, son of Hugh) into Tirconnell; and he burned Gleann-Finne^p and [the country] from the Swilly^q hitherwards, and also forced O'Doherty to give him hostages.

Loughy. It is comprised in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.

^o *Stipend*—This was a token of Art's inferiority to Hugh. He who accepted of *τραπεζα*, among the ancient Irish, was considered the servant or vassal of him who paid it.

^p *Gleann-Finne*, i. e. the vale of the River Finn, a romantic valley in the parish of Kiltree-

voge, lying to the south-west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

^q *The Swilly*, a river in the county of Donegal, which flows through the romantic valley of Glenswilly, and discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny.—See other references to this river at the years 1258, 1567, 1587, 1595, and 1607.

Cenel p̄sraðaiḡ (i. i. tip eóccain) do léip c̄peachað la maḡnar ua n̄om̄naill.

O neill art mac aóða do c̄puinnuuccað p̄luaiḡ do ðol hi t̄p̄i c̄onaill iar n̄dol í dōm̄naill docum na pōma. Ro ḡaḃ maḡnur ó dōm̄naill ḡ na t̄p̄i m̄n̄c p̄uib̄ne ḡ art̄ t̄aoiṛiḡ ceneoil c̄onaill acc c̄op̄naíh, ḡ acc iom̄c̄oim̄í̄t̄ na t̄ipe aīmaí ar ðeaḃ po p̄éop̄at. Ar a aoi t̄pa po iom̄tiḡ ó néill cona p̄luaiḡ ó p̄liaḃ p̄oiṛ, ḡ p̄oiṛi ðia t̄iḡ ḡan c̄peich ḡan caḃ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1512.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Míle, cúicc c̄éu, a do décc.

Αοḃ ó maol̄moceip̄ḡ c̄om̄ar̄ba op̄oma l̄c̄ain do baḃaáð.

P̄iaṛar mac c̄paioḃiṛ deccanaḃ cloinne haóða décc.

Niall mac cuinn mic aóða buiðe mic b̄p̄iaíh baḃaiḡ í neill t̄iḡeap̄na t̄p̄iṛ conḡaí, p̄p̄i eim̄iḡ coit̄c̄iṛh, ḡ meḃaiḡt̄e op̄o, ḡ ecclap p̄p̄i aḡm̄ar aīc̄eap̄ach na tucc cióp̄ nó coīa do cloinn neill no do cloinn n̄óalaíḡ na op̄ioṛ ionaio Riḡ Saxon, p̄p̄i bá c̄ianp̄oḃa p̄én ḡ p̄aoḡal, p̄p̄i h̄p̄ccna eolaḃ ar ḡaḃ nealaḃain et̄ip̄ Sh̄h̄nc̄ur, ðan, ḡ Sh̄h̄inn do écc .11. Ap̄p̄il.

Art mac cuinn mic neill ḡaip̄b̄ í dōm̄naill decc (33. december) do t̄aom t̄ioṛi hi m̄úṛ na mb̄raḃar i n̄oun na ḡgall, ḡ a aḃnacal ḡo honopaḃ iṛ an mainiṛt̄ip̄i.

T̄uaḃal ó cleip̄iḡ (i. ó cleip̄ic̄c) mac t̄aiðcc caim p̄aoí hi p̄h̄nc̄ur ḡ hi n̄oan, p̄p̄i t̄iḡe aoið̄n̄ coit̄c̄iṛh do t̄p̄énaiḃ, ḡ do t̄p̄uaḡaiḃ décc iar nonḡaḃ, ḡ iar naīt̄ip̄iḡ .12. nouember.

O dōm̄naill Αοḃ mac aóða p̄uaioḃ do t̄oiðeaḃt̄ óh̄ Roim̄ iar p̄p̄op̄bað a oīt̄ipe iar mb̄í̄t̄ p̄é p̄eḃt̄maíne décc hi lonḃain acc ðol p̄oiṛ, ḡ p̄é p̄eḃt̄muíne

¹ *The mountain*, i. e. the range of Barnesmore, lying to the north-east of the town of Donegal.

² *Without prey or battle*, literally, *sine pr̄ad̄á, sine pr̄alio*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing “without acquiring any spoils or coming to battle.”

³ *O'Maelmocheirghe*.—This name, which is correctly anglicised O'Mulmoghery in the Ulster

Inquisitions, is now translated to *Early*. Mael moceip̄ḡ, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies, “chief of the early rising,” and hence Early is considered a sufficiently full translation.

⁴ *Clann-Hugh*, a district comprising the mountainous portion of the barony of Longford, in the county of Longford.

Kinel-Farry, in Tyrone, was totally plundered by Manus O'Donnell.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh) mustered an army, and proceeded into Tirconnell, after O'Donnell had set out for Rome. Manus O'Donnell, the three Mac Sweenys, and the principal chieftains of Tirconnell, proceeded to protect and defend the country as well as they could; and O'Neill passed on with his army from the mountain^r eastwards, and returned to his house without prey or battle^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1512.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twelve.

Hugh O'Maelmocheirghe^t, Coarb of Dromlane, was drowned.

Pierce Mac Craidin, Dean of Clann-Hugh^u, died.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Congail^w, a man of general hospitality, exalter of the [religious] orders and of the churches, a successful and triumphant man, who had not paid tribute to the Clann-Neill or Clann-Daly^x, or to the deputy of the King of England,—a man of very long prosperity and life, and a man well skilled in the sciences, both of history, poetry, and music, died on the 11th of April.

Art, the son of Con, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of a fit of sickness, on the 23rd of December, in Mur-na-mbrathar^r, at Donegal, and was honourably interred in the monastery.

Tuathal O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), the son of Teige Cam, a man learned in history and poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died, after unction and penance, on the twelfth of November.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) returned from Rome, after having finished his pilgrimage, and having spent sixteen weeks in London on his way to Rome, and sixteen weeks on his return. He received great honour and

^w *Trian-Congail*.—This territory comprised the districts in the counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy, Upper and Lower.—See other references to this territory at the years 1383, 1427, 1450, 1471, 1473, 1483, 1485, 1489, and 1493.

^x *The Clann-Neill, or Clann-Daly*, i. e. to the

O'Neills, or O'Donnells, who were the two dominant families in Ulster at this period.

^r *Mur-na-mbrathar*, i. e. the house of the friars. This name is still preserved, and is now applied to the rector's house, in the town of Donegal, which occupies the site of the house of the friars.

décc ele acc teaét anoir. Fuairpíorín dha onoir γ αipmíorín ó Ríγ Saxon King hanpi, támic iaram plán co hepinn, γ baí lé haéaí hī ppiabpup ran mīde, γ iar ppaḡbáil pláinte dó támicc dia éicé, γ bá pūaé pópbaorilḡ cealla γ tuaéa dia éoiḡeét.

Coccað mór etip ó ndomnaill γ ó neill apt mac aoda. Coccað ele beór etip ó ndomnaill γ mac uilliam bupc .i. Emann mac Riocairp, Ro popt ua domnaill cúicc céo décc tuaéé hī etíp cónaill hī pspaiḡ manaé, γ hī ccúicc-eað cónnaét, γ do iad buannaét dóib ari na hionaḡaib rin, do éaod rom iaram γ Maḡnar cona roépaide amaille ppiu ó doipe go pangadap ióctap cónnaét, arpiḡe ī ngailnḡaib, γ puioit im éairlén beól an élaip, γ po gabat an baile laip. Páḡbair a baipda ann, loctap tap anair anuar tpe rliaḡ ḡaín, γ hī etip píaépaé, battap anpiḡe aḡaíḡ dā naipmip. Oð éuala Mac uilliam búpc an m rin támicc go lion a roépaide a etiméall an éairlén rin beól an élaip in po páccaib ó domnaill a baipda, O Ro clor lá hua ndomnaill mac uilliam do bñé imon mbaile, luíḡ go haḡlam iméccaíḡ tap a air iuar tpe rliaḡ ḡaín, O Ro pítetip mac uilliam ó domnaill do bñé dia paḡḡíḡ po páccaib an baile conaé pucc ua domnaill paip, do éaod mac uilliam hī etíp píaépaé, γ po éuip lónḡ baipda hī ccairlén eipcepaé abann iar na bñin do dúécapaéaib an baile pñin dia etapíḡ ó domnaill é iuar an tan rin. O Ro pítip ó domnaill ḡup ab hī etíp píaépaé do ḡaḡ mac uilliam po lñ go nñmñpcc nñmñpaḡal é tap a air aipí tapmna plebe ḡaín. Oð éuala mac uilliam rin páḡbair a

* *Gaileanga*.—The country of the Gaileanga, or O'Haras and O'Garas, in Connaught, comprised the entire of the diocese of Ardagh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name is now retained in the barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

† *Bel-an-chlair*, now Ballinclare, a townland in the parish of Kilmaeteige, barony of Leyny (a part of the ancient Gaileanga), and county of Sligo, where there is an old castle in ruins, said to have been erected by the family of O'Hara. The situation of this castle appears from the following passage in Doekwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham :

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bennada] "arose, and addressing himself and companye marched towards Beclare, seven myles from the abbeye in the highwaye towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight myles from the abbeye of Beleiare."

‡ *And they*.—The language of the original of this passage is very faulty in the use of the pronouns, and the Editor has been obliged to deviate from it. The literal translation is as follows :

respect from the King of England, King Henry. He arrived safely in Ireland, but was for some time [lying] ill of a fever, in Meath. On recovering his health, he went home to his house ; and the clergy and laity were glad and joyous at his return.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell and O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). And another war also [broke out] between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard). O'Donnell hired fifteen hundred axe-men in Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and the province of Connaught, and billeted them on those places. He and Manus afterwards marched with their forces from Derry, until they reached Lower Connaught, and from thence into Gaile-anga^z ; and they besieged the castle of Bel-an-Chlair^a ; and they^b took the town, and left their warders in it ; they then returned over Sliabh Gamh^c, into Tireragh, where they remained for some time. When Mac William Burke heard of this [occurrence], he marched with all his forces, and surrounded the castle of Bel-an-Chlair, in which O'Donnell had left his warders ; [but] when O'Donnell heard that Mac William was besieging the town, he returned vigorously and expeditiously over Sliabh Gamh. Mac William, being apprized of O'Donnell's approach, left the town, so that O'Donnell was not able to overtake him. Mac William then proceeded into Tireragh, and placed provisions and warders in the castle of Eiscir-Abhann^d, having [previously] taken that castle from its hereditary possessors, to whom O'Donnell had sometime before given it up. When O'Donnell was informed that Mac William had gone into Tireragh, he followed him eagerly and expeditiously back again over Sliabh Gamh ; but Mac William being made aware of this, he left his son and heir, Ulick, son of

“ He went afterwards, and Manus with their forces along with them, from Derry until they reached Lower Connaught, thence into Gaile-anga, and they sat around the castle of Bel-an-chlair, and the town was taken by him. He leaves his warders there. They went back up through Sliabh Gamh, and into Tireragh.”

The sudden change from *they* to *he* in this construction is very inelegant, and the Editor has not adopted it in his translation in the text.

^c *Sliabh Gamh*.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285 and 1490.

^d *Eiscir-Abhann*, now Inishcrone, near the River Moy in Tireragh. On an old map of the coasts of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn under the name of Uskarowen, and placed near the margin of the “ Baye of the Moye,” opposite the island of Bartragh, and in the parallel of Killala. In the year 1432, this castle was in the possession of Teige Reagh O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 169 and 305.

mac γ α οἶρε, uillsec mac Emainn, mic Riocair, γ barba ele amaille nyr
 yrin ccairlén rin eirccreac abann, γ do luib fín poime amail ar déime con-
 páime docum airb na rias. Ruccrat arail do marcluaig í doinnail padarc
 ar mac uilliam, γ lúccit ina deaðhaiḃ iatc go po cúirft a maidm é fo
 rñám na muaidē. Ro lñad cap muaid anonn é, γ do bñad eic γ daoíne iomda
 de, γ térna ar lúccin uadaiḃ. Sóair ó doinnail cona pluag, γ ruidit pá
 cairlén eirccreac abann airm ambaoí mac mic uilliam. Ro gabad an cairlén
 leó pó éñd cñtpe lá iar mór rasoḃar, γ do bñt eineac γ anacal don barba.
 Ergbḃtar mac mic uilliam lair go mbaoí i ngiallur aige. Ro forcōngair an
 cairlén do éor ar uaitñḃaiḃ iar rin, γ po lúccad go lár, do cóid iaraim dia
 éicē co mbuaiḃ γ corccar. Tanaiḃ tra mac uilliam ina diaḃ iar rin go dún
 na ngall, γ do bñt a ógriar dua doinnail, léigḃ ó doinnail a mac la mac
 uilliam dia éig.

Slóicēad lá hua ndoinnail hi tír eogān go maiḃib iocḃair cōnnaḃt γ
 fñmanac, γ co mbuandadaiḃ iomda, do raiḃḃ í neill airt mic aoda. Mill-
 tar γ loircḃtar leó cédur tír eóccain rñpa nó ga pangatḃar dún ngñainn.
 batḃar peḃtmain yrin tír agá millead co taratḃt ua néill rñḃ dáiḃ, γ co po
 inaiḃ dua doinnail gaḃ accra do mbaoí lḃir a rinñrñaiḃ .i. éor ceneoil
 moain, inñi heogān, γ fñmanac uile. Ticc ua doinnail iarpin don ógmaiḃ γ
 cuñdaiḃir cairlén na hoḃmaiḃe fñí pé aoin treḃtmaine iar na bñreac la
 hiarla cille dapa peḃt rñam γ rágbair ua doinnail a barba ann.

Slóicēad la ḡrótḃt, iarla cille dapa iurḃir na hepeann tar áḃ luain hi
 cōnnaḃtaiḃ, Creacair γ loirḃir clann cōnnmaiḃ, gabair Ror comain γ
 páccbair barba ann, Tñḃ iar rin hi maiḃ luircc γ gabair cairlén baile na
 huaina iar millead mórāin don tír. Ticc ua doinnail pluag mór dia cooir
 yrin coirñrñaiḃ dagallam an iarla γ do dénam a dála nyr. Ticc tar a air an
 oñḃe céḃna co bñicḃaiḃ da forlongporḃt fñn, γ po marbaḃ bñccán dia

^e *Be placed upon posts*, i. e. when a breach was made in one of the walls towards its base, to introduce a prop to sustain the superincumbent weight while the men would be undermining the next wall, under which, when undermined, a similar prop should be introduced, and so on till all the base of the walls of the building were removed. The props were

then dragged from under it by means of ropes pulled by men or horses, and the edifice tumbled often without breaking into fragments.

^f *Permitted his son*, literally, "O'Donnell let his son [go] with Mac William to his house."

^g *Before them*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing "as they passed along."

^h *Baile-na-huamha*, now Cavetown, near the

Edmond, son of Rickard, and other guards along with him, in the castle of Esker-Abhann, and he himself marched forward, with all the speed that might be, for Ardnarea. Some of O'Donnell's horsemen, espying Mac William, went in pursuit of him, and drove him to flight, and to swim across the Moy. He was followed across the Moy, and many horses and men were taken from him; but he made his escape from them. O'Donnell returned with his army, and laid siege to the castle of Eiscir-Abhann, wherein the son of Mac William was; and after four days' great labour, they took the castle; and O'Donnell gave protection and guarantee to the warders. He took the son of Mac William prisoner, and detained him as a hostage. He then ordered that the castle should be placed upon posts^c, and it was tumbled to the earth, after which he returned home with victory and triumph. Mac William afterwards followed O'Donnell to Donegal, and gave him his own demands; [and] O'Donnell permitted his son^f to go home with Mac William.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, accompanied by the chiefs of Lower Connaught and Fermanagh, and many hired soldiers, into Tyrone, against O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). They first ravaged and burned Tyrone before them^g, until they reached Dungannon. They were for a week in the country destroying it, until O'Neill made peace with them, and relinquished in favour of O'Donnell every claim that had been [in dispute] between their ancestors, namely, the rents of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and all Fermanagh. O'Donnell then came to Omagh, and in the space of one week re-erected the castle of Omagh, which had been some time before broken down by the Earl of Kildare; and O'Donnell left his own warders in it.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, across [the Shannon at] Athlone, into Connaught. He plundered and burned Clann-Conway, took Roscommon, and left warders in it. He afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and took the castle of Baile-na-huamha^h, after having destroyed a great part of the country.

O'Donnell set out with a numerous army on foot to the Curliou mountains, to confer with the Earl, and to form a league with him. He returned back the same night to Breic-Shliabhⁱ, to his own camp; but a few of his people were

small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See other references to this castle at the years 1487, 1492, and 1527.

ⁱ *Breic-Shliabh*, i. e. the speckled mountain,

μουντιρ acc τεαέτ ταρ α αιρ ιριν mbealaé mbuidhe. Ro íuib iapaím in caiplén Slíccíú, 7 po milleaó lair dúéaig pleáéta bpiain í concóbaip uile, 7 ní róét lair an baile do gabáil don cúp rin.

Slóicéaó lá ghróio iapla cille dapa iurtip na hepeann ap epian congail dia po gab caiplén beoil fñippte, 7 dia po bñip caiplén mic eoain na nglinne, 7 darp aipce na glinne, 7 mópan don típ, 7 tuc mac neill mic cuinn i mbpaign-úfnup lair.

Inupaicéio la doínnall mac bpiain mic doínnall mic enpi í neill ap giolla-pátpaice mac Pñlip mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ meguióip, báτταp plioét plaitber-taice méguióip in pparpaó doínnall, dol dóib ap baile bon abann, 7 cpeaá do glacaó leó, bñipτeap iapaím poppa, 7 po bñiaó a cpeaá úib. Ro mapbaó, 7 po báideáó opoηg dá μουντιρ in inac maḡnapra mic bpiain mic concobaip óicc méguióip etip baile bono abann, 7 inip móip, 7 doínnall mac bpiain pñin do gabail hi τταínnaiḡ an pñta hi pñpñann na harpa μουντιpne luinín 7 naonbar dá μουντιρ do baóáó hi ccapaio μουντιpne banain an lá céona.

Pñlip mac τοιρρδεαλβαίγ méguióip cona éloinn, 7 clann tomair mic maḡ-napa méḡrapñpaóáin do óol ap ionnpaiceío hi ττεallaé eacóáé, 7 cpeaé do óénamh doib ap τοιρρδεαλβαé mac aóða méḡrapñpaóáin (ττανaipte an típe), 7 τοιρρδεαλβαé pñpin do mapbaó hi ττοpαιḡeét na cpeice hípin, lottap apñiðe pó crantóicc méḡrapñpaóáin po gabáó leó an cranpócc, 7 mac ram-paóáin pñin ḡé do baóí tinn, pácaibτeap iapaím mac rapñpaóáin dáig níp

now Brickliff, or Bricklieve, a mountain situated to the west of Lough Arrow, in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran, in the county of Sligo.—See note x, under the year 1350, p. 598, *supra*.

^k *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow road, an old road over the Curliu mountains.—See note x, under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*, and also the year 1499, p. 1252.

^l *Laid siege to the castle of Sligo*, literally, “sat round the castle of Sligo.”

^m *Of Brian O'Conor*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *luigníḡ*, which is correct, for all the O'Conors of Sligo were descended from Brian Luighneach, one of the sons of Turlough More

O'Conor, King of Ireland.

ⁿ *Bun-abhann*, i. e. the river's mouth, now Bunowen, the name of a level district at the mouth of the River Arney, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. There is an island in the lake opposite this district called Greagh-Bunowen.

^o *Inis-mor*.—This is the island called Inismor Loch-mBerraidh, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*, where the Editor has inadvertently stated that these names are now obsolete. It should have been there stated that the name of the island is now corrupted to Inishore, and

slain on his return through Bealach-Buidhe^k. He afterwards laid siege to the castle of Sligo^l, and destroyed all the country of the descendants of Brian O'Conor^m, but did not succeed in taking the town on that occasion.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy] ; and he took the castle of Belfast, demolished the castle of Makeon [Bissett] of the Glynns, plundered the Glynns and a great portion of the country, and led the son of Niall, son of Con [O'Neill], away into captivity.

An attack was made by Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, being joined by the descendants of Flaherty Maguire, against Gilla-Patrick, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He made an irruption into the townland of Bun-abhannⁿ, and seized upon spoils ; but he was afterwards defeated, and stripped of those spoils. Many of his party, besides the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, were slain and drowned between the townland of Bun-abhann and Inis-mor^o. Donnell, the son of Brian himself, was taken prisoner at Tamhnach-an-reata^p, in the land of Arda-Muintire-Luinin^q; and nine of his people were drowned at Caradh Muintir-Banain^r on the same day.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, with his sons and the sons of Thomas, son of Manus Magauran, made an incursion into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and took a prey from Turlough, the son of Hugh Magauran, Tanist of the territory ; and they slew Turlough himself [as he followed] in pursuit of the prey. From thence they proceeded to the Crannog of Magauran, which they took ; and they also made a prisoner of Magauran himself, although he

that the name Loch m-Berraidh is still preserved and correctly anglicised Lough Barry. It is a part of the Upper Lough Erne, and contains several islands, which belong partly to the parishes of Derryvullan and Aghalurcher, on the east of the lake, and partly to the parish of Cleenish, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west of the lake. The island now called Inishore-Lough Barry contains an area of nine acres, and belongs to the parish of Aghalurcher.—See the Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheets 27 and 33.

^p *Tamhnach-an-reata*, now Tawny, in the parish of Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkennedy and county of Fermanagh.

^q *Arda Muintire Luinin*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan aforesaid. For a curious notice of the family of Muintir Luinin, or O'Luinins, see note ^f, under the year 1441, p. 924, *supra*.

^r *Caradh-Muintir-Banain*, i. e. the weir of the family of O'Banan, now capaó Uí Óhánáin, anglice Carryvanan, in the parish of Derryvullan, about fifty chains to the south of Belle Isle

πέδαταρ α ταβαιρτ λεό. Rucc iarom mac uí Raigillig .i. emann ruad mac
aoda mic caéail ar na manéacáib rin γ ar mac maḡnair. Driprtr lair orra,
γ Ro marbad donnchaδ mac Remainn mic Pílip méḡuidir, Pílip mac eoḡain
mic doḡnnaill ballaig méḡuidir, Aoδ mac eoḡain mic toirpdealbáig méḡuidir,
Muiréstrac ruad mac murchad, γ Sémar mac mic crait méḡuidir co roé-
aíðib ele, γ Ro beanaδ beór eic iomda díob irin ló rin.

Mac méḡuidir brian mac émainn mic tomair décc.

Mac raḡraδáin caéal mac aeδa mic eocáin décc, γ tigearna do ḡairm
do tomár mac maḡnura méḡraḡraδáin.

Mac tigearnáin (.i. uilliam) teallaiḡ dúnáda décc.

Paige mac maolmóroa uí raḡallaiḡ do marbad la cloinn trfain mic
eoḡain mic doḡnnaill báin γ la remur mac toirpdealbáig mic eocáin i ndruim
lftain.

Taðcc mac doḡnnaill uí brian décc, γ brian mac doḡnnaill mic taidcc
mic toirpdealbáig décc ró énd lft ráite iarom.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1513.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, Mile, cúicc céδ, α τρί décc.

Muirir ó píteallaiḡ airdeppoc tuama maiḡirtrir διαδάτα po ba mó
clá cleiréacáta ina aimpir péin décc.

An toirpcel maḡcongail décc.

Rorra mac Maḡnara méḡ mathḡainna ticéarna oirigiall, γ Taðcc mac
maoileclainn uí ceallaiḡ (.i. ticcḡna ua maine) décc.

Forlongporr do denam dua doḡnnaill i timcell Sliccig ó pel briḡhve co
cinctoir, ar α aoí ní po ḡab an baile fpir an pé rin, γ po marbad duine
uapal do muintrip uí doḡnnaill don cup rin .i. Niall mac Eiremóin do cloinn
truibne fánatτ.

House. See the Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

⁵ *Mac Tiernan*, now Kiernan and Kernan, a name very numerous in the barony of Tullaghdonaghy, or Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

⁶ *Six weeks*, lft ráite, i. e. half a quarter of a year.

⁷ *O'Fihelly*.—For a curious account of this singularly gifted prelate, who was called *Flos Mundi* by his cotemporaries, and “who had for many years taught the liberal arts with univer-

was sick, but they afterwards left him behind, because they could not [conveniently] take him with them. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal, afterwards came up with these men of Fermanagh, and with the son [*recte* grandsons] of Manus, defeated them, and slew Donough, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Turlough Maguire; Murtough Roe, son of Murrough; and James, the son of Magrath Maguire, besides many others; and many horses were taken from them on that day.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas) died.

Magauran (Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen) died; and Thomas, the son of Manus Maguire, was styled Lord.

Mac Tiernan^t of Teallach-Dunchadha (William) died.

Failghe, the son of Maelmora O'Reilly, was slain at Drumlane by the sons of John, son of Owen, son of Donnell Bane, and James, the son of Turlough, son of Owen [O'Reilly].

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died; and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, died in six weeks^t afterwards.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1513.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirteen.

Maurice O'Fihelly^u, Archbishop of Tuam, a professor of divinity of the highest ecclesiastical renown, died.

The Official Mac Congail^w died.

Ross, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Teige, the son of Melaghlín O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

O'Donnell formed a camp around Sligo, and remained there from the Festival of St. Bridget to Whitsuntide; he did not, however, take the castle in all that time. A gentleman of O'Donnell's people was slain on that occasion, i. e. Niall, the son of Heremon, of the Clann-Sweeny of Fanad.

sal applause at Padua," see Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, pp. 613, 614, and Writers, pp. 90, 91.

^w *Mac Congail*.—This name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is usually anglicised Magonigle.

Catal ócc mac domnaill mic eochlain uí concobair, mac ticcérna ba fíor eimec 7 fhgnaí, gaoí 7 ghlocur baí i nioctar connacht do mairbad la a dshéaradair fíon .i. Eóccan mac domnaill hi fíuill la taob baile uí ghollgáin, 7 teaét do bhréimínar díreac dé, eógan fíon do criochar la hua ndomnaill po éinn trí lá iarpan tanpín.

Eógan ua máille do téet luét trí long go cuan na cceall mbécc ímí oíche, 7 maíte an tíre an tan pín ar éirge amac i pparbad uí domnaill, Aircet, 7 loircet an baile, 7 gabait briaíde iomda ann. Rucc domínn forpa gur bo hísccín dóib anamain i nimeal an tíre do níad éinnite, 7 éndála in impoccur a long. Rucc macasín ócc aísóach do cloinn truibne forpa .i. brian 7 clann brian mic an earraic uí gallcubair, 7 buídhí rcolócc 7 baélaic, 7 ionnpaígitte iad co dshímírmí, 7 mairbétar leó Eógan ó máille 7 cuícc píet nó a re amaille fíor, 7 bñetar dá luing díob, 7 na briaíde po gabrat trí miorbúilbh dé 7 caitefíona íra baile po íráiríot.

O domnaill do dól bscán fíona in Albain ar tócuiread níg Alban, iarccor lreac 7 teaétaó ar a énd, 7 iar ndól poir dó fuair onóir, 7 arccada móra on Rí, 7 iar mbíet ráite dó ma pparbad, 7 iar ccáimclud comhairle don Rí, gan téet in epínn amail po ériall, ticc ó domnaill dia tíg iar pparadail gupacéta móir dó for muir.

Mac uilliam búrc Emann, mac Riocair, mic Emann, mic tomáir, fíor dár bo muirpín na huir, 7 na hollamain do mairbad hi fíuill cloinn a dshéaradair .i. tepóid piabach, 7 Emann cíocarac dá mac Uáiteir mic Riocair.

Slóiccead lá hua neill .i. Aré mac Aoða hi trian congail dia po loirc maíline, 7 dia po éreac na glinne. Rucc mac neill mic cuinn [7] mac uídhin ar cúid don trluais, 7 po mairbad Aoð mac uí néill don cúir pín. Teccmaid an rluas 7 an tóir fíu apóile ar na mairach, 7 po mairbad Mac uídhin .i.

^x *Baile-Uí-Ghiolgáin*, i. e. O'Gilgan's town, now Ballygilgan, a townland in the parish of Drumliff, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

^y *Killybegs*, *cealla beacca*, i. e. the small churches. This is the name of a small town giving name to a harbour in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^z *St. Catherine*.—St. Catherine is the patron saint of Killybegs.

^a *On his arrival there*, literally, “after his going to the east,” Scotland lying east of O'Donnell's country.

^b *Changed*, *caimclud*.—This word is translated *mutatis* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295, and it occurs again in these Annals in that sense at the year 1536. It would appear from

Cathal Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, son of a lord, best in hospitality, prowess, wisdom, and prudence, of all that were in Lower Connaught, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Owen, son of Donnell, adjacent to Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain^x. The just judgment of God followed, for Owen himself was in three days after this evil deed hanged by O'Donnell.

Owen O'Malley came by night with the crews of three ships into the harbour of Killybegs^y; and the chieftains of the country being all at that time in O'Donnell's army, they plundered and burned the town, and took many prisoners in it. They were overtaken by a storm [on their return], so that they were compelled to remain on the coast of the country; and they lighted fires and torches close to their ships. A youthful stripling of the Mac Sweenys, i. e. Brian, and the sons of Brian, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, and a party of farmers and shepherds, overtook them, and attacked them courageously, and slew Owen O'Malley, and five or six score along with him, and also captured two of their ships, and rescued from them the prisoners they had taken, through the miracles of God and St. Catherine^z, whose town they had profaned.

O'Donnell went over to Scotland with a small band, at the invitation of the King of Scotland, who had sent letters and messengers for him. On his arrival there^a, he received great honour and gifts from the King. He remained with him a quarter of a year. After having changed^b the King's resolution of coming to Ireland, as he intended, O'Donnell arrived at his house, after having encountered great dangers at sea.

Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), a man whose domestics^c were the Orders [Friars] and the Ollavs [Chief Poets], was treacherously slain by the sons of his brother, viz. Theobald Reagh and Edmond Ciocrach^d, two sons of Walter, the son of Rickard.

An army was led by O'Neill (i. e. Art, the son of Hugh) into Trian Chongail, by which he burned Moylinny, and plundered the Glinns. The son of Niall, son of Con, and Mac Quillin, overtook a party of the army, and slew Hugh, the son of O'Neill. On the next day the army and the pursuers met

this passage that King James IV. of Scotland meditated an invasion of Ireland. O'Donnell's advice, and the recollection of the fate of Edward Bruce, would appear to have deterred him.

^c *Whose domestics*, ὅσων ἑο μωινητιν, i. e. to whom they were as a family.

^d *Edmond Ciocrach*, i. e. Edmond the greedy, or ravenous.

Ριρδςρδ mac Ρυδhpυδe, γ ορoγ δαlbανchoιβ lap an plog, γ τ cc ó néill τap a ap ιapam.

Caipen óúmlp do γabail la hUa ndomnaill ap cloinn γepoιττ mic uδilín, γ a τabapτ do cloinn Uaτap mēc uδilín.

Apτ mac néill mic apτ uí neill δέcc .δ. ayγyτ, γ a aδnacal ι ndun na ηγall.

Coγan puad mac puibne do mapbaδ la cloinn a δeapbpaτap pín, γ le δonncbaδ mac τοιρpδealbaiγ uí baοίγill.

Imrapcchíδ cille do τabapτ la τaδcc na línna ap cōpβmac laδpaδ mac τaδcc mic domnaill óicc, ap ηγapm mēγ cáptaigh δa γach pñ δíδ, γ an τíγh ι paibē Cōpβmac do lopccaδ, γ é pín γ a conpapaíl do δol amach ap an τíγh, γ conpapaíl Taíδcc do mapbaδ leo, γ cōpβmac cona mūmτip δm-τecht go haγmap aίτíach. Oípmuía do pōm ap uó etip cōpβmac γ τaδγ co bar τaíδcc.

Mac maτγamna δέcc .ι. τaδcc, mac τοιρpδealbaiγ, mic τaíδcc mic δom-chaíδ na γlaice.

O maτγamna Concoδap pōm mac concoδap mic δiapínaτa uí maτγamna δέcc, pñ do cūaíδh τap lamāibh pūnpñ γ pōipñ h ccñδup a δmτhcc an concoδap hup.

* *Then returned home*, literally, "and O'Neill comes back afterwards," which is very rude and imperfect, and the Editor has taken the liberty of substituting *then* for afterwards.

[†] *Dunlis*, i. e. the strong fort. A compound of *dún* and *loip*, in which *dún* becomes an adjective to *loip*, and signifies strong or fortified. The name is now anglicised Dunluee, which is that of a celebrated castle on the north coast of the county of Antrim. The word *dunloip* is used by Keating in the sense of a fortified residence, as will be seen in the following sentence: "δeipio Turgesius a lamí go dunloip Mhaol-peachtlainn map a paibe pealaδ a ngeibiom aca, i. e. they conveyed Turgesius a prisoner to the *dunlios* of Macleachlainn, where they detained him for some time in captivity." This name is latinized Dunliffia by Colgan, and

written *dun lúpe* by the writer of a short journal of the Irish civil wars of 1641, which is the present Irish form of the name Dunluee; but that by *Dunlios* the Four Masters meant Dunluee, in the county of Antrim, no doubt can be entertained. Ware says in his *Annals of Ireland* under this year, that "Donald [the son of Walter] Mac Guillin took the Fort of Dunluse in Ulster by assault." For some account of this castle the reader is referred to Dubouardieu's *Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim*, pp. 64, 578, 609, and Hamilton's *Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 7, 117.

[‡] *A treacherous attack*, *mōpacíδ cille*, i. e. *clauen-mōpacíδ*. The *l* should not be doubled in *cille*. In Cormac's *Glossary* the word *cil* is explained by *clauen*, false, treacherous.

[§] *Teige-na-Leamhna*, i. e. *Teige*, Thaddæus, or

each other, and Mac Quillin, i. e. Richard, the son of Rury, and a party of Scots, were slain by the army. And O'Neill then returned home^c.

The castle of Dun-lis^f was taken by O'Donnell from the sons of Garrett Mac Quillin, and given up to the sons of Walter Mac Quillin.

Art, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, died on the sixth of August, and was interred at Donegal.

Owen Roe Mac Sweeny was slain by the sons of his own brother and Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle.

A treacherous attack^g was made by Teige na Leamlina^b upon Cormac Ladh-rach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, each having been styled Mac Carthy: and the house that Cormac was in was burned, but he himself and his constable made their way out of the house, and slew Teige's constableⁱ; and Cormac and his people departed successfully and triumphantly. Desmond was divided into two parts between Cormac and Teige, until the death of Teige.

Mac Mahon^j (Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough na Glaice) died.

O'Mahony (Conor Finn, the son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Mahony) died. This Conor made his way to the chieftainship of his native territory in despite of the Sinsear and the Soisear^k.

Timothy of the Leamhain, anglice Laune, a river in the county of Kerry, which rises in the north-west extremity of the lower lake of Killarney, and discharges itself into the bay of Castlemaine. According to the Bardic Histories of Ireland this river first began to spring in the reign of Sirna Seaghlach, or Sirna the Long-lived, who was monarch of Ireland, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, in the year of the world 3360. Dr. Smith thought that the name of this river was derived from *lan*, full; but the name is not *lan*, but *leamhain*, which might be interpreted the insipid river, or river of the elm trees; but, according to the Irish Shanachies, it was derived from the name of a lady. There is a river of the same name, and more correctly anglicised *Leven*, which flows out of Loch Lomond in

Scotland.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 252, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. 32 and 81.

ⁱ *Teige's constable*, i. e. the captain of his retained Gallowglasses.

^j *Mac Mahon*.—This was Mac Mahon of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare, in Munster, not Mac Mahon of Oriel, in Ulster.

^k *In despite of the Sinsear and Soisear*, i. e. in despite of his senior and junior rivals; *tau lámnaib* in this sentence means literally “beyond their hands,” i. e. beyond their exertions; the hands of both senior and junior rivals being raised to prevent him from making his way to the *cfnour*, headship or chieftainship of his native territory of Ivahagh.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1514.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, cúicc céo, a cftair décc.

Ρατραιcc ó duiblécháin abb cfnannra, γ Αοδ mac gillieirir ι ριαic bioc-
áiri Αιριδ bporcca décc.

Ο Νέιλλ Αρτ, mac Αοδα, mic eoγαιν, mic neill óicc décc. Ξήι τuiccreac
τοταcταc, αιρβήρταc, ealaδnach, cpoδa, cfnoparac, ειριδe, αρ ποb annaín
mac τάναιρτε na ticéfnra por énel eoγαιν ριαín ποιíne. Αρτ mac Cuinn
mic Enri διορδneac na ionacδ.

Donnchaδ mac concobairi uí brian do mārbaδ go naimδnnaíl míoγaolmār
la cloinn τοιρρδealbairγ mic mupchaδ í brian .i. Mupchaδ, γ donnchaδ. Τογa
ξήι nepeann do láin γ do éotaéc, do épuar, γ do épódaéc an tí τορcáir
annrin.

Ταδcc na línna, mac domnaíl, mic ταιδcc μέγ capταίγ décc πé haδapτ
mari nar paoilδ, ξήι αρ mó πο mίll, γ imóp milleacδ da τταιmic δια αιcme
le cuííne cáich.

Χfnour ξfóna móp lá hiarla cille dapa, uair do iméιγ τpe coicceaδ ulaδ
co cappaic ξήγypa, γ an muma go Pailír μέγcápταίγ. An τιαρla céδna do
δol im línm í banáin, γ ní doδ annaín lair gan an caiplén do bpipeacδ nó do
γabáil, αρ ní πο ξéδ ní δó. γ τfnδ δια ειγ do éionól plóιγ γ opδanair baδ mó.
ΑSeac τainic de pin δópoín γalap a écca δια γabáil co népbaíτ de. Ba
Riδipe αρ γapτ γairccíδ, ba πογδa, μαγalta bpiacpa γ bpiéta an tí τfnτα
annrin .i. Ξepóιττ iaρla.

¹ *O'Duibhteachain*, now anglicised Doolaghan, without the prefix O.

^m *Been Lord of Kinel-Owen*, na éicéfnra por cinel eoγαιν .i. na éιgeapna or iona éιgeapna, i. e. in his lord, i. e. a lord. His father, Hugh, who was the tanist, never attained to the chieftainship, and it had seldom occurred that the son of a tanist, who had not succeeded to the sovereignty, had the good fortune to be made O'Neill.

ⁿ *Unbecomingly*, míoγaolmār, i. e. in a manner unbecoming kinsmen.

^o *Teige-na-Leamhna*.—See note ^h, under the

year 1513, p. 1325, *supra*.

^p *Pailis*.—See the situation of this pointed out under the year 1510. The word *pailis* is generally applied to old forts, in the sense of palace of the fairies.

^q *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, i. e. O'Banan's leap. This castle bears its name to the present day among the few who speak Irish in its vicinity, but it is now generally called by the translated name of the *Leap Castle*. It is situated in the barony of Ballybritt, which is a part of Ely O'Carroll (now in the King's County), and

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1514.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fourteen.

Patrick O'Duibhleachain^l, Abbot of Kells, and Hugh, the son of Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Airidhbrosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Oge) died. He was an intelligent, powerful, nobly-acting, scientific, brave, and majestic man; and seldom, indeed, had the son of a Tanist been Lord of Kinel-Owen^m before him. Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien, was vindictively and unbecominglyⁿ slain by the sons of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, namely, by Murrough and Donough. The slain had been the choice of the men of Ireland for his dexterity of hand, puissance, vigour, and bravery.

Teige-na-Leamhna^o, the son of Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, died in his bed, as was not expected, he being a man who had destroyed more, and about whom more had been destroyed, than any one that came of his tribe, within the memory of man.

Great generalship [was exhibited] by the Earl of Kildare; and he overran the province of Ulster as far as Carrickfergus, and Munster as far as the Mac Carthy's [castle of] Pailis^p. The same Earl went to Leim-Ui-Bhanain^q, and, what was seldom the case with him, he neither broke down nor took the castle, for he was not able to do it any injury. And he [therefore] returned to his house, to collect more forces and larger ordnance; but it happened that he was taken with a disease, of which he died. The man who thus died, namely, Garrett, the Earl^r, was a knight in valour, and princely and religious in his words and judgments.

nearly midway between Birr, Kinnity, and Roscrea.—See other notices of this castle at the years 1516 and 1557.

^r *Garrett, the Earl*.—The Four Masters should have entered the death of this Earl under 1513. According to Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, this Earl, after having resolved to prosecute the war with sufficient forces in Ely-O'Carroll, at length, in the month of August, 1513, collecting his

forces, he began his march, but on his journey hé fell sick at Athy, where he kept his bed for a few days, and died on the 30th of the Nones of September. Immediately after his death the government of Ireland was, by assent of the Privy Council, conferred on his son, Gerald, by the name of Lord Justice, and the King afterwards, by new letters patent, constituted him Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Slóicceadh lá hiarla cille daria Dheóitte ócc mac dheóitte, irin mbreipne, 7 dít móri do dénuim dóib innte don éur rin .i. O Raigillig Aoð mac cátail do marbadh lair, Pílip a ósibpatair, 7 mac do pílip, 7 Dheóitte mac Eimainn mic toimáir uí raigillig. Achtmað enní do marbadh ceðre pír décc duairlib 7 dardmáitib muintire raigillig cenmo zá rochaidhe dia muintir. Ro gabadh ann bfor Mág caba .i. Maine mac matgaimna.

Cairlén cúla patain do gabáil, 7 do bripesd la hua ndoinnaill in éraic a plána do bripesd do domnaill ua cáetáin.

Creaça móra do dénam la hUa ndoinnaill i ngailngailib dár loircc 7 dár aircc an tír go cruachan gailng, 7 marbatar ó Ruadhain lair 7 rochaidhe ele.

Coccað nírcece etir ó ndoinnaill (Aoð mac Aoða ruadh), 7 ó néll (Airt mac cuinn), 7 móran daoineadh dhorcadh doib ar gac taoib, 7 a mbéit a bpad hi pporlongporc i naghaid apoile, 7 a ceét do ghráirib an ppirait nashim, 7 do comairle a ndagðaoineadh ríócairpóimail do dénam doib pe moile, 7 a ndol hi cefnd apoile ar dhoicéit Ardarrata, 7 cairpóir epirt do dénam doib le chéle, 7 cairtachá nuas (amaille le daingniuccadh na ríncartac) do éabairt la hua neill dua domnaill ar cenél moáin, ar inir Eogain, 7 ar píraib manac, 7 ó domnaill do éabairt a míc mar airccid dua néill .i. Niall ócc baí appad piar an tan rin illáim aicce i ngioll le cairpeseat.

Coblaé long ppaða, 7 báð do éarraig la hua ndoinnaill por loé Epne, 7 a bít ré poda na comnaidhe i inir ceélenn. Airccir 7 loirccir oilén cúil na noirpí, 7 do gní ríó pe píraib manach iar ecor a cumáct porpá.

Mac an iarla móir .i. henry mac Dheóitte do gabáil lair an iarla ócc .i. Dheóitte ócc.

Inoracchið la hAoð mac domnaill í néll, 7 lá conn mac neill ar Shlain mac Cuinn go cluain dabail, 7 baile Shlain do loirccadh leó. Creaça an tíre

* *Cruachan-Gaileang*, now Croaghan, a well-known district in the parish of Killasser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 487, and map to the same work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

† *O Ruadhain*, now anglicised Rowan, without the prefix O.

“ They became gossips to each other, i. e. they

agreed that O'Neill should become sponsor, or godfather, to the first child that should be born to O'Donnell, and that O'Donnell should become sponsor to the first child that should be born to O'Neill. This formed a most sacred tie of religious relationship among the ancient Irish.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 72.

† *The islands of Cuil-na-noireor*.—These are

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett) into Breifny, and committed great havock in that country on that expedition, i. e. he slew O'Reilly (Hugh, son of Cathal), his brother Philip, a son of Philip, and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Reilly; in short, fourteen of the gentlemen and principal chieftains of the O'Reillys, with a great number of their people, were slain. Mac Cabe (Many, the son of Mahon) was, moreover, taken prisoner.

The castle of Coleraíne was taken and demolished by O'Donnell, in revenge of Donnell O'Kane's violation of his guarantee.

O'Donnell committed great havock in Gaileanga; he burned and plundered the country as far as Cruachan-Gaileang^s, and slew O'Ruadhain^t, and many others.

A war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Art, the son of Con); and they hired many persons on both sides, and remained for a long time encamped opposite each other. It happened, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, and the advice of their chieftains, that they made a friendly peace with each other, and came to a meeting with each other on the bridge of Ardstraw; and they became gossips to each other^u. And new charters were given by O'Neill to O'Donnell (together with a confirmation of the old charters) of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh. O'Donnell also delivered up, as a free gift, to O'Neill, his [O'Neill's] son (Niall Oge), whom he had for a long time before in his custody as a hostage for the observance of fidelity.

O'Donnell went with a fleet of long ships and boats upon Lough Erne, and took up his abode for a long time in Enniskillen. He plundered and burned the islands of Cuil-na-noirear^v, and made a peace with the people of Fermanagh, after imposing his authority upon them.

The son of the Great Earl [of Kildare] (i. e. Henry, the son of Garrett) was taken by the Young Earl, i. e. Garrett Oge.

An irruption was made by Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, and Con, the son of Niall, into Cluain-Dabhail^w, against John, the son of Con; and they

beautiful islands in the Upper Lough Erne, opposite the barony of Coole, which was anciently called cúil na n-oipeap, i. e. *angulum portuum*, the corner or angle of the harbours. There are other

references to this place at the years 1486, 1506. See this passage repeated under the year 1515.

^w *Cluain-Dabhail*.—On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or James I.

δο εορ πόνυρα δόιβ. Ο νελλ, γ Μας δομνναλλ δο βρσίε ορρα τόρι εριον, να ερίελα δο βίν υίοβ, γ βριρεαδ ορρα. Cúicefí do rlioét airt í néll do niaibad ann .i. τοιρρδεαλβάε, mac neill mic Airt, Failge mac nell, Ruaidrí mac aodá mic airt, Doimnall ballach mac Airt an éairléin, γ Aod mac Emainn mic airt í néll. Do maibad ó Aod ann dá mac mec a gíorrí .i. Airt ócc γ brian. Ro maibad ann beór félin ócc ó meallain, γ Conn ó concobairí, γ po bínaoh deich neich ríchíe do Chonn don éur rin.

Diarr mac an abbaíó móiri méguíoir, γ Giollapatriacc mac felim mic maighara décc.

Ο δάλαιε corcumruad táδe mac donnchaíó, mic ταíεε, mic ερήβαλλ, οιδε lé δάν, ρίρ τιεε αοιοήεοη εοιτεχινν décc ina τιεη pén hí pínaige bía, γ α αδnacal i mairitiri corcumruad.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1515.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, cúice céo, a cúice décc.

Míma mac carmaic eppcop Raía boé décc.

Eogan mac airt mic éóin, mic airt mic caémaoil eppcop cloéairí décc.

Giollapatriacc ó hultacáin pšírún achaió bíeí décc.

Semur mac tomáir ruaió mic an abbaíó méguíoir γ mac pémann mic an peparáin méguíoir do niaibad lar an ccomarba maiguíoir hí pparíonn claoínne.

and now preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this locality is shewn under the name of CLANDAWELL, and as bounded on the north and north-west by the River Blackwater, and on the south by Armagh and Owenmagh, or Emania. The River Dabhall, which flows through Richhill, falls into the Blackwater near Charlemont, and Loch Dabhaill is in the same vicinity.

^x *With a strong body of troops,* τόρι εριον, literally, "a heavy pursuit," i. e. a strong or large body of pursuers."

^y *On the side of Hugh,* ó aod, literally, "there were killed *from* Hugh," i. e. *from* or *of* Hugh's people.

^z *Finaigh-Bheara,* now Finnyvara, near the

New Quay, in the parish of Abbey, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. At this place is shewn the site of an old stone house, in which O'Daly is said to have kept a poetical or bardic school; and, near it, at the head of an inlet of the sea, is shewn the monument of Donough More O'Daly, a poet and gentleman of much celebrity in his time, of whom many traditional stories are told in the neighbourhood.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125, and also note ¹, under the year 1244, p. 308, *supra*.

^a *The abbey of Corcomroe,* i. e. the abbey of the territory of Corcomroe, which comprised the entire of the diocese of Kilfenora. In the Caithreim Toirdhealbhaigh, at the year 1267, it

burned John's town, [and] they sent the preys of the country before them. O'Neill and Mac Donnell, with a strong body of troops^x, pursued and overtook them, deprived them of the preys, and routed them [in a conflict, in which] were slain five of the descendants of Art O'Neill, i. e. Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Art; Failghe, the son of Niall; Rory, the son of Hugh, son of Art; Donnell Ballagh, the son of Art-an-Chaislein; and Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Art O'Neill. There fell also on the side of Hugh^y the two sons of Mac-a-ghiorr [Mac Kerr], i. e. Art Oge and Brian. There were also slain there Felim Oge O'Meallain and Con O'Conor; and thirty horses were taken from Con on that occasion.

Pierce, the son of the great abbot, Maguire, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Felim Mac Manus, died.

O'Daly of Corcomroe (Teige, the son of Donough, son of Teige, son of Carroll), a professor of poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality, died at Finaigh-Bheara^z, and was buried in the abbey of Corcomroe^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1515.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifteen.

Meanma Mac Carmac^b, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Owen, the son of Art, son of John, son of Art Mac Cawell^c, Bishop of Clogher, died.

Gilla-Patrick O'Hultachain, Parson of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea], died.

James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of the Abbot Maguire, was slain by Maguire, the Coarb, on the land of Claoininis [Cleenish].

is called the abbey of Burren, and the abbey of the east of Burren. This abbey, which was founded in the year 1194, by Donnell O'Brien, King of Thomond, is situated in the parish of Abbey, in the barony of Burren. Its church, which was built in a beautiful style, is still in good preservation; and its chancel contains a tomb having a figure of Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, who was killed by O'Loughlin Burren in 1267, at Bel-a-chlogaidh, at the head of

Pouldoody, and interred in this abbey.

^b *Meanma Mac Carmac*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 274, he is called Menelaus (or Menma) Mac Carmacan. He was educated at Oxford, and died in the habit of a Franciscan friar on the 9th of May, 1515, and was buried at Donegal in the convent of the same order.

^c *Mac Cawell*.—He succeeded in 1508.—See Harris' edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187.

Domnall mac aoda ruaid í domnall do marbad le haod mbuidhe ó ndomnall ra tuaid blaðaiḡ, 25. november.

An giolla dub mac toirpdealbaiḡ méguiḡir décc.

Ταḡcc mac toirpdealbaiḡ méguiḡir décc tpeḡ bitin fpeccairi ruair.

Ταḡcc ó huiccinn, ḡ uatep bpiḡnacḡ diar racarḡ do baḡad lá taḡb leapa-gabail.

Catal mac fpiḡail mic domnall báin uí paḡallaiḡ décc.

Coblaḡ long fpaḡa lá hua ndomnall aḡd ócc mac aoda ruaid for loḡ eirne, ḡ an loḡ ḡo Porḡ na cruma dimḡeaḡt ḡ do fpiḡb lair daiḡmdeḡin na típe, marbḡta, ḡ loirccḡe ile do ḡenaim lá a fliḡaiḡb for oilḡnaiḡb cloinne emainn méguiḡir.

Slóiccḡad lá hua néill (Aḡḡ) í noirḡiallaiḡ, ḡ tpeccḡail do ḡruing don tḡluaḡ fpiḡ muirḡir meḡ maḡḡaimna, ḡ aḡḡ balb mac méḡ maḡḡaimna paḡí cinnfḡbna do marbad lár an fluaḡ, ḡ ua cḡnḡalaiḡ .i. emann.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1516.

Αοιρ Cḡιορḡ, mile, cúicc cḡu, aḡé décc.

Uilliam mac donnchaiḡ uí fpiḡail eḡpcop na hangaile décc.

An toirḡinneacḡ ó muirḡeapa .i. niall décc.

Ο uḡcḡarḡaiḡ (concoḡair caḡḡacḡ) décc.

Mac méguiḡir bḡian mac concoḡair mic tomair ḡicc do marbad lé bḡian ḡcc mág maḡḡaimna, ḡ lé cloinn donnchaiḡ méguiḡir.

Mac domnall cloinne ceallaiḡ .i. colla do marban.

Coccaḡ móḡi déirḡe eḡir ó ndomnall ḡ ó néill, ḡ forḡad móḡi ḡaoíne do ḡenaim lá ḡacḡ tḡḡeapna aca. Cḡeaḡa móḡa do ḡenaim lá Maḡḡur ó ndomnall aḡ enḡi mbalb ó néill, ḡ uḡmḡor an típe uile ó fliab aḡḡeaḡ do loḡccaḡ lair. Cḡeaḡa aiḡbḡe, ele do ḡenaim lá bḡian ó néill hi ccenḡl Moéin.

^d *Tuath-bhladhach*, a district in the north of Tirconnell, which according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, anciently belonged to the families of O'Cearnachain and O'Dalachain.

^e *A fall, earcar*.—This word is used throughout these Annals to denote a fall, the same as

tuicim, and so translated by D. F.

^f *Port-na-cruma*, i. e. the port or harbour of Crum, an island in the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole, or, as it was anciently called, Cúil na n-oipear, on which Crum Castle now stands.—See this overrunning of Lough Erne,

Donnell, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, at Tuath-bhladhach^d, on the 25th of November.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died, in consequence of a fall^e which he got.

Teige O'Higgin and Walter Walsh, two priests, were drowned alongside of Lisgool.

Cathal, son of Farrell, who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) went with a fleet of long ships upon Lough Erne ; and he passed over and searched all the lake as far as Port-na-Crumba^f, in despite of all the country. His troops upon this occasion perpetrated many slaughters and burnings upon the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art) into Oriel ; and a part of this army met Mac Mahon's people, and slew Art Balbh^g, the son of Mac Mahon, a distinguished captain, and O'Conolly, i. e. Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1516.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixteen.

William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], died.

The Erenagh O'Morissy (i. e. Niall) died.

O'Doherty (Conor Carragh) died.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by Brian Oge Mac Mahon and the sons of Donough Maguire.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (i. e. Colla) was slain.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill ; and each lord hired a great number of men. Great depredations were committed by Manus O'Donnell upon Henry Balbh O'Neill, and the greater part of the country from the mountain inwards was burned by him. Other great depredations were committed

by O'Donnell, already entered, evidently from a different authority, under the year 1514, where the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire are called Oílém cúile na noipeap, the

island of Coole-na-norior. Crum island is one of these, and still belongs to the barony of Coole-na-norior.

^g *Art Balbh*, i. e. Art the stammering.

by Brian O'Neill in Kinel-Moeu. O'Donnell afterwards went to Tyrone, and burned Kinel-Farry^b, and the whole country, as far as the river called Unaⁱ, and afterwards returned safe to his house.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after it had been a long time out of his possession. It was thus he succeeded in taking it: A French knight came upon his pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory on Lough Gerg^k; and on his arrival, and at his departure, he visited O'Donnell, from whom he received great honours, gifts, and presents; and they formed a great intimacy and friendship with each other; and the knight, upon learning that the castle of Sligo was defended against O'Donnell, promised to send him a ship with great guns; and the knight, too, performed that promise, for the ship arrived in the harbour of Killybegs. She was steered directly westwards to Sligo; and O'Donnell and his army marched by land, so that they met from sea and land at the town. They battered the town very much before they obtained possession of it, and O'Donnell gave protection to the warders. From thence O'Donnell proceeded into Tir-Oililla, and on the same day took the castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney], the castle of Lough Deargan^l, and the castle of Dun-na-mona^m; in some of these he left warders, and he brought away hostages and prisoners from the others. Mac Donough of Ballymote and his son were slain, as they were coming towards the army of O'Donnell, by Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle. O'Donnell then returned home with victory and triumph.

The castle of Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rath-Maelainⁿ, fell.

O'Donnell made two incursions into Tyrone, without battle or opposition, or without sustaining or inflicting any remarkable injury^o, except traversing the country.

A war broke out among the Fitzgeralds; and James, the son of Maurice, the heir to the earldom, laid siege to Loch Gair^p. The chiefs of his army were

town consisting of a single street on the west margin of Lough Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The castle of Rathmullan was soon after rebuilt by Mac Sweeny Fanad, and in the year 1618, this castle, and a small Carmelite abbey attached to it, were converted into a dwelling-house by the family

of Knox, which has preserved the walls in tolerable preservation to the present day.

^o *Remarkable injury*, *oioğbáil oipoeapc*, i. e. without receiving or inflicting any celebrated harm.

^p *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, a lake in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County,

.i. domnall mac ríngin, Corbmac óg mac corbmaic mic ταιόcc, Corbmac mac donnchaíó óicc mész captaíx tígearna Ealla, an Ríoirpe ríonn, Ríoirpe an glnna, γ an Ríoirpe ciarrpaiǵeac, Mac muirir, γ ó conóbair, γ τuirir iom-pulaíng an tplaíx mag captaíx móp .i. corbmac laópać. Ticc Sfan mac an iapla deccaóine a imne lé dál ccair ar po baí coać, γ clínnar tcorra, uair bá hí móp ingln donnchaíó mic bpiain duib bfn an tSfan rin. Eirǵir ua bpiain ppi báíó γ connalbur, γ tioroilir tuadmuimnig, γ ticc piarur mac Semuir buitilép, γ apaire da pann ina óócom, γ tiaǵair do paiǵíó an tplóig gíraltaíx. Óo connairc mac an iapla maíte mópípluaíx írl mbpiain dá ionnpaiǵíó apí comairle do rónpat gan teaccmáil pé poile, γ fáccbáil an baile gan baoǵlucćóó go po rǵairpat pé poile amlaíó rin.

Mag captaíx móp .i. corbmac laópać mac ταιόcc tígearna dñinuman an tí ar pñir puair tígearnar, γ ar mó puair do coccac nó go paibe na tígearna gan pñraǵra, an tí ba pñir do cñnn deópaíó γ deiblén ba pñir pñct γ paǵair do tígírnaoairb lñite moccá décc.

Cairlén baile í cñrbaill .i. lñm í bñáinn do ǵabáil le hiapla cille daria gñróio mac gñróio iapí pñmóíó a ǵabála dia atair, γ ar dñmaic ma po baí irin aimpir rin cairlén do baó cpuaíóde corpaí γ congñmáil inar go po bpipeaó in cñno a bapoaó hé.

Maíóm móp do tábairt demann mac tomair buitilép ar piarur buitilép, γ ar mac mic piarair, γ dñong móp dá muirir γ dá mbuanoaóairb do buain díbh.

Mac conuíođe bpiain ócc mac bpiain puaió décc.

and county of Limerick, about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Bruff. Here are the ruins of a great eastle and other military works erected by the Earls of Desmond.

⁹ *Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens of Thomond and their correlatives.

¹⁰ *Of the race of Brian*, Sil mbpiain, i. e. of the O'Briens, who descend from Brian Borumha, who was Monarch of Ireland from 1002 till 1014.

¹¹ *The resolution he came to*, ar í comairle do ponpat, literally, *consilium quod ceperunt*. Here the construction of the sentence is faulty, because the son of the Earl is the leading nomi-

native. It should be construed as follows: Óo connairc mac an iapla maíte mópípluaíx írl mbpiain dá ionnpaiǵíó, ar í comairle do piǵne gan teaccmáil ppiu, acć an baile dñaccbáil gan baoǵlucćóó; aǵur po rǵairpat pé poile amlaíó rin. The meaning is, that when James, the son of Maurice, who was besieging the fortress of Lough Gur, had perceived the army of the O'Briens marching upon him to raise the siege, he retreated with his besieging forces so expeditiously that the O'Briens did not think it prudent to pursue him.

¹² *Parted from each other*, po rǵairpat pé poile,

[the following]: Mac Carthy Cairbreach (Donnell, the son of Fineen); Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige; Cormac, the son of Donough Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla [Duhallow]; the White Knight; the Knight of Glyn; the Knight of Kerry; Mac Maurice; O'Connor; and the sustaining tower of the army, Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach). John, the son of the Earl, came to complain of his distress to the Dal-Cais^a, for there existed friendship and affinity between them, for More, the daughter of Donough, son of Brian Duv [O'Brien], was the wife of this John. O'Brien, with friendship and respect, rose out and assembled the Thomonians, and was joined by Pierce, the son of James Butler, and others of his confederates; and they advanced to meet the Geraldine army. When the son of the Earl perceived the nobles of the great army of the race of Brian^r approaching, the resolution he came to^s was, not to come to an engagement with them, but to leave the town unharmed; and thus they parted from each other^t.

Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach, the son of Teige), Lord of Desmond, one who had best acquired [earned] his lordship, and who had encountered most hostility until he became Lord without dispute, the best protector of the destitute and the needy^u, and of best law and regulations, of all the lords of Leath-Mhodha, died.

The castle of O'Carroll's town, i. e. Leim-Ui-Bhanain^w, was taken by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett), his father having failed to take it. There was scarcely any castle at that period better fortified and defended than this, until it was demolished upon its warders.

A great defeat was given by Edmond, the son of Thomas Butler, to Pierce Butler and the son of Mac Pierce, and he deprived them of a great number of their people and bonaghtmen [hired soldiers].

Mac Namee (Brian Oge, the son of Brian Roe) died.

i. e. they parted *with* each other; and this idiom is still used in English, though evidently faulty.

^u *The needy*, *oeibléen*.—This word is used in old Irish manuscripts in the sense of orphan, or any helpless person. In the Feilire Beg, a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is glossed by "*debilis .i. anbann*."

^w *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the castle of the

Leap, in Ely-O'Carroll, near Roscrea.—See note ^a, under the year 1514. This fine old castle now forms a part of the residence of H. Darby, Esq. It occupies a high bank immediately under the hill of Knock, and commands a splendid view of the lofty acclivities of the mountain of Sliabh Bladhma, the ancient bulwark of the O'Carrolls. Ware, in his *Annals*

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac brian uaine í gallcubair comarba na cairpce décc.

Mac brian éasíc mic ταιðcc mic eoḡain uí concobair do mārbað hi ppioll la mac ταιðḡ na tuaiḡe mic peilm mic eocáin, ḡ do rlioct an éspribaiḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1517.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mle, cúicc céð, α Secht décc.

O concobair pailḡe brian mac ταιðcc mic an éalbaicé décc, ḡ an calbað mac ταιðcc doirpñðh na ionað.

Donnchað mac τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ uí baosiḡill pñr acumaéta roba pñr do ðuine uaral, ar mó do pinne do éoccað, ḡ do ḡuairbñrtaib dá ττάinicc dá éimð pñh, do ðol luét báiv co τοραιḡ, ḡ ḡaoτ dia bpuadað ipñ bpaipḡḡe riari, ḡ ní po pñtñ aon pocal dia pcélaib ó pin.

Sñan mac cuinn mic enpí mic eocáin í neill, mac τḡḡearna bá mó τοice, ḡ epom éonach i nultañ ina pé décc.

Pilip mac τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ μέḡuiðip paóí éinn pñña décc.

Pilip mac Sñan buide μέḡ maḡgamna pñr pá maiτ caitéñh ḡ copñañ décc.

ARτ mac aoða mic doimnaill uí néill do mārbað lé miall mac cuinn, mic aipτ uí neill.

O tuatail .i. ARτ do mārbað lá α bpaitépñb.

An ḡiolla duð mac donnchað mic tomáip μέḡuiðip décc.

Tomar mac uillicc, mic uillicc abupc do éabairτ cpeice α huipñuññan, τοραιḡéct epoin do bññé aip hi poipτ omna, Munteñr ḡ mapepñuaḡ éomair do éop do ðpuim na cepeacé lap an ττοραιḡéct, na cpeacá do buain dñb, ḡ tomár do mārbað, pñr α aoipr pa pñr opñbñrτ τainic do ḡallaib epeann ina amipr, ar ip leipr do haipcecað ḡ do pápaḡñðh mainḡ peacht pñamh.

Caplén an loéa do ḡabáil ar cloinn copñmaic laðpaḡ, ḡ α cop pññ ar

of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1516, incorrectly calls this the 'castle of Lenevan, which is an attempt at writing Lem-i-vanan, léim í bánán.

^x *Brian Uaine*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby the Green.

^y *Teige-na-tuaighe*, Teige, or Thaddæus, of the hatchet, or battle-axe.

^z *Dangerous exploits*, do ḡuairbñrtaib, i. e. of exploits, acts, or deeds, the accomplishing of which was attended with danger.

^a *Who had come*, oa ττάinicc, i. e. who had been born of his race and name.

^b *Torach*, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of the county of Donegal.—See note ^z.

Turlough, son of Brian Uaine^x O'Gallagher, Coarb of Carraic, died.

The son of Brian Caech, son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor, was treacherously slain by the son of Teige-na-tuaighe^y, son of Felim, son of Owen, and the descendants of the Cearrbhach [the gambler].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1517.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventeen.

O'Connor Faly (Brian, the son of Teige, son of Calvagh), died ; and Calvagh, the son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, a man who, for his means, was the best gentleman, and who had carried on the most war, and performed most dangerous exploits^z, of all who had come^a of his own tribe, set out with the crew of a boat for Torach^b ; but a wind drove them westwards through the sea, and no tidings of them^c was ever since heard.

John, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, a son of a lord, the most affluent and wealthy of his time in Ulster, died.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

Philip, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, a man of good spending and protection, died.

Art, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill.

O'Toole, i. e. Art, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

Thomas, the son of Ulicke, son of Ulick Burke, carried off a prey from Ormond, but was overtaken by a strong body of pursuers. The people and cavalry of Thomas were driven from the prey, and the prey was taken by the pursuers ; and Thomas himself was slain, the most noble-deeded Englishman of his time, for it was by him that the Hy-Many had, some time before, been plundered and desolated.

The castle of the Lake [Killarney] was taken from the sons of Cormac

under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

^c *No tidings of them*, literally, "one word of tidings of them has not reached [their friends]

from that time." This is a very peculiar Irish idiom, which occurs very frequently in old romantic tales.

δοιρητ hi lñt mñc muirir. Cpeacá mópa lá mac muirir dár lépaipcc maḡ ó ccoincínò ó cnocaiḃ aniaḡ.

Slóicéacḃ laḡ an luptir ap tapiraincc cloinne inḡine an iaḡla hi tḡir eocáin, ḡ cairlén í neill (.i. Art mac cuinn) .i. dun ḡḡnainn do bḡiracḃ lair don cup rin.

CReacá mópa lá hua ccḡḡbaill (Maolruanaid) i ndelbna. Cairlén cinn-copaḃ do ḡabail lair, ḡ a apccain. Caccaḃ mór tḡiḡḡḡe eḡir ó ccḡḡbaill ḡ dealbna, O maolcclaínn, ḡ iatḡḡḡm do tḡarḡuḡḡ an iaḡla dia ḡo bḡirḡḡ cairlén an ḡotaip delbna (.i. ḡarḡa an cairlén).

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1518.

Αοιρ Cḡιορτ, mile, cúicc ceḃ, a hoct décc.

Maiḡḡḡḡ na mbḡatḡar i naḡḡmacá do ḡnouccaḃ do cum na mbḡatḡar de obḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Acḃ mac Roḡa mic tomair óicc méḡḡḡḡḡ cananaḃ copaḃ hi ccloḃar, ḡḡḡḡḡ in acacḃ upcḡir, ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ hi cclaóḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ loḃ éḡne, ḡḡ ḡial ḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ ḡaó cleiric décc.

Mac ḡuibne ḡánaḡḡ .i. Ruaiḡḡḡ mac maolmuir, ail coḡaiḡḡe ḡaca com-lainn acc coḡḡḡḡ a tḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡeóḃ, ḡ maóḡne da ḡac aon nó ḡicḡḡ a lḡḡ do écc.

O heoḃḡa cḡoḡḡḡḡḡ mac acḡḡḡḡ ḡaó ḡḡḡ dána, ḡ ḡḡḡ tḡḡe aoiḃeacḃ coitcínò do écc.

ḡeilim mac bḡian mic concḡḡḡḡḡ óicc méḡḡḡḡḡ décc iaḡ tḡilleacḃ do ó acḡḡḡḡ ḡan ḡem tḡḡ ḡḡḡ a tḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ na ḡḡḡḡ, ḡ a acḡlacḃ i maiḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Clann í neill (.i. cḡḡḡ ḡ aóḃ) .i. clann doḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ mic enḡí mic eoḡḡḡḡ, ḡ an coḡḡḡḡḡ máḡḡḡḡḡ do ḃol ap cḡeic ap bḡian mac cuinn mic enḡḡ, ḡ bḡian do

^d *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the county of Kerry.—See note ^b, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

^e *Ceann-cora*, i. e. the head of the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Wheery, *alias* Killegally, in the barony of Garrycastle,

and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 14 and 15.

^f *Gardha-an-Chaislein*, now Garrycastle, which gives name to a barony in the west of the King's County.—See Bealach-an-fhothair.

^g *In defence of his lord*, acc coḡḡḡḡḡḡ a tḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Ladhrach [Mac Carthy], and they themselves were banished to Mac Maurice. Great depredations were committed by Mac Maurice [in revenge], laying waste Magh O-gCoinchinn^d from the hills westwards.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, at the instance of the sons of the Earl's daughter, into Tyrone, and he demolished Dungannon, the castle of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con), on that occasion.

O'Carroll (Mulrony) committed great depredations in Delvin, and took and plundered the castle of Ceann-cora^e, in consequence of which a great war broke out between O'Carroll and the people of Delvin. O'Melaghlin and they prevailed on the Earl to come to their assistance; and on this occasion Caislen-an-fhothair in Delvin, i. e. Gardha-an-chaislein^f, was demolished.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1518.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighteen.

The monastery of the friars at Armagh was obtained for the friars of the Observance.

Hugh, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, canon chorister at Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Parson of Claoin-inis [Cleenish] in Lough Erne, a hospitable and cheerful man, and learned ecclesiastic, died.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory, the son of Maelmurry), a rock of support in each battle in defence of his lord^s and his country, and a bestower of jewels and riches on all who stood in want of them, died.

O'Hosey (Ciothruaidh, the son of Athairne), a learned poet, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Felim, the son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, died, after his return from the city of St. James [in Spain], and after performing his pilgrimage, in the year of grace^h, and was buried in the monastery of Monaghan.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. Con and Hugh, i. e. the sons of Donnell, son of Henry, son of Owen, and Maguire, the coarb, set out to plunder Brian, the son

capna, i. e. of O'Donnell, who was his lord and master. The three Mac Sweenys were heredi-

tary leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

^h *The year of grace*, i. e. of the Jubilee.

briúe foppra ag doínnac an eic, 7 maomuccaó foppra goho gabad aó mac doínnail. Ro gonaó mac caímaoil donnchaó mac emainn, 7 ro marbáó rochaióe do cenel fearaóhais, aóbaé mac caímaoil iapaóh dia gonaib.

Aóó balb mac cuinn (.i. ó neill) í néill, do gabáil lá hénrí mbalb ua neill, 7 cúicc heoóca décc do élin dpuarcclaó app.

Indraicéio la Pílip mac émainn méguioir hí tírí éñhóda ar henri mbalb ó neill, 7 oíén clapaig do gabáil lair, 7 bpaigóe battar acc enri do briúe lair uaóa .i. aeó balb mac cuinn í neill, 7 mac aóda mic capraio baóí ó Pílip fín oca, Ro marbáó óna caíal mac duinn mic emainn méguioir ó Pílip don éur rin.

An taóó balb mac cuinn rin (.i. ó neill) a dubramar décc i ndeireadó roghóir.

Mac mic magnaia Remann mac caíal óicc mic magnaia fíri deapcaó daonnaócaó do écc.

Mac murcaóa, Art buioe mac doínnail ríabais mic geparilt caománaig doécc.

Murphaó ó maóíleaólainn (.i. ó Maóíleaólainn) raóí epeann ar croóacé 7 ar éñnar fíona do marbáó hí maig elle lá a deapbraéair fín airt, ar ro marbórom a deapbraéair .i. feilim ríar an tan rin conaó ina díogailríde Ro marbáórom lá harp, 7 toirpóealbac do gabail a ionaio.

AOIS CRIOST, 1519.

AOIR CRIOST, mile, cúicc céo, a naoi décc.

Semur mac Pílip mic Semair mic Ruórpais mégmáégaíma eppcop doire doécc.

Emann (.i. dub) ó duibóir abb earra ruaid doécc an céo lá do Nouember.

¹ *Domhnach-an-eich*, now Donaghanie, a townland in the parish of Clogherny, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map, sheet 43.

² *Clapach*, now Clappy island, in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derrybrusk.

³ *Carried off with him*.—This seems to contra-

dict the former assertion that Henry Balbh obtained fifteen horses as a ransom for Hugh. The two entries were copied from two different authorities, and the Four Masters, as usual, did not take the trouble to reconcile them. It looks very strange if Philip Maguire rescued these prisoners by force, that Henry Balbh O'Neill should have

of Con, son of Henry. Brian met them at Domhnach-an-eichⁱ, and defeated them; Hugh, the son of Donnell, was taken prisoner; Mac Cawell (Donough, the son of Edmond) was wounded, and many of the Kinel Farry were slain. Mac Cawell died of his wounds afterwards.

Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill [i. e. the O'Neill], was taken prisoner by Henry Balbh O'Neill, and exacted fifteen horses for his ransom.

An incursion was made by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, into Tir Ceann-foda [Tirkenney], against Henry Balbh O'Neill, and he took the island of Clapach^k, and carried off with him^l [two] prisoners who were with Henry, i. e. Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill, and Hugh Mac Caffry, whom he had of Philip's [own people]. Cathal, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain on the side of Philip on this occasion.

This Hugh Balbh, whom we have mentioned, the son of Con (i. e. the O'Neill), died at the end of Autumn.

The son of Mac Manus (Redmond, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus), a charitable and humane man, died.

Mac Murrough (Art Boy, the son of Donnell Reagh, son of Gerald Kavanagh), died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin (i. e. the O'Melaghlin), the paragon of Ireland for valour and leadership, was slain in Magh-Elle^m, by his own brother, Art; for he had some time before slain his other brother, Felim, and it was in revenge of him that Art slew him; and Turlough took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1519.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nineteen.

James, the son of Philip, son of James, who was son of Rory Mac Mahon, died.

Edmond Duv O'Dwyer, Abbot of Assaroeⁿ, died on the first day of No-

obtained a ransom for Hugh Balbh O'Neill; but the fact is, that the account of this transaction is left unfinished by the Four Masters.

^m *Magh-Elle*, now Moyelly, or Moyally castle, in a townland of the same name, in the parish

of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 1, and note ^m, under the year 1475, p. 1094, *supra*.

ⁿ *Assaroe*.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1184,

γ αἰνᾱcal ι νῶν na ngall ι naibiz .S. Ppoincep iapι επρεccεan αιβιτι manaiγ fuippe.

Comarba cluana conmaicne cñn einiz γ αοιῶδcaipe ceall conmaicni décc.

O neill apι ὅcc mac cuinn paoί cñnpñna pεap θαonnaçtaç δcγαιῆnc δo écc, γ α deapbpaçaiρ conn [bacac] mac cuinn doipðneac na ionac.

O concobair puac, eoγan mac péilim pinn décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḃ .i. Riocairḃ ὅcc do écc.

Peidlim mac maghupa mic bpiain mic doñnaill uí concobair τιγεapna iocaiρ connacḃ décc pñp depcaç θαonnaçtaç eipide.

Ταῶcc puac mac maoleaclainn uí éallaiγ τιγεapna an éalaḃ décc.

Donnchaḃ caomanaç pεap paçm̃ap po cónaiγ do lán maiḃib laiγñ décc.

Μαοίlin mac topna uí maolcōnαιpe ollam̃ pñl muipεaḃhaiγ pεap lán do paç γ uéicp̃ pñp do cōγaccap γεapalçaiγ, γ goill çaiρ ollam̃naiḃ epeann, pñp do γeibeaḃ pεóiv, γ maóine ó γac aon pop α ccuingñḃ do écc hι maiupçip ḃñpcc hι cḃḃḃa.

Ρήpçñpçne ó cuipnñn pñp γpaḃa eoγain uí Ruaiρc cñn eicçp̃i an pine dia mbaoί, γ doñnaill ó cuipnin décc.

Ταῶcc mac bpiain mic tomalçaiγ í bñpñ çanaiρçe ua mbpiúin décc.

Ιnoρaiçciḃ lá cloinn í néill (lá cloinn doñnaill mic enp̃i) ap mac í neill .i. bpiain mac cuinḃ, CReaça mópa do γabail dóib ap pñab c̃ioρ, Roḃac ḃpaγail do bpiain γ é do c̃ionól α mbaί laiρ do ḃaoínib pop α ccionn, γ α lñm̃ain α c̃opaiγçecht γ bpipeacḃ ḃó ap cloinn í néill iap ñmḃeacḃt α muinçipe uaçaiḃ lap na cpechaiḃ, Θα mac í neill (aoḃ γ eocçan) do γabail ann,

p. 64, and note ⁿ, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

ⁿ *Donegal*, dún na ngall, i. e. the fort of the strangers. The first mention made of this place in the Annals of the Four Masters occurs at the year 1159. The monastery was not built till 1474.—See the first entry under that year. There seems to have been an earthen fort erected there by the Danes at an early period. See note ^o, on *Ath-na-nGall*, under the year 1419, p. 838, *supra*, and the article on Donegal, in the Irish P. Journal, written by Mr. Petrie.

^p *Cluain-Comhaicne*, now the village of

Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^m, under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

^q *Bacagh*.—This is in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare.

^r *Caladh*, a territory in Hy-Many, in latter times included in the present barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway; but in an ancient tract on the tribes and customs of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, and printed in 1843, for the Irish Archaeological Society, the territory of Caladh is described as extending from Moin-inraideach to Cluain-tuais-

vember, and was buried at Donegal^o, in the Franciscan habit, which habit he chose rather than that of a monk.

The Coarb of Cluain-Conmhaicne^p, head of the hospitality and generous entertainment of the churches of Conmaicene, died.

O'Neill (Art Oge, the son of Con), a distinguished captain and a humane and intelligent man, died; and his brother, Con [Bacagh^q], the son of Con, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Conor Roe (Owen, the son of Felim Finn), died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Rickard Oge), died.

Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Donnell O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Teige Roe, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Caladh^r, died.

Donough Kavanagh, a prosperous and wealthy man, and one of the chief nobles of Leinster, died.

Maoilin, son of Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, a man full of prosperity^s and learning, who had been selected by the Geraldines and English to be their Ollav, in preference to all the chief poets of Ireland, and who had obtained jewels and riches of all from whom he had asked them, died in Mainistir-derg^t in Teffia.

Ferceirtne O'Cuirnin, a confidential servant of Owen O'Rourke, and head of the literary men of his tribe, and Donnell Glas O'Cuirnin, died.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Tanist of Hy-Briuin, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, against the son of O'Neill (Brian, the son of Con), [and] they took great preys on the Lower^u Mountain. Brian, however, received intelligence [of their proceedings], assembled all his men to attack them, went in pursuit of them, and defeated the sons of O'Neill [themselves], their people having gone on before them with the preys. The two sons of O'Neill, Hugh and Owen, were taken

cirt-na-Sinna.—See note^v, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

^s *Prosperity*.—The Irish word *paet* now denotes prosperity, but in ancient manuscripts it denotes "the grace of God," and is translated

in the *Leabhar Breac* by the Latin word *gratia*.

^t *Mainistir-derg*, i. e. the red abbey, now Abbeyleigh, in the county of Longford.—See note^v, under the year 1476, p. 1098, *supra*.

^u *Lower*, *tiop*.—In this part of Ireland *tiop*

ἡ mac eocáin beór do marbað ἡ mac caétnaóil cúulað mac emainn, Tomar mac emainn, ἡ emanu mac giollapateppaice mic caétnaóil do marbað.

Θα mac Ruaidrí mic briain megiúir (i. Rora, ἡ ταόcc) do gabáil lair an ccomarba magúir. Ruaidrí fíin, ἡ an cúio ele dá éloinn do cóir ar a nduthaig dó, ἡ a ccaoraiǵeét do buain díb, ἡ an comarba do cóir na caoraiǵeéta ró buandaðaið dó fíin co ro fupáil ua domnaill ar an ccomarba a caoraiǵeaeét do tabairt do ruaidrí doiríur.

Coccað mór i ndealbna eir phioét fíghail mézcocláin ἡ phioét domnaill dia ro marbað Semur magcocláin Prioír gailinne, ἡ ríogðamna dealbna fíra dypcóir do péilér ar cairlén cluana damna.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1520.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, píce.

Niclar mac riapair uí flannaccáin pírún daimínnur do tocceail ar a ionað co heccorað lé nírτ τυαταð, ἡ a écc i mboðaið.

Mag aongura domnaill mac aoda mic airt décc, ἡ peirim an einig a ðearbpaétair doirðneað na ionað, a écc rin ðna, ἡ Mag aongura do gairm démann buide mágaéngura.

Muirir mac tomair mic tomair, iarla dírmuíman décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne piocairp i. uillícc mac uillícc décc.

Mac uilliam búpc i. maolir mac tepoit do marbað lá cloinn tpríoinín móir míc mic Seóinín.

Mac mégiúir (i. Pílip mac emainn) do ðol ar ionnpoigíð ar mac Pílip

means towards the north, and éuar southwards.

^w *Creaghts*.—These were the shepherds who took care of the cattle in time of peace, and drove the preys in time of war and incursions.

^x *Gailinne*, now Gillen, an old church in ruins giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^y *Dealbhna Eathra*.—This territory is otherwise called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain, or Delvin

Mac Coghlan, and is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the west of the King's County. This territory, though small, is very celebrated in Irish history for its churches and castles. The following places are referred to as in it, viz., the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Kilcolgan, Reynagh, Tisaran, and Lemanaghan, and the castles of Kincora, Garrycastle, Faddan, Clonawny, Esker, and Coolc. In the will of Sir John Coghlan, dated July 10th, 1595, he be-

prisoners there, and the son of Owen was killed. Mac Cawell (Cu-Uladh, son of Edmond), Thomas, the son of Edmond, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were [also] slain.

The two sons of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, i. e. Rossa and Teige, were taken prisoners by Maguire, the Coarb. Rory himself and the rest of his sons were driven out of their territory, and deprived of their creaghts^w; and the Coarb kept the creaghts in his own service, until O'Donnell ordered him to return his creaghts to Rory.

A great war [broke out] in Dealbhna between the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Donnell, in the course of which James Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinne^x, and the Roydamna of Dealbhna Eathra^y, was killed by a shot fired from the castle of Cluain-damhna^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1520.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty.

Nicholas, the son of Pierce O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, was unjustly removed from his place by the influence of the laity, and died at Bohoe^a.

Magennis (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Art) died; and Felim the Hospitable, his brother, was inaugurated in his place; and he also died, and Edmond Boy Magennis was styled the Magennis.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick) died.

Mac William Burke (Meyler, the son of Theobald) was slain by the son of Seoinin More, son of Mac Seoinin^b.

The son of Maguire (Philip, son of Edmond) made an incursion into

queaths gifts to the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Fuire [now Wheery], Raonagh [now Reynagh], Tisaran, and Lea-Manchayn, all in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan.

^z *Cluain-damhna*, now Clonawny, or Clononey, a townland containing the ruins of a castle now in good repair, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near the demesne of Moystown,

in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^a *Bohoe*, 1 mbočauβ.—This is the name of a parish in the baronies of Magheraboy and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ^a, p. 1147.

^b *Mac Seoinin*, now anglicised Jennings. This family, which is a branch of the Burkes, is still highly respectable in the province of Connaught.

uí paḡallaiḡ i níoctar tíre, cpeaca do ḡlacaḡ dób, ḡ tóir tnom do bñit
 orpa im rlioct bñian uí paḡillliḡ i im cloinn meic catail í paḡillliḡ (i. fñḡal,
 ḡ maolmoḡda), ḡ im cloinn nḡomnaill na coimnñir, bñirḡ dób aḡ inac méḡ-
 uíoir, ḡ aḡ inac Pñip mic toirpḡealbaiḡ méḡuíoir, ḡ Mac meḡuíoir (Pñip)
 cona mac tomar do mḡarbaḡ ann, ḡ dá mac pñip mic toirpḡealbaiḡ (ḡiolla-
 patraicc, ḡ emann) ḡ toirpḡealbac mac plaitḡbearpaiḡ mic tomaiḡ óicc
 méḡuíoir do mḡarbaḡ anḡ beór ḡo rocaíob ele amaille pñú.

Ruaidñir mac aḡda méḡuíoir do ḡabáil a bñoll lé donn inbuidḡ inac
 meḡuíoir i. Mac concobair mic tomaiḡ óicc, ḡ a toirbepc do ḡiollapatraic
 óicc mic ḡiollapatraicc mic emainn méḡuíoir, ḡ a mḡarbaḡ lairñide.

Cairppe, mac concobair, mic cairppe, mic corbmaic í bñin conpal ḡ cñinn-
 litir mairne mairpḡaiḡ do écc.

Toirpḡealbac mac pñilm meḡcocláin tiḡearna dealbna cḡra paói i nḡena
 ḡ in eolar, fñr paḡa ḡ io pñidñirra, fñr lar a nḡrñac cairlén an pḡáin,
 ḡ cairlén cñnḡoraḡ do écc iar nḡḡḡbḡḡḡ.

Pláḡ mór pan maḡairḡ pḡepanaḡ dia io éccraḡḡar rocaíde do ḡaḡ
 ḡaomib.

O cairpde pñilm mac taidcc ollam lḡa pḡeaḡta Pñip, ḡ Ruḡpaiḡe mac
 ḡonnḡaiḡ mic aḡda méḡuíoir décc.

Muirñir mac tomaiḡ, mic an iarla roḡa ḡall nḡñraicoḡ do mḡarbaḡ la
 conñ mac maolḡaclainn í mórḡa co roḡaiḡde ele amaille pñir.

^c *Lochlar-tire*, i. e. the lower part of the country. According to the tradition in the neighbourhood of Belturbet and Drumlane this was the name in ancient times, and still is among the old people who speak the Irish language, for that part of the county of Cavan comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Loughtee, in the East Breifny, or the county of Cavan.

^d *Con-inis*, i. e. dog island, now Coninish, in the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan. This barony is often called Dartraighe Coininse from this island.

^e *Race of Muireadhach*, i. e. of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who was the ancestor of the O'Beirnes, but they were by no

means the leading family among his descendants. The principal families of this race at this period were the O'Conors Don, and Roe of the Plain of Connaught; the O'Conors of Sligo; the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; and the Mac Donoughs of Corran and Tirerrill, to all of whom the O'Beirnes were inferior.

^f *The castle of Feadan*, i. e. the castle of the stream or rivulet, now Faddan. This castle was situated in the townland of Newtown, parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, but it is now level with the ground.— See the years 1540 and 1548.

^g *The castle of Ceann-Coradh*, i. e. the head of

Iochtar-tire^c against the son of Philip O'Reilly. They [Philip's men] seized on preys, but were overtaken by a very strong body of pursuers, with the descendants of Brian O'Reilly and the grandson of Cathal O'Reilly, namely, Farrell and Maelmora, together with the Clann-Donnell of Con-inis^d. They defeated Maguire and the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire [in a conflict in which] the son of Maguire (Philip), and his son, Thomas, as also the two sons of Philip, son of Turlough (Gilla-Patrick and Edmond) and Turlough, son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, together with many others, were slain.

Rory, the son of Hugh Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donn Boy Maguire, i. e. the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge, and delivered up to Gilla-Patrick Oge, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, by whom he was put to death.

Carbry, the son of Conor, son of Carbry, son of Cormac O'Beirne, the consul and chief leader of the race of Muireadhach^e, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin-Eathra; a sage in wisdom and learning, a man of prosperity and great affluence, and by whom the castle of Feadan^f and the castle of Ceann-Coradh^g were erected, died, after [having spent] a good life.

A great plague raged in Machaire-Stefanach^h, of which many good men died.

O'Cassidy (Felim, the son of Teige), ollav to the descendants of Philip [Maguire], in physic, and Rory, the son of Donough, was son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of the Earl, the choice of the English [family of the] Geraldines, was slain by Con, the son of Melaghlin O'More, as were also many others along with him.

the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Killegally, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The Down Survey shews a castle and a mill here; but there are no ruins of a castle in this townland at present, and it is not improbable that the castle, which was originally called Ceann coradh, is that in the adjoining townland of Coole, on the River Brosna.—See

the Ordnance map of the King's County, sheets 14 and 15, and note under the year 1548, *infra*.

^h *Machaire-Stefanach*, now Magherastephana, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. This territory derived its name from its having been the inheritance of Steafan, or Stephen, the son of Odhar, the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1521.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, mile, cúicc céo, píce, a haon.

Πριόρι θαίμηρι décc .i. Remann mac p̃l̃r̃p̃ũin iñh̃ri mãĩgẽrãm̃, p̃eap̃ cl̃é̃ir̃c̃í̃õe cõiññir̃c̃í̃l dẽr̃cãc̃, vãõñnãc̃tãc̃ ẽir̃í̃õe.

Μαζ ματζαίηνα décc .i. Remann mac γλαίρνε, mic Remainn, mic Ruð-
p̃aĩge, γ Mácc ματζαίηνα do γαίρμ va mac .i. γλαίρνε ócc.

Ο κατάιν .i. Τομαρ mac αίβνε décc, γ πο γαβὰδ é p̃iãr̃ an tan p̃a, γ do
b̃h̃nãõ an t̃ĩgeap̃nãr̃ ap̃ ẽic̃c̃in de lá dõññchãõ va cãt̃á̃in.

Donnchað mac Ruaid̃ri mic b̃r̃iãin mé̃g̃uĩõir̃ do mãr̃bãõ la mãcãl̃b̃ mẽg̃
p̃ãm̃p̃ãõá̃in .i. dõm̃nãll ócc mac dõm̃nãll b̃h̃r̃nãĩg̃, Uãĩt̃ne mac mãg̃ñũrã mé̃g̃-
p̃ãm̃p̃ãõá̃in, γ ní bãĩ vã c̃ĩñõ p̃h̃r̃ a ãõí̃r̃i b̃á p̃h̃r̃ iñá an dõññchãõ ĩr̃in.

Ḫrainne iñg̃h̃n tõm̃á̃ir̃ í eõg̃ain mãt̃ãir̃ an c̃õm̃ãr̃bã mé̃g̃uĩõir̃, b̃h̃n bá
mõr̃ p̃õnãr̃ γ p̃ãĩõb̃h̃r̃f̃, deap̃lãccãõ γ deãg̃ẽineac̃ décc.

Ruðp̃aĩge mac é̃ic̃c̃neac̃á̃in í dõm̃nãll do mãr̃bãõ la g̃allãib̃ ag̃ õú̃n deãl̃-
gan, γ é h̃i p̃p̃ãr̃pãõ í nẽill .i. c̃ũinn mic cũinn.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac dõññchãõ mic p̃ũĩb̃ne do écc.

Τιγεαρνυρ dealb̃na do p̃oiñn (lá h̃ua mãõileac̃l̃aiñn τοιρρδεαλβὰς, γ lá
h̃ua c̃ceap̃bãll Mãõl̃p̃uãnãĩõ) ẽt̃ir̃i an p̃ĩõp̃õr̃c̃ã m̃ac mé̃g̃cõcl̃á̃in, p̃íñg̃in
p̃uãõ γ cõr̃b̃mac.

Síle iñg̃h̃n Né̃ill g̃hãir̃b̃ ũí dõm̃nãll décc an 14 Ãũg̃ỹr̃t̃.

¹ *Inis-Maighe-Samh*, i. e. island of the plain of sorrel, now Inish-mac-saint, an island in Lough Erne, containing the ruins of a church giving name to a parish in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. The patron saint of this church is St. Ninny Saebhdhearc, or Saebhruisc, i. e. *torvi oculi*, who was a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard, and cotemporary with St. Columbkille. He was a bishop, and his festival was celebrated there on the 18th of January.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th January, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the same day. His name is entered in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys thus :

“Ninnio eap̃p̃õg̃ ó Iñir̃ mõĩgẽ p̃ãm̃ p̃õr̃ Ḫõc̃

Ḫir̃ne, γ pob̃ ẽir̃í̃õe Ninniõ p̃ãõb̃p̃ũir̃g̃, i. e. Ninny, bishop of Inis moighe samh, on Lough Erne, and he was Ninny Saobhruisc.”

Colgan has given a life of Nennidhius from various authorities, but he seems to confound him with Nennidh Lamhghlan, who was unquestionably a different person.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 51, 55. Colgan states that the bell of this saint was preserved in his time in the church of Inis Muighe Samh, in Lough Erne. His words are :

“Hoc Monasterium olim percelebre temporis iniuriâ in parochialem cessit ecclesiam peramplo gaudentem districtu in quâ festum Sanctissimi Nennij celebratur die 18, vel vt alij scribunt 16

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1521.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-one.

The Prior of Devenish died, Redmond, son of the Parson of Inis-Maighe-Samhⁱ, a clerical^k, kind, charitable, and humane man.

Mac Mahon died, i. e. Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, son of Rury; and his son, Glasny Oge, was styled the Mac Mahon.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, died. He had before this time [of his death] been taken prisoner, and forcibly deprived of his lordship by Donough O'Kane.

Donough, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by the sons of Magauran, namely, Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Bearnagh, and Owny, the son of Manus Magauran. And there was not of his tribe in his time a better man than this Donough.

Grainne, daughter of Thomas O'Eoghain, and mother of Maguire, the Coarb, a woman of great prosperity and wealth, of bounty and true hospitality, died.

Rury, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, was slain at Dun-Dealgan [Dundalk], by the English, while he was in company with O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con.

Turlough, the son of Donough Mac Sweeny, died.

The Lordship of Delvin was divided (by O'Melaghlin, Torlogh, and O'Carroll, Mulrony) between Ferdoragh, the son of the [last] Mac Coghlan (Fineen Roe), and [his relative] Cormac.

Celia, the daughter of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died on the 14th of August.

Ianuarij et ibidem in magna semper veneratione habitum est usque ad nostros dies Cymbalum quod Cloc Nennidh i. i. Cymbalum seu campana Nennij appellatur, auro et argento cœlatum: per quod in veritatis asserendæ sacramentum illius tractu indigenæ alijque vicini iurare solent."—*Acta SS.*, p. 114.

This bell is still preserved in the Museum at Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.

It is of bronze,* of a quadrangular form, and wrought, not cast, and measures five inches in height, four inches in breadth at the bottom, and three inches at the top. The hill of Knockninny, which gives name to a barony in the south of the county of Fermanagh, is said by tradition to have derived its name from this saint.

* *Clerical*, clérpiciðe, i. e. clergyman-like.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1522.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, píce, aóó.

Remann ruao máguioir, Ppioir lfra gabail décc.

Coccao anbaíl ar nhrge etir ua ndomnaill, 7 ó neill, Mac uilliam cloinne piocairb, goill 7 gaoiðil connaét, Síol mbriain, Síol ccñneitciḡ 7 ríol ccñbail do denam coímaonta 7 coimicñgal lé hua neill 1 naḡaið í domnaill docum an coccaoí rin, Aciat na maiði do cñḡail pé poile aḡ teét ar an rluaiḡ aniar, Mac uilliam clainne piocairb, uillec mac uillie an piona, 7 dponḡ do mairib ril mbriain, Donnchað, 7 taðcc, clann toirpðealbaiḡ mic taiðcc í briain, 7 an tcepcop ócc ó briain, ó cñbail Maolpuanaio mac Sñain, 7 ríol ccein-neitciḡ, 7 ni hiaττ amáin acτ na daoíne for a paiðe a cíopcáin do connaét-aib, 7 do bí umal dó ḡo rin, ó concòbair ruao, ó concòbair donn, Mac uilliam búpc, Mac diarimata maiḡe luipcc, 7 ḡac a mbaoí ctoipra rin hi cconnaét-aib. Óatar piðe uile 1 neplaimē do teét ar ua ndomnaill 7 im féil muipre poḡmarir po óálpat ppi hua néill hi τtir aóða.

O neill tpa po tionoilpiðe cenel neoccain céτup, clann aenḡupa, oipḡialla, Raiḡillḡ, piriñanaç, 7 peét aóbal albanac pa mac mic domnaill, alarτpann. Tangatar ann beór rloḡbuiðne iomða do ḡallaið na miðe, 7 do ḡallocc-laeçaið cuiccio laiḡean do cloinn ndomnaill, 7 do cloinn tpiçḡ ar baio inḡine iapla cille dapa poba maçair dua neill.

O domnaill dñā po tionoilpiðe a poçpaiðe mbicc ndeipð dñlip buðein hi ccenél conaill .i. ó baiḡill, ó doçarτaiḡ, na tpi mic puibne, 7 muinτir ḡallcubair imo mñac Maḡnur co mbatτar for an bñirn mbaogail in po ba doíḡ leó ó neill dia monnpoiçcið .i. Popt no tτpi namat, o po clor la hua neill an ní

¹ *Combined forces*, literally, these are the chiefs who united with each other in coming on this expedition from the west.

^m *The young Bishop O'Brien*.—He was Tur-lough, Bishop of Killaloe, who succeeded to that see in 1482, and died in 1525, so that he could not have been very young at this period. Ware says that he was a prelate of great account among his people for his liberality and hospitality, but that he was much more addicted to

martial affairs than became his episcopal function.

ⁿ *In readiness*, 1 neplaimē.—See the year 1587, where eplumað is used in the sense of “preparing or getting ready.”

^o *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. of the Mac Donnells and Mac Sheehys, who were Albanachs, or families of Scotch origin, and now employed in Leinster and various other parts of Ireland as hireling soldiers.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1522.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-two.

Redmond Roe Maguire, Prior of Lisgool, died.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. Mac William of Clanrickard, the English and Irish of Connaught, the O'Briens, the O'Kennedys, and the O'Carrolls, joined and leagued with O'Neill against O'Donnell in that war. The following are the chiefs who came from the west with their combined forces¹ on this expedition: Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine);² and a party of the chiefs of the O'Briens [namely], Donough and Teige, the sons of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and the young Bishop O'Brien^m; O'Carroll (Mulrony, the son of John), and the O'Kennedys; and not they alone, but such of the Connacians as had been until that time under his tribute, and had been obedient to him [O'Donnell], namely, O'Conor Roe, O'Conor Don, Mac William Burke, Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and all that were amongst them in Connaught. All these forces were in readinessⁿ to march against O'Donnell, and it was on Lady-day in Harvest they appointed to join O'Neill in Tirhugh.

O'Neill, in the meantime, assembled, in the first place, the forces of Kinel-Owen, [then] the Clan-Aengusa [Magennises], the Oriel, the Reillys, the people of Fermanagh, and a vast number of Scots, under the command of Alexander, the son of Mac Donnell. Great numbers of the English forces of Meath, and the gallowglasses of the province of Leinster, of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy^o, also came thither, from their attachment^p to the daughter of the Earl of Kildare, who was O'Neill's mother.

O'Donnell [on the other hand] assembled his own small, but truly faithful, forces in Kinel-Connell, namely, O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys^q, and the O'Gallaghers, with his son Manus, at Port-na-dtri-namhad^r, a perilous

^p *Attachment*, báib.—This word is still in common use in the sense of "esteem, affection, or attachment," arising from relationship, alliance, or identity of country. It is distinguished from gráib, reairc, and cion, which express love or affection of a more intense kind.

^q *The three Mac Sweenys*, i. e. Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mac Sweeny na d-Tuath, and Mac Sweeny Banagh.

^r *Port-na-dtri-namhad*, i. e. the port of the three enemies. This name is now forgotten in the country, but the position of Portnatrynod

ῖν ἀρί κοναίρ δο λυῖδ τρία cenel neocáin ḡan airmuccáð ḡo piasct co tḡrman nabeócc airmíðe ḡo haḡ ῖḡnaíḡ, baí mac mic ῖuibne tḡpe bogaine, ḡrman an coblaíḡ (Ro faḡaib uā domnaill acc iomcoiméð cairléin beoil aḡa ῖḡnaíḡ) aḡ copnam an baile ῖrḡ hua néill amail ar dḡc ῖor caomnaccair ara aoí τρία ῖo ḡabað a baile fá deóid lá hua néill, ḡ ῖo marbbað mac mic ῖuibne lair co ndruing móir dia muinḡir, Ro marbbað ann dḡa diaḡ dollamḡnaib í domnaill .i. diaḡmaḡ mac taidcc caim í éléiríḡ ῖaoí ῖḡḡcáða ḡ ῖirḡána, ῖḡi tḡḡe aoíðḡ coitcinn do ḡḡenaib ḡ do ḡḡuaḡaib, ḡ mac mic an baíḡð (.i. aoḡ mac aeḡa), ḡ aḡaill ele cenmotáð (.i. an 11 lún). Ro ḡabað ḡ ῖo loircecað bun dḡrobaoiri ḡ bḡl leice lá hua neill don cup ῖin. Aḡ ῖóað do dḡeim dia ῖḡuaḡaib ó bun dḡrobaoiri, Ro marbbað Ruḡḡraíḡe mac ḡopḡaḡa ḡallḡa í domnaill, ḡ mac mic ceallaíḡ na ḡḡeḡḡne lá taoib ῖḡaḡḡbe innḡi an ῖḡaóic leo.

ΙΑΡ ná cluinḡir dḡa domnaill na ḡḡmḡa ῖin do denam lá hua neill ῖo ῖopḡconḡaḡ ῖor maḡnur uā ndomnaill co ndruing dia ῖḡuaíḡ dol do cḡeaḡloircecað tḡpe heoḡain, ḡ do deachaíð ῖḡin τḡr bḡḡnur ḡur an líon τḡrḡḡḡḡḡ ina ῖaḡḡaḡ ḡ deaḡaíḡ í neill dḡmdeḡḡail tḡpe haḡḡa. Dáḡa Maḡnura ῖo cḡeaḡloircecað lair ina mbaóí ina cḡmḡoḡḡaib do cenél eocáin Ro marbbaḡ ḡ ῖo muḡḡaíḡḡe dḡaóine iomḡa lair beóḡ, ḡ ῖoaḡ ḡo ccoḡccaḡ.

Ο Ro ῖiḡir ó neill (Maḡnar do dol ḡi τḡr eocáin) ῖoaḡ ina ῖḡiḡḡḡ τḡr ῖinn, ḡ ῖo ḡill an tḡr ῖoimḡe ḡo cḡḡ maḡaḡ, ḡ do beḡḡ cḡeaḡ a cḡonn maḡaḡ lair, ḡ λυῖδ co ccoḡccaḡ dia tḡḡ.

is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, as on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, opposite Lifford.—See other references to this place at the years 1524, 1526, and 1583. The voluminous Life of St. Columbkille, now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was compiled in the castle of Port-na-dtri-namhad, in the year 1532, under the direction of Manus O'Donnell.—See the Stowe Catalogue, p. 397.

⁵ *Perilous pass*, beaḡḡ baḡḡail, i. e. a gap of danger.

¹ *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the land or territory of Enna Boghaine, the second son of Conall Gulban, the progenitor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, a, a, as extending from the River

Eidneach, now the River Eany, to the stream of Dobhar, which flows from the rugged mountains. It is the present barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^u *Bundrowes*.—ḡun dḡrobaoiri, i. e. the mouth of the River Droghaiois, or Drowes, as it is now written in English.—See note ^z, under the year 1420, p. 843, *supra*.

^v *Beal-lice*, béal lic, translated *os rupis* by Philip O'Sullivan Beare in his *History of the Catholics*, fol. 136. The name is now anglicised Belleek, and is that of a village on the River Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh, and about two miles to the east of Ballyshannon. The name signifies ford-mouth of the flag-stone, and the place was so called

pass^s, through which he supposed O'Neill would make his onslaught upon them. When O'Neill heard of this [position of the enemy], the route he took was through Kinel-Owen; [and he marched] unperceived until he arrived at Termon-Daveog, and from thence to Ballyshannon. The son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine^t (Brian of the Fleet), whom O'Donnell had left to guard the castle of Ballyshannon, defended the town against O'Neill as well as he was able; it was, however, at length taken by O'Neill, and the son of Mac Sweeny, with a great number of his people, was slain by him. There were also slain there two of O'Donnell's ollaves, namely, Dermot, the son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a learned historian and poet, a man who kept an open house of general hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, and the son of Mac Ward (Hugh, the son of Hugh), with several others besides these. This was on the 11th day of June. Bundrowes^u and Beal-lice^v were also taken, and burned by O'Neill on this occasion. On his return from Bundrowes, a party of his forces slew Rory, son of Godfrey, who was son of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Kelly of Breifny, near Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich^w.

When O'Donnell heard that O'Neill had done these deeds, he ordered his son, Manus O'Donnell, to proceed into Tyrone with a detachment of his army, and to plunder and burn that country; and he himself, with the number of forces he had kept with him, directed his course over Bearnas^x, in pursuit of O'Neill, and to defend Tirhugh. As to Manus, he plundered and burned all the neighbouring parts of Kinel-Owen; he also slew and destroyed many persons, and [then] returned in triumph.

When O'Neill discovered that Manus had gone into Tyrone, he returned across the [River] Finn, and spoiled the country before him as far as Ceann-Maghair^y, from whence he carried off a prey; and he then proceeded in triumph to his own country.

from the flat-surfaced rock in the ford, which, when the water decreases in summer, appears as level as a marble floor.

^w *Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich*, i. e. the scarriff, or shallow ford of the island of the heath. This name is unknown to the Editor. *Inis-fraoich* is the name of an island in Lough Gill, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Bearnas*, i. e. the gap of Barnismore, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. The road from Donegal to Stranorlar passes through this gap.

^y *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1392, p. 725, *supra*.

Ro gabad iapañ longporc lá hua néill ag cnoc buidb ag loc monann (fuir a paitear a ccoitinne cnoc an bogá) gur an pocraide rémpaite cén motá an plóg an-ari amail rémeberctmar.

Iméura í dómnaill po rai tar bñnur iar poctain mañnura go nédálaið iomda dia raiðio ó na tarrpaið ua neill ag at rñnaiðh 7 o ná pucc fair iar ndenaið cpeiðe ÷inne mañair, po lñpéðglamað laið an conpanaðair do pocraide ger bó huatad fui hiolar dórom an tan rin go pañðatar go haon mañin co ðruimlign. Ro pñrúðrat a ccomairle diu cið do déndaoíð im na deapraið dicuimñib baí for cið doðib uair po fñðatar ná biað a nañmaoín lá hua néll cona pluag 7 laið an pluag cconnaçtaç po dail cuca dia tñr dia moireað leó poctain a cceann apaiðe conað í comairle apaiçt leó indraiçchid í neill ap apé bá neapa doðib uair poða lainne leo a muðucchað do mañin olðar a mbioðpogñaið do neoç irin mbiç. Ar fair dñrið leó (o po báttar for líon ploið ina nacchaid) amur longpuið do ÷aðair irin aðhaið for ua néill. Raimic paðað 7 pñmñior na comairle rin go hua neill go po lá foraiðða fui forðoiðéð ðað conaiðe inap doðig leó cenél cconail do poctain dia paiccið, 7 baí fñn cona plóg hi ccañair iar na ccúlaið ina longporc.

Iar mñdeall, 7 iar noðuccað, iar ngñepaçt 7 iar ngérlaoiðð a bñcc plóicç uua dómnaill, Ro forconðair forpa a neaçra dñáðbail, ap ní baí mñmaic aca a lañair iombuaiðe diomñabail munðað pñmpa bá paén. Ro apcnaçtari tñá an tuçt rin co po dailpior hi ccñð loca in forðoiðetta ðau aiñuccað doðib, ap a aoí tñá po ðabpat a luçt pññme aðá epñuaccpa dia muñtup co

^a *Cnoc-Buidhbh*, anciently pronounced Knock-Boov, and now Knoekavoe. It received its name from Budhbh, or Boov dearg, a chieftain of the Tuatha de Danaan Colony, from whom several celebrated fairy hills in Ireland were called.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 410. This hill is now called cnoc a bogá, anglice Knoekavoe, and is a very lofty one situated over the town of Strabane, on the boundary of the parish of Leekpatrick.—See the year 1600.

^a *Loch Monann*.—This was the name of a lough near the foot of Knoekavoe. In a memorandum in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 180, col. a,

which memorandum was evidently written immediately after this period, this battle is called Maíom Loça Monann, i. e. the Breach of Lough Monann.

^b *Druim-Lighean*, now Drumleene, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford.—See this place mentioned in Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 266. and again in these *Annals*, at the years 1524 and 1583.

^c *To become slaves*, literally, “for it was more pleasing to them their being slaughtered” [i. e. that they should be slaughtered] “by field than

O'Neill afterwards pitched his camp at Cnoc Buidhbh², at Loch Monann³, commonly called Cnoc an Bhogha, with all the forces before mentioned, except the western army, as we have said before.

As to O'Donnell, after his son Manus had reached him with many spoils, as he had not caught O'Neill at Ballyshannon, and as he had not overtaken him after the plundering of Ceanu-Maghair, he returned across Bearnas, and mustered all the forces he had, though they were few against many at that time, and they all came to one place to Druim-Lighean^b. They held council to consider what they should do in the strait difficulties they had to meet, for they knew that they would not be at all able to maintain a contest with O'Neill and his army, and with the Connacian army, which was then marching towards their country, should they succeed in joining each other [before the engagement]; so that the resolution they adopted was to attack O'Neill, as he was the nearest to them, choosing rather to be slain on the field than to become slaves^c to any one in the world. They agreed (as the army opposed to them were so very numerous) to attack O'Neill's by night. A notice and forewarning of this resolution reached O'Neill, so that he placed sentinels to guard every pass by which he thought the Kinel-Connell might come to attack him, while he himself, with [the main body of] his army, remained on the watch^d at the rere in his camp.

O'Donnell, having arrayed and marshalled, excited and earnestly exhorted his small army, commanded them to abandon their horses, for they had no desire^e to escape from the field^f of battle unless they should be the victors^g. They [his forces] then advanced until they came up to the sentinels [of O'Neill] without being perceived by them. However, the sentinels began to

their constant servitude to any person in the world."

^a *On the watch*, h1 ccaṭaṛ. The word caṭaṛ is explained paṛpe no paṛpeáṛpaṛ, i.e. "watching, or awaiting," by Michael O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

^e *Desire*, mṛnmaṛc.—This word is not in the published Dictionaries, but is explained ṛmuai-neao, i. e. thought, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 165, b.

^f *To escape from the field*, a laṭaṛpaṛ iom-buaile ce oiomḡabáil. The word iomḡabáil

means to avoid or shun. It is thus explained by Michael O'Clery: iomḡabáil .i. paéana. Ro iomḡaib .i. do paéam.—See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 202, line 3. The meaning is, that if they should not defeat the enemy they did not wish to have horses at hand to fly. This desperation secured them the victory.

^g *Unless they should be the victors*, munbaó pṛmpa ba paén, literally, "unless the derout should be before them," i. e. unless they should make the enemy retreat before them. This idiom is of very constant occurrence in these Annals.

mbátarí a mbionbaða dia foigib. Do éotarí trá cenél cconail ar a mindeall lá a dhíne ḡ lá a díogairíe po éingrít ar a uáinan leó na forcoimíedaiḡe do poctain rínpa do íraigib í néill ḡoir bó a naoínpeét pangattar an longporc. Ro láirít gáiríe móra ór áirí acc poctain hī ccfhīn apoile dóib. Nír bó meirib po ppeaccrað an congair rín lá hanpaðairíb í néill ar po ḡabrat co calma corantað acc imdibhī a fflaéta ḡ a bporlongpuipt. Baóí an rluaz cfcetaríða acc coimmbualað ḡ acc coimmarbbað apoile. Ro batarí tpeóin accá tptaothað, ḡ laoié aḡa lforað do cfcetarí an da lííte. Bátarí rír aḡa ppoðbað, maétað ḡ. míðiað for mearḡarraið rín maiḡin rín. AS ruail má po ffrí lá cfcetarína aca cib rír a ffríað a comlann ar ní bó forpíeil dóib aḡíte apoile lá doiríe na hoibíe ḡ ar a dhííte po báttar hī tptecimmarc apoile. Ro maóíneað trá po dhéib ar uá néill cona rílóḡ ḡ po fáccbað an porlongporc aḡ uá ndóinnail. Bá haðbal trá an táir tuccað ar uá neill rín laétarí rín, ar po háirímb lá lucht na cceall-in po haðnaicít dponḡa dhí, ḡ lár na coibnfráiríb báttar hī ccomfóçrairíb dóib tuilleað ar naoí ccéð do éuirtim do poçraide í neill rín maiðm rín, ḡo po líét ainn, ḡ aipdercur an maðma rín po erinn uile. Batarí iad bá hoiríðfca toréairí rín maiðm rín, doinnail ócc mac doinnail ḡo ndpung dírim do ḡallócclacáiríb cloinne doinnail, Toirpðealbáð mac ríciḡ co poçaide móir dia múintir, Éóin biréð co nupmóir na nalbanáð táinicc lair, aod mac eocáin mic uilliam mécc maḡamna co ndpíim dia múintir, Ruairí maḡuoir ḡ arail dia múintir amaille rír. Torcraettar ann deór ile do laigheacáiríb ḡ dperairí Míde ar ní táinicc cfhīn rílóḡ na poçaide ó bfc co móir rín tionól rín í néill náir bó heccaóinteð iad diair pacc-airít dia múintir rín maiḡin rín cona do na háiríb daóíne ar mó tuccað etir conallcoib ḡ eóḡancáiríb an maiðm rín cnuic buirí. Tarétavar trá cenel cconail eic, airm, ḡ edeað, lon bíð, ḡ bioτάille, ḡ peóio romairíeacá íainímla

^h *The sentinels*, na forcoimíedaiḡe.—This term is translated “advanced guards” in a copy of these Annals made for the Chevalier O’Gorman, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

ⁱ *Death*, “maétað .n. mapbað.”—O’Clery.

^k *Evil destiny*, míðiað. *Diac*, “fate, destiny, end.”—O’Reilly. *Míðiað* is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of *ill fate*, *evil*

destiny, or *bad end*.

^l *They could not discern one another’s faces*, literally, “for not visible to them were the faces of each other for the darkness of the night, and for the closeness in which they were in the intermixture of each other.”

^m *The camp was left to O’Donnell*.—An English writer would say, “O’Donnell was left master of the camp.”

give notice to their people that their enemies were approaching. The Kinel-Connell now, fearing that the sentinels^a would reach O'Neill before them, rushed onwards with such violence and vehemence that they went out of array; and they [and the sentinels] reached the camp together. On thus coming into collision with one another they raised great shouts aloud, and their clamour was not feebly responded to by O'Neill's common soldiers, for they proceeded bravely and protectively to defend their chief and their camp. Both armies were [engaged] at striking and killing each other, and mighty men were subdued, and heroes hacked, on either side; men were hewn down, and deathⁱ and evil destiny^k seized vigorous youths in that place. Scarcely did any one of them on either side know with whom he should engage in combat, for they could not discern one another's faces^l on account of the darkness of the night, and their close intermixing with each other. At last, however, O'Neill and his army were defeated, and the camp was left to O'Donnell^m. Greatⁿ indeed was the slaughter made upon O'Neill [*recte*, O'Neill's forces] on that spot, for it was calculated by the people of the churches in which many of them were interred, and by those of the neighbours who were near them [and recognized the bodies], that upwards of nine hundred of O'Neill's army fell in that engagement, so that the name and renown of that victory spread all over Ireland. The most distinguished men who fell in that engagement were [the following]: Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, with a countless number of gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnell]; Turlough Mac Sheehy, with a great number of his people; John Bissett, with the greater part of the Scots who had come with him; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of William Mac Mahon, with a party of his troops; and Rory Maguire, and some of his people along with him. There fell there also many of the Lagenians and of the men of Meath, for there came not a leader of a band or troop, small or great, in that muster of O'Neill, who did not complain of the number of his people that were left [dead] on that field; so that this battle of Cnoc Buidhbh was one of the most bloody engagements^o that had ever occurred between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell seized upon horses, arms,

^a *Great*, "aóbal .i. móp."—*O'Clery*. It means simply *great*, or *immense*.

^o *Bloody engagements*, literally, "so that of

[or among] the greatest slaughters of men made between the Connellians and Owenians was this

defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh."

armour, a store of provisions, strong liquors, and several beautiful and rich articles, both eiscras^p and goblets^q, of the forces whom they had defeated ; and though O'Donnell's people were without horses on going into the engagement, they had many horses from the warriors^r whom they had cut off in that slaughter. Some of O'Donnell's forces went to their houses with their [share of the] spoils, without his permission, but he sent them a peremptory order to return to him at once ; and after they had collected to one place at his summons, he marched, with all the speed that might be, westwards, through [the gap of] Bearnas Mor, over the [Rivers] Erne, Drowes, and Duff, and over the lower part of Carbury, and pitched his camp at Ceathramha-na-madadh^s, on the north side of Binn-Golban, because the Connacian army, of which we have [already] spoken, had advanced to Sligo, and were laying siege to that town, in which O'Donnell had placed warders ; and nothing delayed their march to Tirconnell but the taking of the town. When the two Mac Williams, the two O'Conors, Mac Dermot, the O'Briens, O'Carroll, and the O'Kennedys, with their forces, heard of O'Donnell's having encamped in their vicinity, and of that victory which he had gained over O'Neill, they resolved to dispatch messengers to sue for peace from him ; and they offered to him to leave all the covenants and matters in dispute between O'Donnell and Mac William to the arbitration^t of Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll. Teige, the son of Turlough O'Brien, with other chiefs, were sent with these proposals. While the messengers were delivering their embassy to O'Donnell, the chiefs of the army, together with all their forces, came to the resolution of raising the siege and retreating privately ; and they acted on this resolution, though it was strange and wonderful that such an army as was there—so numerous, so complete, with leaders so noble, and with enmity so intense against the persons opposed to them—should have retreated in this manner, [and should not have waited] until each party had expended its fury, and wreaked its vengeance on the other. These troops did not halt or wait for [the return of] their messengers, or the report of their embassy as to peace and tranquillity, until they reached the Curliu mountains, where the lords and chieftains of the army separated from one another.

See also note °, under the year 1309, p. 493, *supra*.

^t *To the arbitration.*—The literal translation is

as follows : “ And they offered to him as [i. e. such terms as] Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll should say [pronounce] between O'Donnell and

Ο δομναλλ ιμορριο νί ριτιρ ριδε να ρλόιζέ το δολ υαδα ρόν ιοννυρ ριν, αρ δια ρρφαδ νό βιαδ ινα λυρε αμιαλ αρ δέιμε κοιερπαδ. Ρο έυιρ τρα μαζνυρ ό δομναλλ ιοδλακαδ λαρ να τεαάταιβ .ι. λα ταδεε ιμας τοιρρδεαλβαιζ ί βριαν κοιό acc κορρρλαδ ρυεε ρορ α ιμυιτιρ. Αρ ρυαλλ μά ρο βά μό το ελί νό το κορρεαρι δυα δομναλλ αρ ρυδ ερεανν αν μαϊόμ ριν ένωικ βυιδδ ιν ρο ραρκεβαδ άρ υαοίμε, γ έδάλα αιόβλε, ινά αν βάνμαϊόμ ριν cen ζο ρο ρυιλιζ-εαοι νό ζο ρο ρορδεαρρεκαδ ρορ νεαέ ιτορρρα.

Δομναλλ (.ι. δομναλλ ελειρεαδ) ιμας Σβαιν υί κατάιν Σαορ ιμαςαοιή α ένωϊ ρφιν, γ ρεαρ ειμιζ κοιτέιιν το ιαρβαδ λαρ αν ρύτα.

Δομναλλ ιμας δομναλλ υί Ρυαίρε ραοί αρ υαίρλε γ αρ οίρβήιτε το ιαρβαδ λά ελοινν ρειόλιμιό υί ρυαίρε.

Μαϊζιρτιρ ρειλιμ ό κοιερράιν ραοί δεαρρεκαϊζτε ι ιολιέζέό κάνοητα δέεε.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOCT, 1523.

Αοις CRioCT, Μιλε, εύιεε εέδ, ριχε, ατρί.

Σβαιν ό μαοναιζ βαί να Ρήιρύν ι ηγείριλ, γ να έαναναδ κορπαδ ηι ειλ υαπα, αν ταον ελειρεαδ βά μό αιιμ γ οίρδεαρρεαρ το βαιο ι νυαάταρ λαϊζεαν το έεε.

Ο κατάιν δοηηκαδ ιμας Σβαιν εεανδ δάιη γ δεόρπαδ βά ρήιρ ιμα αιμριρ δια ένωϊ ρφιν το έεε.

Ο μόρδα εέδαε ιμας λαοιζριέε δέεε.

Μάιρε ιηζή ι ιαλλε βήν ιις ρυιδνε ράνατ αν αοιμβήν κοηραπαίλ βά ρήιρ ιμα ηαιμριρ δέεε.

Ο ιαλλε κορβιμας ιμας εοεάιν ρείέβήν κοιτέέιιν αρ ηιζηαιή γ αρ εινεαδ δέεε.

Ιμας τιζήρηαιν ρήιζαλ ιμας ζιολλα ίορα όιεε, ιις ζιολλα ίορα, ιις βριαν

Mac William, respecting every covenant and respecting every thing that was between them."

^u *Bloodless defeat*, *bán-maïom*, literally, *white defeat*. The word *bán*, when thus compounded, has a kind of negative meaning, as in *bán map-τραδ* (used in the very ancient manuscript at Cambray, an extract from which has been given by Mr. Purten Cooper, so well read by Pertz),

which means *white martyrdom*, i. e. bloodless martyrdom.

^v *Donnell Cleireach*, i. e. Donnell the Clergyman, so called probably from his having been educated for the Church. His castle was situated near the old abbey-church of Dungiven, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, where some of his descendants are still extant.

O'Donnell, however, did not know that these hosts had fled from him after this manner, for had he known it he would have pursued them with all possible speed. Manus O'Donnell sent an escort with the messengers, i. e. with Teige O'Brien [and his associates], and it was at the Curliu mountains he overtook his people. Scarcely did the defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh, in which many men had been slaughtered and vast spoils obtained, procure greater renown or victory for O'Donnell throughout Ireland than this bloodless defeat^u, although no one among them had lost a drop of blood or received a single wound.

Donnell [i. e. Donnell Cleireach^v], the son of John O'Kane, the paragon of the youth of his tribe, and a man of general hospitality, was slain by the [people of] the Route^w.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds, was slain by the sons of Felim O'Rourke.

Master Felim O'Corcran, a learned doctor of the canon law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1523.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-three.

John O'Maenaigh^x, who was parson of Geshill, and a canon chorister at Kildare, a clergyman of the greatest name and renown in the upper part of Leinster, died.

O'Kane (Donough, the son of John), the best patron of his own tribe, in his time, of the learned and the distressed, died.

O'More (Kedagh, the son of Laoighseach), died.

Mary, the daughter of O'Malley, and wife of Mac Sweeny Fanad, the best wife of a constable in her time, died.

O'Malley (Cormac, the son of Owen), a general supporter for his prowess and hospitality, died.

Mac Tiernan (Farrell, the son of Gilla-Isa Oge, son of Gilla-Isa, son of

It stood on the brink of a remarkable precipice over the River Roe, but its foundations are now scarcely discernible.

^w *The Route*, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim, inhabited at this period by

the Mac Quillins, an Irish family of Welsh origin. The Mac Donnells had not as yet invaded this territory.

^x *O'Maenaigh*, now anglicised Mooney, in Meath and in the King's County.

τιγεαρνα τελλαιῖς δύνεαδὰ ρεαρὶ δέρκαδ' ἀσonnaάταδ' δέεε, ἡ ἀδεαρδρατхайρ
δο ἡαῖαι ἀ ἰοναδ.

ὈΡΙΑΝ ΜΑC ΤΑΙΘΕC ΑΝ ΕΟΜΑΙΘ, ΜΙC ΤΟΙΡΡΘΕΑΛΒΑΙῖC ΜΙC ΒΡΙΑΙΝ ΕΑΤΑ ΑΝ
ΑΘΝΑΙῖC ΘΡΑῖΑΙΛ ΒΑΙΡ ΟΒΑΙΝΝ ΗΙ ΕCΛΥΑΙΝ ΡΑΠΡΟΔΑ ΡΟ ΡΕΙΛ ΡΑΤΤΡΑΙC.

ΜΑC ΥΙ ΒΡΙΑΙΝ ΤΥΑΘΜΥΜΑΝ .Ι. ΤΑΘΕC ΜΑC ΤΟΙΡΡΘΕΑΛΒΑΙῖC, ΜΙC ΤΑΙΘΕC, ΜΙC
ΤΟΙΡΡΘΕΛΒΑΙῖC ΜΙC ΒΡΙΑΙΝ ΕΑΤΑ ΑΝ ΑΘΝΑΙῖC ΔΟ ΜΑΡΒΑΘ ΔΥΡΕΟΡ ΔΟ ΡΕΙΛΕΡ Ι ΝΑΤ
ΑΝ ΕΑΜΑΙΡ ΡΟΡ ΡΙΥΙΡ ΛΑ ΒΥΙΤΙΛΕΡΑῖΑΙΒ (.Ι. ΛΑΡ ΑΝ ΙΥΡΤΙΡ ΡΙΑΡΥΡ ΡΥΑΘ ΒΥΙΤΙΛΕΡ)
ΡΕΡ Α ΑΟΡΑ ΡΕΡ ΜΟ ΕΑCΕΛΑ Α ΓΡΕCΑΡΑΤ ΑΝ ΤΑΘῖ ΡΙΝ.

ΜΑC ΓΙΛΛΕ ΣΑΙΝ ΛΟΛΑΙΝΝ ΔΟ ΜΑΡΒΑΘ.

ΜΑC CΟΜΜΙΔΕ ΜΑΟΙΛΕΑῖΑΙΝΝ ΔΕΕC.

ΑΘΘ ΒΥΙΔΕ ΜΑC CΥΙΝΝ ΜΙC ΝΕΙΛΛ ΜΙC ΑΙΡΤ Ι ΝΕΙΛΛ ΔΟ ΜΑΡΒΑΘ ΛΑ ΡΥΑΙΘΡΙ
CΑΡΡΑῖC ΜΑC CΟΡΒΜΑΙC ΜΙC ΑΘΘΑ.

ΕΘΑΝ ΜΑC ΡΕΙΛΙΜ ΜΙC ΔΟΝΝCΗΑΙΘ ΜΙC ΤΙῖΓΙΡΝΑΙΝ ΟΙCΕ Ι ΡΥΑΙΡΕ ΔΟ ΒΑΤΑΔΗ
ΑΡ ΛΟῖ ΓΙΝΔΕ ΕΔΑ.

ΡΟΡΑ ΜΑC ΡΥΑΙΘΡΙ, ΜΙC ΒΡΙΑΙΝ ΜΙC ΡΕΙΛΙΜ ΜΕῖῖΥΙΘΡΙ ΘΡΑῖΑΙΛ ΒΑΙΡ Ι ΜΗΡΑΙῖC-
ΘΕΑΝΥΡ ΑCΕ ΑΝ CΟΜΑΡΒΑ ΜΑῖῖΥΙΘΡΙ .Ι. CΥCΟΝΝΑCΗΤ.

ΑΘΘ ΜΑC ΑΙΡΤ Ι ΕΥΑῖΑΙΛ ΡΕΡ Α ΑΟΙΡΙ ΒΑ ΜΟ ΕΛΥ ΕΙΜΙῖC ἡ ΥΑΙΡΕ ΔΑ ΡΙΝΕ ΔΟ
ΜΑΡΒΑΘ ΛΑ ΒΡΑΝΑῖΑΙΒ.

CΟCΑΘ ΕΤΙΡ Ο ΝΕΙΛΛ .Ι. CΟΝΝ, ἡ Ο ΔΟΜΝΑΙΛΛ ΑΘΘ [DUB] ΜΑC ΑΘΘΑ ΡΥΑΙΘ.
Ο ΔΟΜΝΑΙΛΛ ΔΟ ΒΝΙῖ ΗΙ ΡΡΟΡΛΟΝῖΡΟΡΤ ΡΕ ΗΝΘ ΑΝ ΕΑΡΡΑΙῖC Ι ΝῖΓΙΟΝΝ ΡΙΝΝΕ, ἡ
ΜΑῖῖΝΥΡ Ο ΔΟΜΝΑΙΛΛ ΔΟ ΔΟΛ Ι ΝΑΛΒΑΙΝ, ἡ Α ΤΟΙΘΕῖCΤ ΡΛΑΝ ΙΑΡ CΡΙΟCΝΥCῖΑΘ Α
ΕΥΑΡΤΑ. Ο ΔΟΜΝΑΙΛΛ ἡ ΜΑῖῖΝΑΡ ΔΟ ΔΟΛ ΗΙ ΤΤΙΡ ΕΟCῖΑΙΝ, ἡ ΑΝ ΤΙΡ ΥΙΛΕ Ο ΔΕΑ-
ΛΑC ΕΟΙΛΛΕ ΝΑ CΥΙΡΡΥΤΙΝ ῖΟ ΔΥΝ ΝῖΓΝΑΙΝΝ ΔΟ ΜΙΛΛΕΑΘ ἡ ΔΟ ΛΟΡCΕΑΔΗ ΛΕΟ. ΔΑΙΛΕ
ΜΙC ΔΟΜΝΑΙΛΛ .Ι. CΝΟC ΑΝ ΕΛΥΙῖC ΔΟ ΛΟΡCΕΑΘ ΛΑ ΗΥΑ ΝΔΟΜΗΝΑΙΛΛ ἡ ΛΥΒῖΟΡΤ ΡΑΙΝ-

¹ *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

² *Ath-an-Chamais*, i. e. the ford of the winding water, now Camus bridge, situated two miles to the north of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

³ *Mac Gille Eain*, now Mac Lean.

⁴ *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

⁵ *Glenn-Éda*, i. e. the glen or valley of jealousy, now Glenade, in the county of Leitrim,

not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal. According to the tradition in the country this was the scene of the first jealousy that took place in Ireland, namely, between Partholan and his wife Delgnaid, a couple who flourished at a very remote period of Irish history, for some account of whom the reader is referred to Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 166.

⁶ *Con.*—Charles O'Connor interpolates *bacac*, which is correct.

⁷ *Gleann-Finne*, now Glenfinn, or the vale of

Brian), Lord of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], a charitable and humane man, died; and his brother assumed his place.

Brian, son of Teige-an-Chomhaid^a, son of Torlogh, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aonaigh, died suddenly, about the festival of St. Patrick, at Cluain Ramhfhoda [Clonroad].

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Teige, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), was killed by a shot of a ball at Ath-an-Chamais^z, upon the River Suir, by the Butlers, i. e. Pierce Roe Butler, Lord Justice of Ireland. This Teige was, of all men of his age, the the most dreaded by his enemies.

Mac Gille Eain^a (Loughlin) was slain.

Mac Conmidhe^b, i. e. Melaghlin, died.

Hugh Boy, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Rory Carragh, the son of Cormac, son of Hugh.

Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was drowned in the Lough of Glenn-éda^c.

Ross, the son of Rory, son of Brian, son of Felim Maguire, died in captivity with the Coarb Maguire (Cuconnaught).

Hugh, the son of Art O'Toole, the most celebrated of his tribe in his time for hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Byrnes.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con^d and O'Donnell (Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe). O'Donnell remained encamped during the Spring in Glenn-Finne^e, and Manus O'Donnell went to Scotland; and he returned in safety after his visit. O'Donnell and Manus [then] went to Tyrone, and ravaged and burned the whole country from Bealach Coille na g-Cuirritin^f to Dungannon. The town of Mac Donnell, i. e. Cnoc-an-Chluiche^g, was burned

the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. The River Finn has its source in Lough Finn, situated in the parish of Inishkeel, barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal, and it flows through the town of Stranorlar, and joins the River Mourne (muğóopna) near the town of Lifford.

^f *Bealach-Coille-na gCuirritin*, now the road of Killygordin, in the parish of Donaghmore,

barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This place was then a part of Tyrone.

^g *Cnoc-an-chluiche*, i. e. the hill of the game, or play. This place, which was the seat of Mac Donnell, the head of O'Neill's gallowglasses, is so called at the present day, and is anglicised Knockinclohy. It is a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

sinail baí ann do ghrípað 7 do tearccað lair an rluaḡ, 7 a mbéir aohaid longpuipe hī teulaiḡ ócc. An tír do mílleaḡ, 7 do móir apccain ar ḡac taob óib, báttarí dha aohaid foplongpuipe la taobh cairn triaḡail, Ro marbaid, 7 Ro buailfó buar íomóda, 7 airccete aóible, 7 tangattarí plán iar mionnrao an típe leó don éur rin.

Do deachaid tría ua doinnail do ruidirí hī tírī neoḡain. Ro hoirccead 7 ro millfó an tír lair co ndearna ua neill ríó rir a ndírfó na bliadna ra, 7 ní dearna éct oiridíre ftopra amlaíó rin.

Indraicéid lá hua ndoinnail aóó ócc mac aóda ruaid iar ndénam ríóda lá hua néill iar teacclamao a rocpaíde hī tír 7 hī coiccpíe lair, dol dó co bréirpe uí Ruairc. Creacha, 7 édála an típe do chur la ríoru bréirpe 7 ndiamraib 7 7 ndroibelaib an típe dia mómcoiméó 7 dia mómóifó fop ua ndoinnail. Bátar clann uí ruairc ḡur an líon rluaḡ tarrpuirtarí ina bfarpaó aḡ mómóifó an típe, ar a aóí tría do mótíḡ ua doinnail an tír don euryur rin. Ro loirccead lair a foircenínna, 7 a harbanna, co nár fáccuib ní bá ionairíme innte ḡan loirccead.

Sluaicéad aóbal móir la ḡearóid iarla éille dapa, 7 la ḡallaib míde, 7 lá hua néill conn mac cuinn, mic enri, mic eoḡain ar ua cconcódbair fpaílḡe, 7 ar éonall ua mórdá 7 ar ḡaoidealaib laiḡín aréína. Na ḡaoíóil rin dnamáin uile ar ráó í néill, 7 ar a bríctínna ftopra, 7 an triarla, 7 ó néill ar ndénam ríóda ftopra do tabairt ḡiall, 7 braḡat na ḡaoideal rin 7 m uplaím an iarla a ḡíoll lé ḡac accpa dá raíde aicce oppa, 7 a rccapad ré poile fo ríó amlaíó rin.

Fíraoac buíde ó maḡaccáin tánairí ríl namcaóda do marbaid lá rluaḡ uí cearbail .i. Maolpuanaíó.

^a *Herb garden*, lubḡopz.—This word, which is often incorrectly written lubḡopz, is explained lub-ḡopz .i. ḡopz lubde, an herb-garden, in Cormae's Glossary. Its diminutive, lubḡopz-éán, is the name of some townlands, anglicised Luffertane, Lorton, and even Lowertown.

ⁱ *Carn t-Siaghail*, i. e. the carn of Sedulius, or Sheil, now Carnteel, a small village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^a, under the year 1239, p. 297, *supra*.

^j *Neighbourhood*.—Coiccpíe, which is now incorrectly used to denote a stranger or foreigner, is always employed by the Four Masters in the sense of “neighbourhood or confine.” It is derived from com, which is equivalent to the Latin *con*, *com*, and cpíe, i. e. *finis*. It is very strange that Keating used it in the opposite sense, namely, in that of strange or foreign country.

^k *Breifny-O'Rourke*.—This territory com-

by O'Donnell, and a beautiful herb garden^a there was cut down and destroyed by his forces. They remained for some time encamped at Tullyhoge, and ravaged and plundered the country on every side; and again they encamped for a time at one side of Carn t-Siaghailⁱ [Carnteel], where they killed and destroyed numbers of cattle, and committed other great depredations, and they returned safe after having [thus] plundered the country on that expedition.

O'Donnell went again to Tyrone and continued to plunder and devastate the country until the end of the year, when O'Neill made peace with him, and so no other remarkable exploit was performed between them.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after having made peace with O'Neill, assembled the forces within his own territory, and those of his neighbourhood^j, and made an irruption into Breifny-O'Rourke^k. Spoils and goods of the country were conveyed by the men of Breifny into the wilds and fastnesses of the country, to guard and protect them against O'Donnell. The sons of O'Rourke, with all the forces which they had with them, were defending the country against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, overran the country on this occasion, burned its edifices and corn, and left nothing worth notice in it without burning.

A very great army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, the English of Meath, and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), against O'Connor Faly, Connell O'More, and the Irish of Leinster in general. All these Irish abided by the decision and arbitration of O'Neill between them and the Earl, and O'Neill, after having made peace between them, delivered the pledges and hostages of the Irish into the keeping of the Earl, in security for [the performance of] every demand^l he made of them; and so they separated from each other in peace.

Fearadhach^m Boy O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the army of O'Carroll, i. e. Mulrony.

prised the whole of the present county of Leitrim, and originally the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, but in latter ages these baronies were a part of Breifny-O'Reilly.

^l *Demand*, ἀκπα.—This word is translated challenge by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his version

of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware already often quoted.

^m *Fearadhach*.—This name, which was very common among the O'Maddens and O'Naghtans till very recently, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man; but it is preserved in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in the sur-

AOIS CRIOST, 1524.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cúicc céd, fiche, acaéadair.

Diair mac í domhnaill, niall garb, 7 eocéan clann aoda óicc mic aoda ruaid do cñgal commbáda coccaid pé poile, 7 a mbíe lé hachaid acc buaid-
reab an tíre go po cuiread fúad péin dol i nacchaid a cele. Ro gabad baile néill garb .i. crannócc loea bfehaig lá heogan, iar mbíe don baile for
a iocet 7 for a ioncaid péin. Fáccadair niall an tír, 7 tucc ionnpaiceid fada
iméian doruidir ar an mbaile co mbaoi a cceilec a ccompoceur dó. Ro fuidir
eogan an ní rin, 7 po ionnpaig go hairim i mbaoi niall, Ro gabat ag ionm-
bualad athead fada pe poile go po marbad eogan ar an latar rin. Ro trom-
loitead niall co neibailt dia gonaib iarpin. Ro ba mór an teet iar an
tan rin an diai torcair ann rin.

Diairmait mac an giolla duib uí brian, fsi a tigeairair péin ar fsi
nó iarad luét cuingda nst fair, fsi po ba buaine eineac, 7 engnam, fsi po
raoisead damhain le hinne 7 lé hoireadur a dúitce do écc iar nongad 7 iar
naireige.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomhnaill hi tír neocáin diai loircead 7 diai
haircead an tír lair, 7 teaet plán iaram.

Slóiccead lair an iurair .i. gsróit mac gsróit iarla cille dapa dfoiridh
a bratar í neill .i. conn mac cuinn hi mthón fogmair do ionnpad do éocet for
ua ndomhnaill daite a áimicne fair, 7 ní po hairiread leó co maetatar
Dort na ttri namat, ar ba hinmill, 7 bá daingh leó bñe irin maigin rin ar
uamhan í domhnaill, ar po báctar domain díoga talman 7 lctan clara lán-
daingne ina nuirémceall ann do ionad lá Maighur ua ndomhnaill peet iaram.

name Farry, which is an anglicising of O'Feardhaigh.

^a *Loch Beatha*, now Lough-Veagh, near Gortan, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^c, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*.

^o *From a great distance*.—This could not be literally translated. The nearest that the English would bear is the following: "Niall leaves the country and gave [made] a long, far incursion again on the town, so that he was in am-

bush in its vicinity."

^r *Before this time*, iar an tan rin, i. e. had they fallen before they had disturbed the country by their contentions, their deaths would have been the cause of great lamentations in Tirconnell. But at this time the people thought it a blessing that they had fallen by each others' hands, as the civil war in the kingdom of Tirconnell was then at an end, and their father was enabled to wage war with more effect on O'Neill

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1524.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-four.

The two sons of O'Donnell, namely, Niall Garv and Owen, the sons of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, formed a confederacy to wage war; and they continued for some time disturbing the country, until at length they were induced to oppose each other. The town of Niall Garv, i. e. the Crannog of Loch Beatha^a, in which he had been left [only] by Owen as protector and caretaker, was seized [to his own use]; Niall left the territory, and again marched from a great distance^o to attack the town [mansion]; and he lay in ambush in its vicinity. Owen, having received intelligence of this, repaired to the place where Niall was; and they fought there for a long time, until Owen was slain on the spot; and Niall was so deeply wounded, that he died of his wounds [soon] afterwards. The [loss of] two who fell there would have been the cause of great grief before this time^p.

Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, a man who assisted those that requested any thing of him better than any other man, owning a like extent of territory; a man of the most untiring hospitality and prowess, who was rather expected to live and enjoy the wealth and dignity of his patrimony, died, after Unction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone; and he burned and ravaged the country, after which he returned safe.

An army was led by the Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Garrett, Earl of Kildare), precisely in the middle of Autumn, to relieve his kinsman, O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, and to wreak his vengeance upon O'Donnell; and he never halted until he arrived at Port-na-dtri-namhad^q, for they [i. e. he and his forces] considered themselves secure and protected in that place against O'Donnell, of whom they were afraid, for there lay all around them deep ditches and strong^r and broad trenches, which had been formed some time before by Manus

and his neighbours. Charles O'Connor writes in Irish in the margin: "The brothers of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, fell by each other, and in good sooth they richly deserved this misfortune."

^a *Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This was the name of a place on the east side of the River Foyle, near Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

^r *Strong*.—The adjective *lánbainne* is here made to agree with *clapa*, which is incorrect;

Do ponað tionol trom plóig lá hua ndomnaill do cōrnam a cpiçe ppiṛ an iurcír, 7 ppi hua neill. Báttar iad tangattar hi roçraide í domnaill cenmoza a roçraide bunaið buðóein, peaçt aðbal albanac duairlib cloinne domnaill na halban pá mac domnaill pfin Alarorann mac éoin catanaig, 7 pá aengur mac éoin catanaig, pa mac domnaill gallócclaç co roçaiði do deaðóaoínib ele a halbain amaille ppiu. Ní po hanað leó riðe co pangattar co dpuimligín, 7 po baí gfallað immbualaið storpa ap na mparac. Ro baí Mağnur ó domnaill ağ iarpaið an iurcír 7 ó néill dionnraicéið in adhain rin 7 ní po fáom ó domnaill rin lá daingne an ionaið ina pabattar, 7 ap uamhan an orðanair bátar lá muinṛip an iurcír. Do éoið tra mağnur gan comapléccað dua domnaill hi mṛec na ngallócclaç dia éoir do çaiçín 7 do mṛecbuaioṛieað tṛluaiğ an iurcír 7 í neill 7 po gabrat for a nduibpaccað do raiçib raiğitç conár lñecṛtç taçam nó tionnabpað dóib go po marbað an calbac mac uí bṛian leo co roçraide ele amaille ppi, 7 pob éçt mōṛ epide ina duthaiğ pfin. Arí comairle po çinn an iurcír, 7 ó neill ap abarac coinne ríoiða do cōṛ go hua ndomnaill, do ponað ón, ap po naiðm an iurcír pið etip ó ndomnaill 7 ua neill, 7 é pfin hi plánaib storpa. Do pónað beór cairiðṛ cpiortç mar an ccéona etip an iurcír, 7 ó domnaill co po pçappatç pó riðh, 7 pó çaoimcompac tṛe míoṛbailib dé don dul rin. Acc tionnpuð don iurcír, 7 dua neill puapattar aod, mac néill, mic cuinn, mic aodā buiðe, mic bṛian ballaiğ pṛuacç mōṛi acc milleað típe heocçain, 7 an tan do çuala aod na plóig rin do bñt çuicce, Ro çuip upmōṛ a plóig péim poime lá cpeaçaið 7 lá héðalaið an típe. Ro aiup pçim co çian ina ndóhiaið in uathað plóig co puccrat tiucc an tṛlóig ele papi. Ro ionnpaiğpiot é iap ná pağbail i nṛtaribaogal co po marbað (6. october), 7 co po muðaiğheav leó he ap in laçair rin. Bá tpoğ tṛa 7 bá doilig an tṛaopi clann pōicínélaç doirhead amlaið

for although the clapa, or trenches, helped to render the fortification damgean, strong, still they could not with propriety be said to be damgean themselves. But the Editor cannot help this, for he must allow the Four Masters their own mode of expression, though it be often inelegant, and even sometimes incorrect.

^s *Druimlighean*, now Drumleen, on the west side of the River Foyle, and not far from Port-

na-dtri-namhad, where the enemy was encamped.

^t *A promise of battle.*—This is the literal translation, but the meaning is that there was every appearance that they would come to an engagement on the following day.

^u *Was desirous*, literally, “Manus O’Donnell was asking to attack the Justiciary and O’Neill that night.”

^v *To conclude a peace*, literally, to send a mes-

O'Donnell. O'Donnell mustered a numerous army to defend his country against the Lord Justice and O'Neill. The following are those who joined the army of O'Donnell on this occasion, exclusive of his own native forces : a great body of Scots, consisting of the gentlemen of the Clann-Dónnell of Scotland, under [the conduct of] Mac Donnell himself, i. e. Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, and under Mac Donnell Galloglagh, with many others of the chieftains of Scotland who accompanied them. These never halted until they arrived at Druimlighean^s, and there was a promise of battle^t between them on the morrow. Manus O'Donnell was desirous^u of attacking the Lord Justice and O'Neill on that night, but to this O'Donnell would not consent, on account of the strength of the position of the enemy, and from a dread of the ordnance which the Lord Justice's people had with them. Manus, however, without consulting O'Donnell, set out on foot with a party of gallowglasses, to harass and confuse the army of the Lord Justice and O'Neill, and commenced discharging showers of arrows at them, so that they neither allowed them to sleep nor rest ; and they slew Calvagh, the son of O'Brien, who was a great loss in his own territory, and many others along with him. The resolution which the Lord Justice and O'Neill adopted on the following day was, to send messengers to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to a conference, and conclude a peace^v. This was accordingly done, and the Lord Justice confirmed a peace between O'Neill and O'Donnell, he himself being as surety between them. A gossipred was also formed between the Lord Justice and O'Donnell, so that on this occasion they parted from each other in friendship and amity, through the miraculous interposition of God. The Lord Justice and O'Neill, on their return, found Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, ravaging Tyrone with a numerous army ; and Hugh, when he heard that these hosts were approaching him, sent the greater number of his forces onwards with the preys and spoils of the country, and he himself remained at a great distance behind them, with only a small body of troops, so that the main body of the other army overtook him. They attacked him, and, being caught in a perilous condition, he was overpowered and killed on the spot, on the 6th of October. It was a rueful and grievous thing that this noble and highborn chieftain should

sage of peace. This indeed was done, for the Lord Justice ratified a peace between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and he himself as surety between them.

ρην αρ νί βασί α ραμὰιλ δο ἐνέλ εοῖαν ρε ριαν δαιμρην αρ υαιρλε, αρ ρηῖνα
αρ εινεὰς αρ ερὸδαέτ, αρ ἐομνηρετ, αρ ἐορναμ̃ κοναδ̃ ορφοραιοτ̃μ̃ετ̃ α βάρη ρο
ρὰιδεαδ̃ :

Α εῖταιρ ριέτε ρίρ ροιν,
m̃le cúicc céo do bliathnab̃,
ó ḡsin dé co haoð ðoiðioð
ða mbe aon dá ρiarrpoig̃ioð.

Mac uioilín corbmac, ἡ mac ρῆαιν οὐιβ̃ mic domnaill do lot ἡ do ḡabail
α haile an marbēa ρin lá muinr̃ir í neill.

Ḥormlaiõ inḡn uí ðomnaill (Aðo ρuað) b̃ñ aod̃a mic neill mic cuinn
í néill, b̃ñ ρο βα μο δῆrlaccað ἡ δεῖγεινεὰς ἡ ρο βα μο cumaoín αρ ορδαιβ̃
ἡ eccalraib̃, αρ εiccριβ̃ ἡ αρ ollaínnaib̃ (δειέβ̃ir ón αρ βασί δῆḡḡḡḡ α ðionḡ-
mala lé) décc iar mbr̃is̃e buað̃a ó doman, ἡ d̃sman.

Coccað móρ ετιρ κατάνεαιβ̃ δάρη μαρβαð cumaiḡe mac b̃riain ρinn uí ἐατ-
áin, ἡ ρῆrðor̃eα mac Ruaið̃ir̃ an ρύτα, ἡ ρο μαρβαð ρορ̃ an coccad̃ ρin aod̃
carraç mac uí ðoçar̃tauḡ lé ḡor̃paiõ mac ḡor̃pað̃a uí κατ̃αιν, ἡ d̃r̃ionḡ δά
muinr̃ir̃ amaille ρir̃ iar ñdol d̃oib̃ do ἐonḡnam lá d̃san mac tomáir̃ í ἐατ̃áin.
Cumaiḡe ballac̃ mac domnaill í ἐατ̃áin ρaoí ðuine uapãil αρ α c̃uim̃act̃aib̃
do m̃ar̃bað̃ lá cuio don ρuττα.

Mac donnchaiõ t̃ipe hoilella décc .i. Ruaið̃ir̃ mac tomal̃tauḡ mic b̃riain,
ἡ im̃pearãin do b̃ñẽ ετιρ cloinn ñdonchaiõ ρα t̃iḡear̃nuρ̃ na t̃ipe, ἡ mac
donnchaiõ do ḡair̃m̃ do corbmac mac ταιð̃ecc mic b̃riain.

Mac ρuib̃ne t̃ipe boḡaine niall móρ̃i mac eoc̃c̃ain conrapal bá ρῆr̃ir̃ láñ
ἡ laoch̃ðac̃eτ, ἡ bá c̃r̃uiaið̃e c̃rhoið̃e ἡ com̃ãir̃le, bá ρῆr̃ir̃ ãir̃iõis̃m̃, ἡ ioññr̃iaḡiõð̃,
ἡ bá ρῆr̃ir̃ eneç ἡ ḡnḡnam̃, bá mó̃ muir̃ir̃ ἡ m̃r̃ḡar̃r̃að̃, ἡ αρ̃ lia lar̃ ρο b̃r̃iρ̃eaõ

^w *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the country of Enna Boghaine, who was the second son of Conall Gulban, the ancestor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, a, a, as extending from the River Eidlhneach, now the River Eany, which falls into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal, to the stream of Dobhar flowing from the rugged mountains.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, translated

and published by Colgan (lib. ii. c. 40), places the lofty mountain of Sliabh-Liag, now Slieveleague, in this territory.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 135. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the barony of Baghaineach, now *anglice* Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. According to O'Dugan's Topographical Poem, this territory belonged to the O'Boyles; but for about two centuries before the confiscation of Ulster it was the country of

thus be cut off,—for his peer for nobleness, intelligence, hospitality, valour, prowess, and protection, had not been [found] for a long time [before] among the Kinel-Owen. The following [quatrain] was composed in commemoration of [the year of] his death :

Four and twenty years, 'tis true,
A thousand and five hundred,
From birth of Christ till death of Hugh,
Should any one inquire.

Mac Quillin (Cormac) and the son of John Duv Mac Donnell were wounded and taken prisoners after this killing [of Hugh], by O'Neill's people.

Gormley, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, a most bounteous and hospitable woman, who had bestowed many gifts upon the orders and churches, and upon the literary men and ollaves (which, indeed, was what might have been expected from her, for she had a husband worthy of her), died, having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] among the O'Kanes, in which Cumaighe, the son of Brian Finn O'Kane, was slain, and Ferdoragh, the son of Rory, of the Route. In this war was also slain Hugh Carragh, the son of O'Doherty, by Godfrey, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, together with a party of his people, they having gone to assist John, the son of Thomas O'Kane.

Cumhaighe Ballagh, the son of Donnell O'Kane, a distinguished gentleman, considering his means, was slain by some [of the people] of the Route.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill died, namely, Rory, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Brian; whereupon a contention arose among the Mac Donoughs, concerning the lordship of the country; and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian, was [at last] styled the Mac Donough.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine^w (Niall More, the son of Owen), a constable of hardiest hand and heroism, of boldest heart and counsel, best at withholding and attacking^x, best in hospitality and prowess, who had the most numerous troops, and most vigorous soldiers, and who had forced the greatest number of

Mac Sweeny Banagh, a hereditary leader of
gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

^x *Withholding and attacking*, i. e. the most ju-

icious in deciding when it was best to retreat,
or keep from action, and when to join battle
with the enemy.

do bhríodáib baogáil dia éasóin éneal fíin décc iarí nongad 7 iarí naítrige ina cairlén fíin hí paíain .14. Decembeer.

O concóbaire ciarrpaige (concóbaire mac concóbaire) do dól ar cpeic i nduthaig ealla 7 corbmaic ócc mac corbmaic mic taidcc do bhríe fair, 7 maonead lair for ua cconcóbaire, 7 ó concóbaire féin do lot 7 do gabail, Concóbaire mac diarmaida mic an gíolla duib í briaire, 7 diarmaid mac corbmaic uí máille do mairbad ioin mbriead fín lá corbmaic mac taidcc.

Mag cairtáig riabac (domnall mac fínghin, mic diarmaida) do dól ar riubal cpeice i nglionn flínce, 7 muinistir na tíre ar mbhríe fair ag fágbail an gílna, é fíin do gabáil 7 dponz dia muinistir do mairbad.

Maggraighnall (caíal ócc mac caíal) do mairbad a fíoll ar fairte a baile fíin lé cloinn í maolmádaig.

Mor ingean í briaire (.i. toirpdealbac mac taidcc) bean donnchaid mic matghainna í briaire, bñ tige aoidé coitcinn décc.

Aibilín inghí Ríoir an gleanna, bñ í concóbaire ciarrpaige dñgbñ dércac daonnaéac décc.

Toirpdealbac mac feilim buide uí concóbaire do mairbad lá toirpdealbac puad mic taidcc buide mic caíal puad.

Ruaidrí mac briaire mic pilip meguoirí raof éinnféona décc.

Mac uí raigillig .i. caíal mac eocáin mic caíal do gabail lá cloinn trfain mic caíal uí raigillig, 7 millead na bréirne uile do éacé triu fín etir ó Raigillig 7 clann trfain í Raigillig, 7 ó néill (conn mac cuinn) do dól fluag fó dí ioin mbreirne do millead coda cloinn trfain don breirne, 7 clann trfain do millead coda uí raigillig, 7 an puioir ócc, mac caíal, mic feargail, mic sfain do mairbad doircor do piléir pá cairlén tolca moan, Roba raof éinnféona eiride.

^r *Perilous passes*, literally, "and by whom most of gaps of danger were broken."

^s *Rathain*, now Rahin eastle, not far from the village of Duncaneely, in the parish of Killaghty, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^a *Duthaigh-Ealla*, i. e. the district of the River Ealla, now Duhallow, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^p, under the year 1501, p. 1262, *supra*.

^b *Gleann-Fleisce*, i. e. the vale of the Flesk, a river rising in the south-east of the barony of Magunihiy, in the county of Kerry, and falling into the Lower Lake of Kilkenny, near the town.

^c *The Green*, fairte, i. e. the green, lawn, *platea*, or field of exercise, opposite his house, or castle.

^d *At the castle*, literally, under the castle. The

perilous passes^y of any man of his own fair tribe, died, after Unction and Penance, in his own castle of Rathain^z, on the 14th of December.

O'Connor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor) set out upon a predatory incursion into Duthaidh-Ealla^a, but was overtaken by Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige [Mac Carthy], who defeated O'Connor, wounded him, and took him prisoner. In this defeat Conor, the son of Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, and Dermot, the son of Cormac O'Malley, were slain by Cormac, son of Teige (Mac Carthy).

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot) made a predatory incursion into Gleann-Fleisce^b; but, being overtaken by the people of the country as he was leaving the glen, he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were slain.

Mac Rannall (Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal) was treacherously slain on the green^c of his own town, by the sons of O'Mulvey.

More, the daughter of O'Brien (i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige), and wife of Donough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, a woman who kept a house of open hospitality, died.

Eveleen, daughter of the Knight of Glynn, and wife of O'Connor Kerry, a good, charitable, and humane woman, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Boy O'Connor, was slain by Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe.

Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Cathal) was taken prisoner by the sons of John, son of Cathal O'Reilly, the consequence of which was, the desolation of all Breifny, between O'Reilly and the sons of John O'Reilly. O'Neill (Con, the son of Con) twice marched with an army into Breifny, to destroy that part of it which belonged to the sons of John; and the sons of John destroyed O'Reilly's part; and the young Prior, son of Cathal, son of Farrell, son of John, a distinguished captain, was killed by the shot of a ball at the castle^d of Tulach Moain^e.

ball must have been fired through a window or aperture in the castle while he was standing beneath.

^e *Tulach Moain*, i. e. Moan's hill, now called

in Irish *tulaig maoín*, and *anglice* Tullavin. It is the name of a small village on the road leading from Cootehill to Cavan, and about three miles from the former.

Mac méguioir concobar mac Sian mic Pilib do marbað la phloct airé í néill.

Ropf mac Ruaióir mic tomair óicc meguioir do batħað hī popet claoim .i. inñi iap ttabaipte cpeice dó ó mac méguioir .i. giolla pattpaicc mac concobar.

Brian mac giollapattpaicc mic aodā óicc még matgaimna. Apogal mac aodā óicc, 7 eochaid mac aodā óicc do teaçt go baile mégmatgaimna (.i. glaipe mac Remainn, mic glaipe megmatgaimna) deppnaiðm 7 do ðaingnuccað a pioða pūp, 7 iap nðenām a ccuip 7 a ccñgail, 7 a pioða dóib pūp pá mionnaib 7 pá plánaib iomða, Ro páccaibpiot an baile gan eaccla gan imuamān. Ro cuipcað brian na moicēirge mag matgaimna 7 luçt tige mégmatgaimna ina lñmain, 7 po marbað brian 7 apogal leó tpe tagnaçt 7 meabail, 7 bá hiat pñn diap a ccomāopa bá pñp baí ina ccomfocpaib.

Sian buide mac aindriapa megcpait pñp puim poçonáig go niomat paio-bpñpa epen, 7 a écc.

O bpēilñn eocçan ócc, mac eocçain, ollam mēguioir lé bpñtñmnap décc.

Mac piçbpñtñg (.i. cuconnacç) ollam méguioir lé dān décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1525.

Αοιρ Cpíoρτ, mile, cuicc céo, pice, acúicc.

Ḣníoñ upgpanna aduaçmap do ðenām an bliaðainpī .i. eppcop lñtçlinne ap na marbað hī meabail lá mac an abbað mic mupçaðā, 7 hé ina çaoimteaçt amaille lé gpað 7 lé capçanaçt, 7 an dpōng ap a pucc iapla çille dapa do

¹ *Brian-na-moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the early rising.

² *Mac Mahon's household*.—They gave name to the Loughy [luçt tige], a territory now included in the barony and county of Monaghan.

³ *Treachery*.—“Tagnaçt .i. meabal no peall.”—*O'Clery*.

⁴ *Mac Ribhbheartaigh*, now anglicised Mac Crifferty.

⁵ *Abominable deed*.—This murder is entered under the year 1525, in Ware's *Annals of Ire-*

land; but in Dowling's *Annals* the murder is entered under the year 1522, and the punishment of it under 1524, or 1525, but evidently by a mistake of the transcriber. Dowling gives the following account of the transaction:

“A. D. 1522. Mauritius episcopus Leighlen cognominatus Deoran in Lexia jam vocata, Queenes County in Leinster, frater minorum, professor in Theologia, controversia et conversatione eloquentissimus predicator, castus a nativitate, episcopatum regebat annum cum dimi-

The son of Maguire (Conor, the son of John, son of Philip) was slain by the descendants of Art O'Neill.

Ross, son of Rory, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was drowned in the port of Claoininis [Cleenish], after having carried off a prey from the son of Maguire, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Conor.

Brian, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon ; Ardgal, son of Hugh Oge ; and Eochy, son of Hugh Oge, came to the town of Mac Mahon (i. e. of Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon), to confirm and ratify their peace with him ; and there, having made peace, and concluded their covenants and compacts with him by many oaths and sureties, they left the town without fear or apprehension ; but Brian-na-Moicheirghe^f Mac Mahon, and Mac Mahon's household^g, were sent in pursuit of them, and Brian and Ardgal, two of the best men, of their years, in their neighbourhood, were slain by them through treachery^h and deceit.

John Boy, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of note, a prosperous man, and very wealthy, died.

O'Breslen (Owen Oge, the son of Owen), Ollav to Maguire in judicature, died.

Mac Rithbheartaighⁱ (i. e. Cuconnaught), Ollav to Maguire in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1525.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-five.

A foul and abominable deedⁱ was committed in this year, namely, the Bishop of Leighlin was treacherously murdered by Mac an-Abbaidh Mac Murrough [and others], who was in his company, with [the appearance of] love and charity. As many of the perpetrators of this crime as were apprehended by the

dis et duobus mensibus ; interfectus fuit per Maurum Cavenagh archidiaconum dioceseos inter Kilneyn et Cloaghruish, eo quod dicti archidiaconi et aliorum redarguit perversitatem et corrigere proposuit. Iste Episcopus in jocundo ejus adventu quibusdam persuadentibus duplicari subsidium cleri respondit : Meluis radere

oves quam destruere.

"A. D. 1524. Geraldus Comes Kildariæ juratus deputatus, qui Maurum Guer, id est 'sharp' interfectorem episcopi Deoran predicti cruci affigere curavit, at the head of Glan Reynald by Leighlin, et ibidem intralia ejus fecit comburi, anno 1525."

luct dénnia an míghníoma rin po fórcóngair a mbriúe gur an maighin in po marbharat an t-eppcop, 7 hi bfhíodá beó ar túr, a nabaiúe 7 a mionatáir do bhí arda, 7 a loicead ina brianairi.

Toirpdealbác mac matghaimna, mic toirpdealbáiú, mic brian catá in aonaiú í brian eppcop cille da lua do écc.

An dfganac mac brian ruaió mic cónmíde fear tige aoiúó coitcínne décc.

Coméruinniuccáó fíri néreann go haonbaile i naé cliaé lar an iurair iarla cille daria (ghróio décc mac ghróio) dú hi ttangattar iarlaó 7 barúin, Ríoi-reaó, 7 roóaoíne, 7 urmóir gaoídeál 7 gall epeann aréna. Do éuaió tra ó neill conn mac cuinn, 7 ó domnaill, aóó mac aóó ruaió do éfngal a ccor 7 daédaingniuccáó a ríóó hi ffaóóairi an iurair, iar ttaccra 7 iar naighní- gáó cainúne po báí fcorra ruaió go rin dóib fín 7 dá ccairuib gall 7 gaoídeál ní po cuimíúó a ríóóuccáó lár an iurair na lár na maíuib ar éna go ttangattar po eirríó dia ttigib go po fár an coccáó céóna fcorra doiríóire. Do deachaió tra ua domnaill po dí hi ttíri eogain an bliáóain ri go po loircead, 7 go po léirínoraó gac airó in po gab don tíri uile lair, 7 ní fuair taóar no teocmáil nír acc dol nó acc teaéó aoinfééó uib rin. Do ponat ríó iaraió fcorra a ttúir an fóghairi do fonnraó co po éingéallrat airíúín ar gac taoib feib aóbéraó an iurair 7 Maígnur ó domnaill.

O catáin .i. fían mac tomair do marbaó lá dhrím dia éimó fín .i. mac Ruaióiri an rúta uí catáin, 7 mac gopraó uí catáin, 7c.

Catáiríona ingín í duibghnáim décc, g. iun, 7 a haónacal co honoraó hi mainirair dúin na ngall.

Roir ingín meguirí (fían) décc.

Siubán ingín mécc matghaimna (brian) décc.

* *Burned before them.*—This is badly told. It should be, “and the entrails of one of the murderers were taken out and burned before the faces of others who were living, but flayed, and of others who were as yet untouched, but allowed to view the horrible tortures which they themselves were presently to receive.”

¹ *A general meeting.*—The Four Masters should have given this entry under the next year, as

indeed they have from a different authority, but evidently without recognising that they were recording the same event which they had entered under 1525. This, and many other entries of a similar nature, prove that their work is a hurried compilation.

^m *Con.*—Charles O’Conor interpolates bacac, i. e. the lame, which is correct. He was the chief of Tyrone, who was afterwards created Earl of Tyrone.

Earl of Kildare, were by his orders brought to the spot on which they had murdered the bishop, and condemned to be first flayed alive, and then to have their bowels and entrails taken out and burned before them^k.

Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha an aenaigh O'Brien, Bishop of Killaloe, died.

The Dean, the son of Brian Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A general meeting^l of the [principal] men of Ireland was held in Dublin, by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, son of Garrett). Thither repaired the earls and barons, knights and other distinguished men, and the greater number of the Irish and the English of all Ireland. Thither repaired O'Neill (Con^m, the son of Con) and O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), with intent to form a league and reconfirm their peace in presence of the Lord Justice. [But] after they themselves, and their English and Irish friends, had debated and argued upon every covenant that had ever been entered into between them till that time, it was still found impossible for the Lord Justice and all the other chieftains to reconcile them to each other; so that they returned to their homes at strife, and the war between them was renewed. O'Donnell went twice into Tyrone this year, and burned and devastated every part of the country through which he passed, and received neither battle nor opposition, either in going or returning, on either of these expeditions. In the beginning of the following harvest, however, a peace was concluded between them; and they mutually agreed to abide, on each side, by the arbitration of the Lord Justice and Manus O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Thomas, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, Rory O'Kane of the Route^a, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, and others.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Duigennan, died on the 9th of June, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Donegal.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (John), died.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (Brian), died.

^a *Rory O'Kane of the Route*.—A branch of the O'Kanes had, about a century previous to this, established themselves at Dunseverick, in this territory, in despite of the Mac Quillins, but they were dispossessed in this century by Sorley Boy Mac Donnell of the Isles, to whom Queen Elizabeth made a grant of all his conquests in this territory.

AOIS CRIOST, 1526.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, cúicc céo, ríce, a sé.

Glairne mac aoda méz aongura abb manac an iubair príoir uúin 7 Sabail do marbad lá cloinn domnaill méz aongura .i. lá domnaill ócc cona bpaírib.

O Raigilliz décc .i. eógan. Coccad mór do fáir etir a cinib imón tigeapnar iar na eccrom co ro gairiad ua raigilliz dfrígal mac Sfein a comairle an iurair 7 móraín do maírib gall 7 gaoibél gé ro batтар daoíne ba ríne ina rom acc cup cúicce.

Mac uí Ruairc .i. tadcc mac eocain do marbad i meabail lá muinria deapbraatar fíin.

O neill .i. cono, 7 Mağnar ó domnaill do dol do lađair an iurair do denam ríoda conallac, 7 eoganađ, 7 ar tcionól móraín do maírib gall 7 gaoibél dá roigib dia riođuccad, ní ro fétarat naídm ríoda nó cairibra fcorria co ttangattar ar ccúlairbh ro eirrib don cup rín.

Sluaicéad lá hua ndomnaill (iar ttoidect Mağnura ó át eliađ) 7 lá Mağnur fíirrin cona rođraide diblírib hi tđúr an eapraig do ríonriađ hi tđír eogain. Creađa iomda 7 airccthe aibble do dénaib leó irin tđír, 7 in inot do dénaib dóib forir na creađairb rín hi ccoill na lon hi ríol mbaoigill, 7 tangattar rlan dia tđigib iarom co neđáirb iomdaib.

Eapaénta mór ar nírigé i nođtar connađt, ar ro cñglattar a nupmór uile ré roile i nađairb í domnaill. bá hiađ do ríone an coimcñgal rín brian mac peilim uí concobair, Mac cađair ócc uí concobair (.i. tadcc) pá ríocht

^o *Of Newry*, an iubair, i. e. of the yew.—See the first part of these Annals at the year 1162. A monastery was erected at iubar cinn trácta, i. e. the yew at the head of the strand, now the town of Newry, in the county of Down, by Muirehertach, or Mauricius Mae Loughlin, King of all Ireland, about the year 1160.—See the charter of foundation, printed in its original form by Dr. O'Connor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, 2 *prolegomena ad Annales*, p. 158. and a translation, with notes, in the Dublin P.

Journal, p. 102. No part of the ruins of this monastery is now extant.

^p *Elder than he*.—This is the literal translation, but the meaning intended to be conveyed is, that some of his rivals were his elders, or of a senior branch of the family, according to the law of tanistry.

^q *Manus O'Donnell*.—This is the true date and account of what has been above entered under the year 1525, where it is stated that O'Donnell himself attended at Dublin. Ware

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1526.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-six.

Glasny, the son of Hugh Magennis, Abbot of the Monks of Newry°, and Prior of Down and Saul, was slain by the sons of Donnell Magennis, namely, by Donnell Oge and his kinsmen.

O'Reilly, i. e. Owen, died. After his death a great war arose among the chiefs of his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Farrell, the son of John, was styled O'Reilly, by advice of the Lord Justice and many others of the English and Irish chieftains, though some of his rivals were elder than he^p.

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, the son of Owen, was treacherously slain by his own brother's people.

O'Neill (Con) and Manus O'Donnell^q went before the Lord Justice to make peace between the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen ; and many of the chiefs of the English and Irish assembled to reconcile them, [but] they were not able to establish peace or amity between them, so that they returned home in enmity on that occasion.

O'Donnell (after the return of Manus from Dublin), and Manus himself, with the forces of both, marched, in the beginning of Spring, into Tyrone ; they committed many depredations and great devastations in the territory. They feasted upon those preys during Shrovetide^r at Coill-na-lon^s, in Sil-Baoighill, and then returned home in safety, loaded with great booty.

A great dissension arose in Lower Connaught. The greater number of them^t [i. e. of the inhabitants] combined against O'Donnell. The following were those who formed this confederacy : Brian, the son of Felim O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, together with the descendants of Cormac

gives the account of the meeting between O'Neill and the deputy of O'Donnell, under the year 1526 only, which is the correct date, and says that the person who attended at Dublin was Manus, the eldest son of Hugh O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell.

^r *During Shrovetide*, *mit do dénní*. literally.

“ they made or passed Shrovetide on those preys.” This strange idiom is still in common use.

^s *Coill-na-lon*, i. e. the wood of the blackbirds, now Kilnalun, in Tyrone, on the borders of Donegal.

^t *Of them*.—The style is here awkward, but

corbmhaic mic donnchaíð .i. eocáin, 7 Muiréiríac cona cclonn, 7 cona luét línanna, do rónar an luét rin cpeac a nioctar cairppu ar phioct feilim mic eocáin uí concóbaí, 7 puccar na cpeacá leó hi inaig luirc ar robdar ríodaiḡ riú ar dol i nacchaíð uí domhnaill.

Uo éuala ó domhnaill na cpeacá rin do denaí, do rónaó tionól pluaiḡ lair hi cclónn apoile .i. cuir do maítib conallaé, 7 Maḡuibí, cúconnaé co neirḡe amaé fírmánaé amaille fíur, do éuaí fo cédóir hi ccairppu. Ro bñiré cairplén na ḡrainḡe ḡan fíuríac lair .i. baile pleacáta bñiaí uí concóbaí, do éaéó iaraí riur an pluaiḡ rin hi inaig luirc po milleaó 7 po loircíac lair an tír, 7 do éotat rihoct bñiaí uí concóbaí fop a íomḡabail don éur rin, 7 taimic ríomí dia éiḡ. Uo éualatatar an tríol cconcóbaí rin ó domhnaill do dol tar a air hi trír éonaill tangatatar fíin 7 an élañn donnchaíð reímráite co líon a titionoil a taimíeall ríicciḡ. Ro ḡabrat aḡ ḡrípaó ḡort 7 arbhann, 7 po batatar acc cur do éum an baile do ḡabáil nó ḡur marbháó duine maíe dá muiríur .i. Ruaióirí ballac mac í airé, Roiméiḡíre on mbaile an lá rin, 7 cruinnḡit do rióirí imon mbaile, 7 iar cclunníur na rccél rin dua domhnaill taimic co nñmíreé nñmíraóal ḡan fíuríac ḡan fáillḡe dñóiríóin tríicciḡ, 7 ní po hanaó fíur ar roctain dó, ar do éóiríot ríol cconcóbaí 7 clann ndonnchaíð ḡo bél an dñoiéit. Ro lín ó domhnaill cona pluaiḡ iatc amail ar déine conpanccatatar, 7 po rraóíneaó fo cédóir fop ríol cconcóbaí, 7 fop clonn ndonnchaíð, 7 po marbháó mac méic donnchaíð .i. Maóileaclaínn mac eoḡaí mic donnchaíð co rochaíde ele amaille fíur. Ro cuiríac bñiaí mac feilim mic maḡnura uí concóbaí dia eoc, 7 bá hé olúr 7 dñainḡe na coilleaó tarla a taimíeall beóil an dñoiéit pucc ar uaíóib é, 7 adberat apoile náir bó hóḡrlán ón maíóiríur alle co bñuaí bár iar tríoll. Ro fáccaí an pluacé connaéacá rin éuala móra eac, airí, 7

the Editor would not consider himself justified in improving it, even in the translation.

^u *The rising out*, i. e. the number of forces usually sent to battle out of the territory. Fynes Moryson frequently uses this expression in his account of the rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

^v *Grainseach*, now Grange, a small village in the barony of Carbury, eight miles to the north

of the town of Sligo.

^w *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid, or Bella-drohid, about three miles to the south-west of the town of Sligo.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

^x *The O'Conors and Mac Donoughs*.—The style is here very clumsy, but the Editor does not deem it proper to change the structure of the language.

Mac Donough, namely, Owen and Murtough, with their sons and followers. These people committed a depredation in the lower part of Carbury, upon the descendants of Felim, the son of Owen O'Connor; and they carried off the preys with them into Moylurg, for the inhabitants of that territory were at peace with them, for having opposed O'Donnell.

When O'Donnell had heard of these depredations having been committed, he mustered his forces together, namely, some of the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out^a of Fermanagh. He first proceeded to Carbury, where he, without delay, demolished the castle of Grainseach^b, the town [i. e. mansion-seat] of the descendants of Brian O'Connor. He afterwards marched at the head of this army into Moylurg, and ravaged and burned the country; the descendants of Brian O'Connor having shunned him on this occasion, he returned home. When the O'Conors heard that O'Donnell had returned into Tirconnell, they and the Mac Donoughs, already mentioned, came with all their forces around Sligo, and proceeded to cut down the crops and corn fields; and they were preparing to take the town, until Rory Ballagh, the son of O'Hart, a good man of their people, was slain; and they departed from the town on that day; but they again collected around it. O'Donnell, on receiving intelligence of their proceedings, went, without delay or neglect, vigorously and expeditiously, to the relief of Sligo; but the others did not await his coming, for the O'Conors and Mac Donoughs went to Bal-androichit^c. O'Donnell pursued them with all possible speed, and he at once routed the [said] O'Conors and Mac Donoughs^d. The son of Mac Donough (Melaghlin, the son of Owen) and many others besides him, were slain; Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Connor, was thrown from his horse, and it was by the closeness and fastness of the wood that surrounded Bel-an-droichit that he was enabled to escape^e from them,—and some say that he was never perfectly well from [the period of] that defeat until he died some time afterwards. The Connacian army left great spoils, [consisting of] horses, arms, and armour,

^a *To escape*.—The literal translation is, “and it was the closeness and the fastness of the wood that happened to be around Bel-an-droichit that brought him from them.” Here the nouns *blúp* and *daingne* are made the active agents

of his escape, which could hardly be allowed by sound criticism, and the Editor has taken the liberty to make a slight idiomatic alteration in the translation, not warranted by the original.

είδεαδ αḡ cenel cconaili don cup rin, uairi ó do pat aod ruad mac neill ḡairb maíom an éinidḡ ḡroigmiḡ fori connactaib hi torcraatar ile uib ní earorat cenél cconaili fori connactaib én maíom ro ba corcraide uóib do cup, ḡ ór baíoble a néuala inár an maíom rin beól an ḡroicir.

Ο νέιλλ do teaet do torimírc cailéin do tionnirccain Maḡnar ó doimnaili hi porc na ttri namat, ḡ Maḡnur do éfḡmáil ria tciur an tcluaidḡ, ḡ enri mac ríain í neill do ḡabáil lair, ḡ ó νέιλλ ríin doimíteaet a ccóir maíoma.

Ο κατáιν .i. ḡorraið mac ḡorraiða do maíbað aḡ bealaç an camáin lá mac í néill .i. mall ócc, ḡ mall ríin do ḡabáil ro éinid ttri lairíin lá hua neill, ḡ a bñit i mbraiḡdñnar ríi ré ríoda.

Μαc í κατáιν (ḡorraið) aðbar tḡḡearna a tíre ríiríin do ðol ar riubal cpeice i ḡḡlionn cñcáðan a iní ianuarí do ronnrað, ḡ a éccroim ríi haðfuairc na ríine ḡmírcia conac ríit aon focal dia rícláib no ḡo ríirít a corp a noiríð an corḡair ar cinid, ḡ enri mac neill mic briaíin tḡḡearna baile na briaḡat do maíbað don cup rin, ḡ rocaíði ele beór uécc do ruact, ḡ do maíbað amaille ríiú.

Μαíom do taðairt lá mac mic ríarair ar éloinn emáinn mic tomarí bñitléri dú in ro maíbað concobaí ócc mac concobaí caoir uí doimnaili baí na cñrapal ḡallócclaç, ḡ aḡá mbaí lám maíe co minic ríiar að tan rin, ḡ an lá rin uáiríde ar níi líicc méo a mñman ḡ ríeabar a láime ðó anacal do ḡabáil iar na taircceríin do, ḡ torcraatarí rocaíde móri do daḡðaoínið, do marcluaḡ, ḡ do ḡallocclaçáib ríin maíom rin ina ríarrað.

Ο doçartaiḡ eaçmarcaç tḡḡearna inrii heocáin uécc, ḡ imrírain móri

* *And.*—In the original it is uair, *for*, which is incorrect, even according to the genius and idiom of the Irish language.

^a *Ceideach-droighneach*, i. e. hill of the blackthorn, or sloe bushes, now Keadydrinagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

^b *Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—The erection of this castle was completed by Manus O'Donnell, who compiled there, in the year 1532, his celebrated Life of St. Columbkille, the original of which is now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as appears from the following memo-

randum written by the scribe at the end:—
“A ccairlen puirt na ttri namat imorpu do deactad in beactad ro an tan ba plán dá bliadain déc ar ríicir ar cúic céo ar míle don tḡḡearna.”—See this manuscript described, Stowe Catalogue, p. 397. This castle stood on the east side of the river, close to the present town of Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

^c *Bealach-an-chamain*, i. e. the pass of the winding, now Ballagheommon, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^d *Gleann-Concadhan*, anglicised Gleneonkeine,

to the Kinel-Connell on that occasion ; and^z from the time that Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, had gained the battle of Ceideach-droighneach^a over the Connacians, where many of them were slain, the Kinel-Connell had not given a defeat to the Connacians which redounded more to their triumph, or by which they obtained more spoils, than this defeat of Bel-an-droichit.

O'Neill set out to prevent the erection of a castle which Manus O'Donnell had begun at Port-na-dtri-namhad^b ; but Manus met the van of his army, and took Henry, the son of John O'Neill, prisoner ; whereupon O'Neill himself took to flight.

O'Kane (Godfrey, son of Godfrey) was slain at Bealach-an-Chamain^c, by the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge) ; and Niall himself was soon afterwards taken prisoner by O'Neill, and he was detained a long time in captivity.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey, heir to the lordship of his own country, set out upon a predatory incursion into Gleann-Concadhan^d, in the month of January ; and he perished in consequence of the intense cold of the winter^e ; nor was there a word heard about him until the end of the following Lent, when his body was discovered. Henry, son of Niall, who was son of Niall, Lord of Baile-na-braghat^f, was slain on this occasion ; and many others perished of cold and were slain along with them.

A defeat was given by the son of Mac Pierce to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which was slain Conor Oge, son of Conor Caech O'Donnell, who was a constable of gallowglasses, and who had often before that time, but especially on that day, made a display of the prowess and activity of his arm ; for the greatness of his mind and the dexterity of his hand would not suffer him to accept quarter, after it had been offered him. And a great number of chieftains of cavalry and of gallowglasses were slain in that defeat along with him.

O'Doherty (Eachmarcach), Lord of Inishowen, died ; and a great contention

a name now applied to a valley in the barony of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry ; but it was anciently the name of a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin. According to the tradition in the country this was the territory of the O'Henerys, a respectable

sept of the Kinel-Owen, who were tributary to O'Neill, not to O'Kane, whose territory joined them on the north side.

^e *Intense cold of the winter*, literally, " he died of the intense cold of the wintry weather."

^f *Baile-na-braghat*, now Braid, a townland in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

arose among his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until^s Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, was at last styled Lord.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tirawley, at the instance of the descendants of Richard Burke. In this army were the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire, with the rising-out^b of Fermanagh; and these chieftains marched, without delaying or halting, on to Sligo. This army of O'Donnell collected in Cuil-irraⁱ a great quantity of corn, belonging to the descendants of Brian O'Conor, and drew it into Sligo; and such corn as they did not carry off they totally destroyed. O'Donnell then marched his army into Tirawley, where he took the castles of Caerthanan^k and Cros-Maoiliona^l, in which he found hostages and many spoils; and he then threw down and totally demolished these castles, so that they were no longer habitable^m. He afterwards established peace, amity, and concord, between the descendants of Rickard Burke and the Barretts, so that they were [for a long time afterwards] friendly towards one another. On his way home O'Donnell pitched his camp at Cul-Maoile [Collooney], the inhabitants of which were in [a state of] hostility and insubordination to him at that time; and he destroyed and burned all the corn belonging to the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough; and it was not until after they had been plundered and ruined that they made peace with O'Donnell, upon his own conditions, and gave him hostages for the fulfilment to him of every thing they promised. The descendants of Brian O'Conor acted in like manner, for they gave O'Donnell his demands, and made peace with him on his own terms, after he had demolished the castle of Grainseach [Grange], and destroyed all their crops and corn. They afterwards took their creaghts into the country. O'Donnell, with his army, returned safe, after victory and triumph, on that expedition. This hosting was made by O'Donnell a short time before Allhallowtide.

Breasal O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadhla, a kind, brave, mild, and justly-judging man, died.

and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482.

^l *Cros-Maoiliona*.—This should be Cros-Ui-Mhaoilfhiona, i.e. O'Mulleeny's cross, now Cros-molina, a village in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, situated one mile north-west

of Lough Conn, and six miles west from Ballina.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 13, 487.

^m *So that they were no longer habitable*.—This might also be rendered “so that they were not fit to be dwelt in afterwards.”

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1527.

Αοις CΡΙορτ, mile, cúicc céd, piche apearáct.

Λαβριαρ abb lfra gabail décc.

Μαγυιδιρ concobairi décc, γ Μαγυιδιρ do gairim ina ionaδ doin comhairba .i. do coinconnaéct, mac concónnaéct, mic brian, lá hua ndoinnaill.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac eicneacáin í doinnnaill, γ feilim mac gorpada mic Slain luircé í doinnnaill do écc.

Mac donnchaíδ τιρε hoilella .i. corbmac mac ταίδεε mic brian décc, γ impearain do bñt etiri cloinn ndonnchaíδ fan τιγεαρnar nó guri goriead mac donnchaíδ deocán mac donnchaíδ mic murchaíδ.

Βριαν mac feilim mic Μαγνυρα uí concobairi, γ doinnall mac feilim mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ capraig uí concobairi décc.

Πλαιτδβίρταδ mac Ruaidri mic brian μέγυιδιρ do mairbad la teallac eacdaδ .i. lá huairne mac Μαγνυρα μέγραιμιαδαιν.

Αμλαοιβ όεε dub magaimalgaíδ τασίρεαδ calpraigé do éuitim lá cloinn colmáin, γ po dioγαιλριom é fein pua na mairbad uair do mairbadh pacha maseocagáin lair ar an laτair rin.

Ο κλέιριγ .i. an grolla pibad mac ταίδεε caim paoi lé healadain hi rñcúr, i ndán, γ hi lñgionn pñi puim, paitδbir, poconáig, γ cuimainz móiri éiride, γ a écc in aibéct San pponperr an. 8. la do Mhairta.

Αν doctuir ua duimhleibe donnchaδ mac eocáin, doctúiri hi lñgear γ paoi meadlaδnaib ele, pñi conaig móiri, γ Saitδbñfra, γ τιγε naoiδδ coitáinn décc .30. Septemberr.

Mac μαγνυρα μέγυιδιρ .i. tomár όεε mac caτair óicc, mic caτair óicc biaτaδ an τpñnaig, oppicél loca héipine, pñi hñcna eólaδ in ealaδnaib, pñi po bá lán do clú γ τοιρρdeapcar in gaδ ionaδ baí ina cómhpoccur, γ a écc.

Ruaidri mac murchaíδ mic puibne do mairbad lá a bñairib.

ⁿ *John Luirg*, i. e. John of Lurg, so called because he was fostered in the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh, by the O'Muldoons.

^o *Teallach-Eachdhach*, i. e. the family or tribe of Eachaidh. This was the tribe-name of the

Magaurans of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, adjoining Fermanagh.

^p *Clann-Colman*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin, whose territory at this period was circumscribed to the limits of the pre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1527.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-seven.

Laurence, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Maguire (Conor) died; and the Coarb, namely, Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, who was son of Brian, was styled Maguire in his place by O'Donnell.

Turlough, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Godfrey, son of John Luirg^a O'Donnell, died.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian), died; and a contention arose between the Clann-Donough concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Owen, the son of Donough, son of Murrough, was styled Mac Donough.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, and Donnell, the son of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, died.

Flaherty, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by Teallach-Eachdhach^o, i. e. by Owny, the son of Manus Magauran.

Auliffe Oge Duv Magawley, Chief of Calry, fell by the Clann-Colman^p; but before his fall, he himself avenged himself, for he slew Fiacha Mageoghegan on the field of contest.

O'Clery (Gilla-Reagh, the son of Teige Cam), a scientific adept in history, poetry, and literature, and a man of consideration, wealth, prosperity, and great power, died in the habit of St. Francis, on the 8th day of March.

The physician O'Donlevy (Donough, son of Owen), a Doctor of Medicine, and learned in other sciences, a man of great affluence and wealth, who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of September.

Mac Manus Maguire (Thomas Oge, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge), Biatach of Seanadh^a, and Official of Lough Erne, a wise man, skilled in the sciences, a man of great fame and renown throughout his neighbourhood, died.

Rory, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain by his own kinsmen.

sent barony of Clanlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The Magawleys were in the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the same territory, and tributary to the O'Melaghlins.

^a *Biatach of Seanadh*, i. e. farmer of Belle Isle, in the Upper Lough Erne. This was the son of the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, whose death is recorded above under the year 1498.

Uilliam mac aindriara mégepaié fear paiðbepara ⁊ roðonáigh décc.

Caiteín inghín éuinn mic domnaill í neill bhí crait' deac' degeimig po báí ag d'ghéirib' .i. ag ua Raðallaiḡ ar túr, ⁊ acc ua Ruairc iarrpin décc iar nonḡað ⁊ iar naiḡriḡe.

Sloicceað lá hua ndomnaill aod mac aoda puaid do dol hi cconnachtib, Aitiatz tanḡatztar ina rochpaitte, o baioḡill, o docharpaiḡ, na tri mlic puibne, Maḡuioir, cuconnacht co neirḡe amac' p'p'manað, ⁊ maiḡe ioḡtar c'onnaæt cona n'irḡe amac' ⁊ ní po hairipeað leó co puactatztar maḡ luipcc. Ro milleað an tír co l'ir leó etir arḡar ⁊ roirccn'ín. Arfo lotar iaram co cairlén móir mic ḡoirdealbaiḡ dia ḡabáil. Bá dainghín díotoghlaigh eiriðé ar po bádar an uile aodme ḡabála p'ri naiḡuib' feib' ip' deach baof' in epinn an tan pin ipin mbaile ipin etir buð ⁊ op'danár ⁊ ḡac' aodme aréna, ara aoi tria po ḡabrat na maiḡe pin acc iompuide imon mbaile, ⁊ Ro rpeatnairḡrfe a plóḡa ina uiréimceall conár l'icep'fe neac' anonn nó anall dia p'aicéio ḡo po ḡabað an cairlén leó po deóio.

Ro ḡabað leó don éur pin cairlén an m'ínudua, cairlén an éalaið, baile na huamha, ⁊ an cairlén puabac', ⁊ po b'p'ir na cairlén pin uile leó iar na ḡabáil. Ro marḡað beór aod buide mac an duabálpaiḡ uí ḡallcubair ar an pluaciceað pin (ó ua ndomnaill) inuét an dealaigh buide.

Cairlén l'it'bir do érioénucceað lá Maḡnur ua ndomnaill etir obair cloice, éroinn, ⁊ cláraiḡ, ⁊ ua neill a ccoccað fair. Ar ann po t'iomrccnað an obair pin lá maḡnur an cédaoin iar p'féil b'p'enainn ipin triam'pað ⁊ po érioénucceað a ccuid don triam'pað cedua.

^r *Rising-out*, i. e. the forees. This phrase is used even by the English writers of the reign of Elizabeth.—See Moryson's *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. i, edition of 1735, pp. 235, 237. It was used by Hugh Mac Curtin so late as 1717; see his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, p. 173.

^s *Castlemore-Costello*, cairlén móir mic ḡoirdealbaiḡ, i. e. the great castle of Mac Costello, now Castlemore, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this

castle is shewn.

^t *Meannoda*, now Bannady, near the little town of Ballaghaderreen, close to the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Rosecommon.

^u *Cala*, now Callow, a small traet of level land on the south side of Lough Gara, in the parish of Kilnamannagh, barony of Frenchpark (lately a part of the barony of Boyle), and county of Rosecommon. The foundations of this castle, which was locally called baðbóin a éalaið, i. e. the Bawn of Callow, are still pointed out on the margin of the lake.

^w *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the eave,

William, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of wealth and prosperity, died.

Catherine, the daughter of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill, a pious and truly hospitable woman, who had been married to good men, namely, first to O'Reilly, and afterwards to O'Rourke, died, after unction and penance.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), to march into Connaught. The following were those who joined his forces :— O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys, Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out^r of Fermanagh, and also the chiefs of Lower Connaught, with their rising-out ; and they marched on, without halting, until they reached Moylurg. They destroyed the whole country, both corn and buildings. They afterwards proceeded to Castlemore-Costello^s, for the purpose of taking it. This was an impregnable fortress, for it contained provisions, and every kind of engines, the best to be found at that time in Ireland for resisting enemies, such as cannon, and all sorts of weapons. These chieftains, nevertheless, proceeded to besiege the castle ; and they placed their army in order all around it, so that they did not permit any person to pass from it or towards it, until they at last took it.

On this expedition they [also] took the castle of Meannoda^t, and the castles of Cala^u, Baile-na-huamha^w, and Castlereagh^x, all which they demolished, after they had taken them. One of O'Donnell's men, Hugh Boy, the son of Dubhaltach O'Gallagher, was slain close to Bealach-buidhe^y [Ballaghboy].

The castle of Leithbhir^z was completed by Manus O'Donnell, with its works of stone, wood, and boards, while O'Neill was at war with him. Manus commenced this work on the Wednesday before the festival of St. Brendan^a, in summer, and finished it in the course of the same summer.

now Cavetown, four miles to the south of the town of Boyle, in the barony of Boyle.—See this place before referred to under the years 1487, 1492, and 1512.

^x *Castlereagh*.—See the years 1489, 1499.

^y *Bealach-buidhe*.—See this pass before referred to at the years 1497, 1499, and 1512.

^z *Leithbhir*, now Lifford, on the River Foyle, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This castle was otherwise called Port-na-dtri-

namhad, i. e. the port of the three enemies, and is shewn on Mercator's map of Ireland at Lifford, but on the east side of the river Finn, where it unites with the Mourne, or the Foyle, as it is now called.—See the notice of the commencement of the erection of this castle by Manus O'Donnell, under the year 1526.

^a *Festival of St. Brendan*, i. e. of St. Brendan of Clonfert, whose festival fell on the 16th of May.

AOIS CRIOST, 1528.

AOIS CRIOST, mile, cúicc ced, píce, a hocht.

O Ruairc eóccan tigeapna na bpeirne uppa cotaiġte einigh, eangnamma, 7 uairle pleacta aoda pinn décc in aibíte .S. Pponreir iar nonġað, 7 iar naiṛiġe.

O briain .i. toirpḃealbāc mac taidcc an taon mac ġaoiḃil bá foide lé huairle, 7 lé heineac do lñt moġa, oḃpe dionġmala briain boṛiomme ar cōng-ināil coccāḃ pé ġallaib décc iar nonccāḃ, 7 iar naiṛiġe 7 a mac dōirḃneāḃ ina ionāḃ .i. concōḃar mac toirpḃealbāiġ.

Pionnġuala inġean í briain (.i. Concōḃairi na pṛóna mic toirpḃealbāiġ mic briain catā an aonaġ) bñ uí dōmnall Aoḃ puāḃ, an aoín bñ ar mó do cōrain clú 7 oirḃearcur dá mbaoí na comairpīr a lñt pṛia curp 7 pṛia hanman iar ccairṫñ a haoir 7 a hñme lé déirce, 7 lé daonnaḃt 7 iar mbñt da bliāḃain ar pīḃit in aibíte San Pponréir décc an céḃ lá don corccar (.i. an. 5. Febṛuarī), 7 a haḃnacal i mairpīr dūin na ġgall do pṛonāḃ ina haimpīr buḃēin.

Conn mac néill mic airt í néill paoí cinnṫḃona epide do mairḃāḃ (.i. an. 15. appil) la mac airt óiġ i neill (.i. ó neill), 7 lá cuir do pṛioḃt aoda meġ-uḃḃir, 7 dá mac í neill (.i. airt occ) .i. enpī, 7 corṛimac baí i laim aġ ua neill (.i. conn mac cuinn) a pṫaḃ iar an tan pin do ṫāḃairt (dua néill) do cloinn cuinn mic néill, 7 clano cuinn do cṛoḃāḃ na deirpī pin a ndioġail a naṫar.

Mac diarmada maiġe luirce (Corḃmac mac puāḃḃir) pēiceam coirḃñt ar einaḃ 7 ar pēile, mīr cṛuāḃa connāḃt ar coccāḃ 7 comṫuāḃāḃ, pṫi coranta a cṛiḃe ar eaḃtaipcenélaib décc iar nonġāḃ 7 iar naiṛiḃcēe 7 a deairḃ-paṫar diarmait do ġāḃail a ionait.

Macc carṫaiġ puāḃāḃ dōmnall décc.

Carlén cúile maole do ġāḃail ar mac ndonnchaid lá a deairḃpaṫar pñ lá mīrṫearṫāḃ mac donnchaid mic mupchaid, 7 mac donnchaid pēin 7

^b Owen.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds his pedigree, *inter lineas*: “mac tigeapnam mic taidġ mic tigeapnam mōir, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.”

^c *The 5th of February*.—This is a palpable error, and should evidently be the 5th of April.

^d *In captivity*, literally, “who were on hand, i. e. in captivity (i. e. Con, the son of Con) with

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1528.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-eight.

O'Rourke (Owen^b), Lord of Breifny, sustaining pillar of the hospitality, prowess, and nobility, of the race of Hugh Finn, died in the habit of St. Francis, after unction and penance.

O'Brien (Turlough, the son of 'Teige), who, of all the Irish in Leath Mhogha, had spent the longest time in [acts of] nobility and hospitality, the worthy heir of Brian Boru in maintaining war against the English, died, after unction and penance ; and his son, Conor Mac Turlough, was appointed to his place.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-Srona, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), a woman who, as regarded both body and soul, had gained more fame and renown than any of her contemporaries, having spent her life and her wealth in acts of charity and humanity, and after having been twenty-two years in the habit of St. Francis, died on the first day of Lent (which fell on the 5th of February^c), and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, which had been founded in her own time.

Con, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, was slain on the 15th of April, by the son of Art Oge O'Neill (i. e. the O'Neill), and a party of the descendants of Hugh Maguire ; and the two sons of O'Neill (Art Oge), namely, Henry and Cormac, who had been detained in captivity^d by [the other] O'Neill (i. e. Con, the son of Con), for a long time before, were given up by him to the sons of Con, son of Niall ; and the sons of Con hanged them both, in revenge of their father.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Cormac, the son of Rory), a general supporter of hospitality and generosity, the hardest man^e in Connaught in war and in battle, the defender of his territory against exterior tribes, died, after unction and penance ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell) died.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney] was taken from Mac Donough by his own brother, Murtough, the son of Donough, son of Murrough ; and Mac

O'Neill for a long time."

literally, the piece of steel of Connaught, which

^e *The hardest man*, *μῆν πρῶτα connac̃t̃*, is rather a rude metaphor.

α mac muphað do gáðáil go haítgearr iar rin lá hua ndúbda, γ lar an mupcearptað ccéðna, γ mac ele do mac donnchaíð .i. donnchað do mārbað leó an tan rin.

Slóicéað lá hua ndóinnail (co nōpuing móir dalbancaib amaille ppiu in alartrann mac eóin cáatánaiğ) hi maiğ luirec, γ an bealað buíðe do gearrað leó. Ðraiğðe, γ cíor do řağbaíl ó mac diařmaða, γ toíðeçt řlán dia tíř.

Ο maoilniaðaiğ ταιοřeað teallaiğ ceairballáin .i. caátal mac doinnail mic uaitne buíðe décc.

Ðaoç mōir ar nřiřge an aoíne řia nōðlaicc go řo lá řioð ár mōir řó Eřinn go řo trarçair cíoð ařail do cūmðaiğtēib cloch γ çrann, Ro břiř ðeor mui mairçtre dūin na řgall, Ro řuaðaiğ Ro báíð, γ řo břiř ařtřaiğe iomða.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1529.

Αοιř Cřiořt, mīle, cúicc céð, řice, anaoí.

Mac řuibne řánaτ doinnail ócc mac doinnail, mic toipřðealbaiğ řuaíðh tiğearřa řánaτ řři haon bliaðain décc do řağail bář iar cçor aibitte uipð muipe uime.

Emann mac doinnail mic řuibne, γ emann řuað a mac do çuítion in aon ló lá toipřðealbac mac Ruaiðř, mic maolmuipe mic řuibne.

Ðřian ballac mac néill mic cuinn í neill do mārbað lá corbmac mac uíðelín (iar mbřit ðon corbmac řin hi řřappað břiařin řřin γ řor a mūinte-řup) iar břaccbáil çairřge řearğura dóib.

Caátal mac eoçcáin mic aoða meğuiðř decc.

Ðřian řuað mac řřain mēğuiðř do mārbað ðaon uřcçor do řaiğtð acc řoarğairpe eřiř mūinçřiř na cúile, γ mūinçřiř an macáipe.

¹ *Bealach Buidhe*, now Ballaghboy, to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ¹, under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*.

² *Teallach-Chearbhallain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated near the River Shannon in Maigh-nis, in the upper part of Muintir-Eolais, in the south of the present county of Leitrim. From the Indentures

of Composition, made in 1585, it appears that the family of O'Mulvey, and the Sleight Eyre Magranill, had fifty and one-half quarters of land in Moyntirolish Oghteragh, otherwise called Moynyshe.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, Appendix, p. 349.

³ *The Mur*, i. e. mūr na m-břačáp.—This

Donough himself and his son, Murrough, were soon afterwards taken prisoners by O'Dowda and the same Murtough; and another of Mac Donough's sons, i. e. Donough, was slain by them at that time.

An army was led by O'Donnell, accompanied by a great body of Scots, under the conduct of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, into Moylurg, and Bealach buidhe^f was cut through by them. He obtained hostages and rents from Mac Dermot, and then returned home safe to his country.

O'Mulvey, Chieftain of Teallach-Chearbhallain^g (Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Owny Boy), died.

A great wind arose on the Friday before Christmas, which prostrated a great number of trees throughout Ireland, threw down many stone and wooden buildings, destroyed the Mur^h of the monastery of Donegal, and swept away, sank, and wrecked many vessels.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1529.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-nine.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Roe), Lord of Fanad for eleven years, died, after having taken the habit of the orderⁱ of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, and Edmond Roe, his son, fell on the same day by [the hand of] Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Maelmurry Mac Sweeny.

Brian Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, was slain by Cormac Mac Quillin, the said Cormac having set out from Carrickfergus in company and friendship with Brian.

Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Brian Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by one cast of a dart, while interposing [to quell a riot] between the people of Coole and Machaire^k.

was the name of a distinct house at Donegal, and its site is now occupied by the rector's house, which retains its name.

ⁱ *The habit of the order*, &c., i. e. in his own abbey of Rathmullen, in the barony of Kilma-

crenan.—See note under the year 1516.

^k *Between the people of Coole and Machaire*, i. e. between the inhabitants of the barony of Coolenna-noirear and those of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.

Mac mñic dubgail na halban do mairbad lá haod mbuidé ua ndoimnaill naon buille do cloidim i ndorur cúile mic an tpeón.

Cairlén cúile mic an tpein do gabáil lá maḡnur ua ndoimnaill, ḡ iar pccrúad a cómairle arfó do cinnfó lair an cairlén do bhuirfó.

An cornameac mac rñgail mic donnchaid duib mic aedaccáin raofí pá hoirdearca hi rñineaáur, ḡ hi rñilideacát, ḡ hi mbríctínur tuaité baí hi tñirib gaoideal décc, ḡ a adnacal i noilpinn.

Mac aedaccain (i. upinumán) i. doimnall mac aeda mic doimnaill cñn eiccfí lñite moḡa ar rñineaáur ḡ rñilideacát décc.

Eoḡan mac peilim mic maḡnur, ḡ a bean ḡrainne inḡñ cñcóbairi mēḡ-uíoir décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1530.

Αοίρ cριορτ, mile, cúicc céd, τριοέατ.

Εppcop oilpinn i. an tεppcop ḡrēccac décc.

Caibidil na mbratar i ndún na ngall, ḡ bá he ua doimnaill (i. aod ócc) do raod dóib gac ní rangatтар i lear, ḡ, ríob aídilcc leó don cūr rin an cñn bátтар hi rparraod apoile.

Caitilin inḡñ mic ruibne bñ í doóarτaig, ḡ Róir inḡñ í catáin bñ peilim í doóarτaig décc.

Cñcóbairi ócc o baicéill tanairi baigēallaac do mairbad lá cloim uí buigill (i. mall mac toirpdealbairi) ar an leacac an. 6. Ianuairi.

Réilim mac cñcóbairi uí buigill do mairbad lá cloim uí baigill.

Maolmuire mac ruibne conrapal típe baḡaine [décc].

Doimnall mac bhuain mic doimnaill í neill do dol ar cñfic ran maáaire

¹ *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*, now Castleforward, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, and about seven miles from Londonderry.—See note ¹, under the year 1440, pp. 920, 921, *supra*.

^m *Fenechas*, i. e. the Brehon law.—See note ^m, under the year 1317, p. 516, *supra*.

ⁿ *Lay Brehonship*.—The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1570, has the following notice of the

professors of law and physie in Ireland :

“ They speake Latine like a vulgar language, learned in their common schooles of Leachcraft and Law, whereat they begin children, and hold on sixteene or twentie yeares, conning by roate the Aphorismes of Hypocrates and the Civill Institutions” [i. e. the Pandects of Justinian], “ and a few other parings of these two faculties. I have seene them where they kept Schoole, ten

The son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell with one stroke of a sword, on the threshold of [the castle of] Cuil-mic-an-treoin¹.

The castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin was taken by Manus O'Donnell; and having called a council to decide on what was best to be done, he determined on demolishing the castle.

Cosnamhach, the son of Farrell, son of Donough Duv Mac Egan, the most distinguished adept in the Fenechas^m, poetry, and lay Brehonshipⁿ, in all the Irish territories, died, and was interred at Elphin.

Mac Egan of Ormond (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell), head of the learned of Leath-Mhogha in Feneachus and poetry, died.

Owen, the son of Felim Mac Manus, and his wife, Grainne, daughter of Conor Maguire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1530.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty.

The Bishop of Elphin, i. e. the Greek Bishop^o, died.

A chapter of the friars was held at Donegal; and it was O'Donnell (Hugh Oge) that supplied them with every thing they stood in need of, or desired, while they remained together on that occasion.

Catherine, the daughter of Mac Sweeny, and wife of O'Doherty, and Rose, the daughter of O'Kane, and wife of Felim O'Doherty, died.

Conor Oge O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), on the Leacach^p, on the 6th of January.

Felim, the son of Conor O'Boyle, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tir-Baghaine^q, [died].

Donnell, the son of Brien, son of Donnell O'Neill, went upon a predatory

in some on chamber groveling upon couches of straw, their bookes at their noses, themselves lying flatte prostrate, and so to chaunte out their lessons by peece meale, being the most part lustie fellows of twenty-five yeares and upwards."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, pp. 25, 26.

^o *The Greek Bishop*.—No account of this bi-

shop is given by Ware or Harris, nor in any of the older Irish annals known to the Editor.

^p *Leacach*, now Lackagh, a townland near Loughros Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^q *Tir-Baghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

ρεαράνας, ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦ γλασῶ λά α μυντιρ. Ἀν τὶρ τοῦ σπυρμιουεῶς ἡ α λήνιαν τοῦ ριαῦ βῆτα τοῦ ρυερατ φαίρ, ἡ δοῖναι τοῦ εἰονητῶς φαίρ ἀν τοραιοῦ, ἡ ραιοῖνς φαίρ τοῦ ρο λά α νάρ λαίρ, οὗ ἰναρ γαβῶ δά μακ εοῖσιν ρυαῖο ἰ νέλλ ἰν τοῦ μαρβαῶ τριῦρ τοῦ εἰονη Ρυαῖορ ἡ λήγαν διαρ μακ μαῖσιν μεῖσιν αἰσῖνα, ἡ μακ ἐνρ μὲ βρῖαν, ἡ τομαρ ἡ αἰρῖε μακ ἐμῖν μεῖσιν.

Ἰολλὰ πατῖρα μακ εορῖμακ μὲ αἰρ εὖλε μεῖσιν δέε, ἡ ροβ εἰρῖε φῖρ α ἰνῖε βά φῖρ τῖς ναιοῖς ἰνα αἰρῖ ἡ φῖρῖα μακ.

Σλοῖεῶς λά ἡυα νδοῖναι ἡ εἰεῖεῶς κοναῖτ, Ἀσεῶ ρο γαῖ εἰεῖρ τῖα εἰεῖς κοῖοβαίρ, ἐπὶ ρῖε τῖα ἀν ταναρτεῖτ ἡ μαῖς λῖρε τοῦ εορῶ ορῖμα ρῖρε τῖα ρῖοιαν. Ρο λῖρεῶς, ἡ ρο λῖνῖεῶς μυντιρ εολαίρ λαίρ, Ρο μαρβαῶ ορῖν δια ἰμῖντιρ ἰν αἰρῖν λῖε ορῖμα ἰν Μῖα-νῖρ μακ ἀν φῖρ ορῖα μὲ ρῖε ἡ ἰν Μῖακ μὲ κοῖν τοῖρ ορῖεῖα δῶ. Το εἰοῦ ἰαῖν ἀρῖν τῖα ρῖοιαν ρῖαρ το μαῖε κοναῖτ, το ορῖετ ἀτα μοῖα τῖα ρῖα, Ρο ερῖε, ἡ ρο ερεῖ λῖρεῶς εἰαν κοῖνῖα λαίρ, Ρο λῖρε βέορ ἡ εἰλ σῖαμ βαῖτε μὲ δῖο, ἡ ρῖα ἐδαλα αἰε ρῖα τῖρ ἰν. Ρο λῖρεῶς βέορ λαίρ ἰαῖν βαῖ ἀν τοβαίρ, ἡ ρῖα α εἰορ ὁ υα εκοῖοβαίρ ρῖα .ι. Σε Ρῖνῖν ρῖν εἰεῖρῖαμ δά οῖε, ἡ τῖε τῖα α αἰρ τῖα ἀν μεῖα μῖε γῖν οῖε το δέαν ὁ ἰα ἡ μῖε μῖε λῖρε. Τανῖ ἰαῖτῖαμ δῖν βῖρῖν ἡ ρο λῖρεῶς λά ρῖα ὡ ἡ δοῖναι ἀν τῖς

^r *Slabh-Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh, a range of mountains in Ulster, extending through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ^a, under the year 1501, p. 1260, *supra*.

^s *Coillte-Chonchubhair*.—See note ^d, under the year 1471, p. 1071, *supra*.

^t *Caradh-Droma-ruisc*.—This name is usually anglicised Carrickdrumroosk, which was the old name of the present town of Carrick-on-Shannon, as appears from the Down Survey, and several ancient maps of Ireland.—See also Dean Swift's translation of *Pléapáca na Ruarcá*.

^u *Mac Colín*, now Cullen, a family still respectable in the county of Leitrim.

^w *Ath-Mogha*.—This place is called Bel-atha-

Mogha at the year 1595. It is now called Beal-atha-Mogha, anglice Ballimoe, or Ballymoe, which is a small village on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway.—See note under the year 1595.

^x *Glinsee*, now Glinske, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway.

^y *Cill-Cruain*, now Kilerone, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway. The castle of Kilerone stood near the high road, a short distance to the west of the old church of Kilerone. It is said to have been the residence of a celebrated heroine called Nuala-na-meadoige

excursion into Machaire-Stefanach [Magherastephana], and his people seized on a prey. [The people of] the country assembled, and pursued them to Sliabh-Beatha', where they overtook them; but Donnell turned round on the pursuers, and defeated them with great slaughter, in which the two sons of Owen Roe O'Neill were taken prisoners, and three sons of Rory na Leargan; two sons of Manus Mac Mahon, the son of Henry, son of Brian, and Thomas of the Rock, the son of Edmond Maguire, were slain.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Cormac, son of Art Cuile [of Coole] Maguire, died. He kept, for his means, the best house of hospitality of all those that were in Fermanagh in his time.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the province of Connaught; he first passed through Coillte-Chonchubhair', and from thence proceeded through the Tanist's portion of Moylurg, by the Caradh-Droma-ruisc', across the Shannon, and burned and totally desolated the territory of Muintir-Eolais; some of his people were slain around the castle of Leitrim, among whom were Manus, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, and the son of Mac Colin" (Turlough Duv). He afterwards proceeded westwards across the Shannon, into Machaire Chonnacht, to the bridge of Ath-Mogha". He destroyed and devastated by fire the territory of Clann-Conway; he also burned Glinsce* and Cill-Cruain', the towns [castles] of Mac David; and he obtained great spoil in these countries. He afterwards burned Ballintober also, and obtained his tribute from O'Conor Roe, namely, six pence on every quarter of land in his territory. After having destroyed Moylurg, he returned home by Bealach-buidhe [Ballaghboy], without sustaining any injury. He afterwards went to Breifny, where his army burned

Ny-Finaghty, the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David Burke of Glinske. The effigy of William (said to be the founder of this family), beautifully carved in limestone, and represented as clad in mail, with a conical helmet and slender sword, is to be seen in the old church of Ballynakill, near Glinske. Under the effigy is the following inscription:

"HERE STANDS THE EFFIGIES OF WILLIAM BURKE, THE FIRST OF WHOM DIED 1*16, AND ERECTED BY HARRY BURKE, 1722."

The founder of this family, however, was Sir David, the son of Rickard Finn, by Nuala, the daughter of O'Finaghty, through whose treachery he obtained the territory of Clann-Conway, which was O'Finaghty's country. The William represented by this effigy was probably William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, who was son of Sir David (from whom this branch of the Burkes took the Irish surname of Mac David), who was son of Rickard Finn, son of Rickard More, son of William Fitz Adelm.

crannghaile ar deach baí in eirinn .i. tŕg mŕic conŕnamna ar loc aillinne. Ro milleaċ, 7 ro dıoláitŕiccheaċ an bŕeipne uile ó ŕliaċ riap leó don turur rin.

CReaċ mŕor do dĕnam lá haċċ mibuidĕ ua ndomnaill ı ngailŕghaib.

Slóicċeaċ lá hua ndomnaill (hı mí September do ŕonnaċ) ar mac uil-
liam búric dia ro milleaċ blaċ mŕor don tŕi. Ro hŕŕnaidmeaċ rít ſtoppa
iaŕttain, 7 ticc ó domnaill plán dia ticc.

IAlra cille dapa ghŕóid mac ghŕóid (baí pé ċian hı láim acc rí Saŕan)
do tĕaċt in Eirinn, 7 Iurŕiŕ Saŕanaċ do tŕċt lair, 7 a mibŕĕ ar aon acc
milleaċ mŕiam pa ghaoidealaib. Ro ghabaċ leó dna ó Raigillig iar tĕaċt
ina cċŕinn ar a moċt ŕŕin.

Ruċraige mac eocċam mic aċċa bailċ mic ŕŕam uí doċaŕtaig, écht mŕor
ina tŕi ŕŕin do écc.

Inghı uí baóigill .i. Rŕor ingŕı toirpċealbŕaig mic néill ŕuaċ bŕn dĕŕcach
dĕigĕimig, 7 Síle ingŕı uí ŕallainain bŕn caŕpppe mic an ŕpŕoŕa bŕn daonnaċ-
taċ dĕigċealbċa do écc.

Aċċ ó flannaccain mac ŕŕŕŕŕıin inŕŕı maigĕ ŕam ŕaoí ı nŕcna, 7 ı neal-
aċain, ŕŕı ŕuaŕpe, Séghann, 7 ŕŕı ro ba maŕt tŕg naoidċ dĕcc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1531.

AOÍŕ Cŕioŕt, Míle, cuicċ cĕd, tŕioċa, ahaon.

Tuaċal mac í neill .i. mac aŕt mic cuinn do ghábail lá hua néll .i. lé com
mac cuinn.

² *Mac Consnava*, now ridiculously anglicised Forde by the whole clan in the county of Leitrim. Towards the close of the seventeenth century it was anglicised Mac Kinaw, and sometimes Mae Anawe.

³ *An English Justiciary*.—He was Sir William Skeffington, a Leicestershire man. They arrived in Dublin in the month of June, and a solemn procession of the mayor and citizens came to meet them on the Green of St. Mary's Abbey, who received Kildare with great acclamations.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at this year.

⁴ *O'Reilly*.—He was Farrell, the eldest son of John O'Reilly, by his second wife, Catherine O'Neill, or Ny-Neill.

⁵ *Upon honour*, ar a nioċt ŕŕin, at their own request and assurance of faith and honour. In the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the late Chevalier O'Gorman, this passage is incorrectly translated as follows, and the same version is given in the copy of these Annals made by Maurice Gorman, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

“A. D. 1530. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who

the best wooden house in all Ireland, i. e. the house of Mac Consnava^z on Lough Allen. The whole of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, was destroyed and desolated by them on that expedition.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh Boy O'Donnell in Gaileanga [Gallen, in the county of Mayo].

An army was led by O'Donnell, in the month of September, against Mac William Burke; and he destroyed a large portion of his country. A peace was afterwards ratified between them, and O'Donnell returned safe to his house.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrétt, who had been for a long time in the hands [i. e. custody] of the King of England, returned to Ireland, in company with an English Justiciary^a; and they both continued to do much injury to the Irish. They made a prisoner of O'Reilly^b, who had gone upon honour^c to visit them.

Rury, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Balbh, son of John O'Doherty, died; a great loss^d in his own country.

The daughter of O'Boyle, i. e. Rose, daughter of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Sile [Celia], daughter of O'Fallon, and wife of Carbry, son of the Prior, a humane and beautiful^e woman, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, son of the Parson of Inis-maighe-Samh^f, a paragon of wisdom and science, and a merry and comely man, who kept a good house of hospitality, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1531.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-one.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Art, son of Con, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. by Con, the son of Con.

had been kept in confinement in England for some time, returned to Ireland with Sir William Skeffington, the English Lord Justice, both of whom did great damage to the Irish. They even made O'Reilly prisoner, though they came to his house for hospitality, without being invited."

But *ma ccfn* in this passage clearly means "to them," not "to him," and *ap a nioct ffn* does not mean "without being invited," but

"on their own word of honour."

^d *A great loss*, *éct móp*, generally means an occurrence, or catastrophe, which excites great grief or compassion.

^e *Beautiful*, *deighealbóá*, i. e. well-countenanced, or comely-faced.

^f *Inis-maighe-samh*, now Inishmacsaint, a parish in O'Flanagan's country of Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh.

Μαζ καῖταιζ ριαβὰς δοῖνall mac ρινζιν mic διαρματα τιγεαῖνα ua
ccairppe, ρῖρ πο βα μαῖτ ρμαετ, γ ριαζαῖλ, ρῖρ πο βα μαῖτ οῖνεαὶ γ ἰηζηαῖν,
ρῖρ tucc ζαῖρμ εἰνιζ ὀρῖραιοῖ Εῖρεανν doneoῖ baí aζ cuingioῖ nḡt oib, do écc.

Donnchaḡ mac τοῖρρδεαλβαῖζ mic ταῖocc uí ḡραιοῖ τάναιρ tuaoḡmuḡan
ρῖρ denḡa εἰνιζ, γ uairle décc.

Mac í doḡairtaiζ .i. niall mac concḡbair cāppaiζ décc.

Conn mac Sḡain buide μέγματζαῖνna do μαῖρbaḡ lá máz maτζαῖνna, γ lá
cloinn ḡραιοῖ μέγματζαῖνna.

Éocḡan mac ζῖollaπαττραιcc ócc μέζυιοῖρ do μαῖρbaḡ lá a deapḡraḡair
(.i. emann).

Concḡbair mac caḡail mic duinn μέζυιοῖρ do μαῖρbaḡ la híoḡtar típe.

O plannaccáin tuaitε ράτα Μαζnuρ mac ζῖllibert mic coḡbmaic ρaoí
lé huairle, γ congḡálaioḡ tiζε aoioḡḡ décc (25. ρεḡρyayui), γ ó plannazáin
do ζαῖρμ do ζῖolla íopa mac τοῖρρδεαλβαῖζ.

Muircḡrtaḡ mac concḡbair meζ coḡláin ρρíoῖρ ζαῖλinne, γ bioḡairε lét-
mancáin do tuaitm hḡ ρḡuill lá τοῖρρδεαλbaḡ ócc ó maóíleaḡlainn γ lá ρuḡ-
ρaiζε.

Διαρματαḡ mac Sḡain mic aoḡa an tí do ḡḡḡḡ uairle γ aoonnaḡt do
ρḡioḡt aoḡa mic maolpuanaḡḡ décc.

Coḡbmac mac caḡail ócc mic caḡail, mic Μαζnuρa ρῖρ tiζε aoioḡḡ
οῖρdeapc décc.

Tuaḡal mac í doḡnalláin maḡairε maonmaiζε, γ ζῖolla παττραιcc mac
aoḡain mic an baῖρ do décc.

Ἰορραιccioḡ lé mac Mḡéζυιοῖρ coḡbmac hḡ ccenel ρḡraḡhaiζ, do ρónaoḡ
cpeaḡ laῖρ ἰρḡν maiζin ρḡn ap mac ḡραιοῖ í neill, γ πο μαῖρbaḡ mac ḡραιοῖ
ρḡḡḡn acc τόρραιζεaḡt a cpeíce, γ do ρaḡ mac meζυιοῖρ an ccpeíḡ laῖρ.

⁸ *A man of hospitality, &c.*, literally, “a man of the making of hospitality and nobleness,” i. e. a man who had practised acts of generosity and nobleness.

^h *Iochtar-tire*, the lower or nothern part of the territory.—See note ^c, under the year 1520.

ⁱ *Gailinn*, now Gillen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the north of the King's County. This church

was originally monastic, and its ruins are to be seen in Mr. Armstrong's demesne, adjoining the village of Farbane.

^k *Liath-Manchain*, i. e. St. Manchan's grey land, now Lemanaghan, a parish in the north of the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, where there is an old church of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Manchan, the son of Innai, whose festival was celebrated there an-

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot), Lord of Hy-Carbery, a man of good jurisdiction and rule, and of great hospitality and prowess, a man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to all those in Ireland who sought gifts, died.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, a man of hospitality^g and nobleness, died.

The son of O'Doherty, i. e. Niall, the son of Owen Carragh, died.

Con, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, was slain by Mac Mahon and the sons of Brian Mac Mahon.

Owen, the son of Gilla-Patrick Oge Maguire, was killed by his brother, Edmond.

Conor, the son of Cathal, son of Don Maguire, was slain by [the people of] Iochtar-tire^b.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Manus, the son of Gilbert, son of Cormac), distinguished for his nobleness, and the keeper of a house of hospitality, died on the 25th of February; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Turlough, was styled O'Flanagan.

Murtough, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinnⁱ, and Vicar of Liath-Manchain^k, was treacherously slain by Turlough Oge O'Melaghlin and Rury.

Dermot, the son of John, son of Hugh, the most noble and humane of the descendants of Hugh, son of Mulrony [Mac Donough], died.

Cormac, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Mac Manus, illustrious for his house of hospitality, died.

Tuathal, the son of O'Donnellan of Machaire-Maenmaighe^l, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Adam Mac Ward, died.

An irruption was made by the son of Maguire (Cormac) into Kinel-Farry. He there took a prey from the son of Brian O'Neill, and the son of Brian himself was slain in pursuit of the prey; and the son of Maguire carried off the prey.

nually on the 24th of January. It is stated in the *Liber Viridis Midensis* that the old church of Lemanaghan was situated in the middle of a bog, impassable in the time of the writer, i. e. A. D. 1615; but it is no longer so. The shrine of St. Manchan is still preserved in the Roman

Catholic chapel of this parish.

¹ *Machaire-Maenmaighe*, i. e. the plain of Moinmoy, which was the ancient name of the level district around Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 70, note ².

Slóicéas lár an iurair Saranac, lé hiarla cille dapa, 7 lé maiuib gaoiúel Éreann hi tír neocain ar tarrainz í domnaill 7 neill ócc í neill, 7 sleácta aóda í neill, 7 tír eocain do lorccas leó ó dúin gál co habainn móir. Cairlén nua puirte an faillscáin do bpirfó, 7 duthaig bpiain na moiceirge do éirísi lorccas lár an pluacé írin, 7 muineacáin dpacebáil folamí fori a cionn. O domnaill 7 niall do dól hi ccfinn an tpluacch gallda rin co cinnaird, 7 cairlén cinnaird do bpirfó leó. O nell imorra baí riúe pluaz úríme pé a nuét co nár laírat dol éairir rin hi tír neocain co ro impáiriot na plóig rin dia tairgibh lft ar lft gan rít gan orad ag ua neill riú.

Ruaidri gallda mac í neill do gabail lá hua néill .i. lá conn mac cuinn.

Aód ócc mac tomair mic tomair mic an giolla duib méguidir décc iar mbpíet buada ó domán 7 o dñman.

Semur ó plannaccain mac pñrúin inñri, pñr ro ba móir ainn 7 oirdearcur ina tír pñn décc.

Baile uí donnghaile dionnraigib lá niall ócc mac airt mic cuinn í néll an baile do bpirfó lair, 7 mac í néll (dalta uí donnghaile) do gabail 7 a bpíet lair co neacáib, 7 co nedalaib an baile arson rin.

Cairlen beól leice do gabáil le haod mbuidé ua ndomnaill, 7 buaidreacó tpe conaill do éacét de rin.

Maíuidir do dól pluaz hi tír conaill ar tarrainz uí domnaill ar ro báttar clann uí domnaill i pñrtear pñra riúle ar oñan neé uaóuib do

^m *Dungal*.—This was anglicised Dunnagoale, and was the name of a townland adjoining Annaghilla, in the parish of Errigal Keeroge, and barony of Clogher, and about midway between Augher and Ballygawly.—See *Ulster Inquisitions*, Tyrone, No. 19.

ⁿ *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the River Blackwater.—See note ^a, under the year 1483, p. 1125, *supra*.

^o *Port-an-Fhaileagain*, now Portnelligan, the seat of T. J. Tenison, Esq., in the barony of Tiranny, and county of Armagh.

^p *Brian-na-Moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the Early Rising.

^q *Kinard*.—Now Caledon, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

^r *Innis*, i. c. of Inishmaesaint, a parish in the territory of Tooraah in Fermanagh.

^s *Baile-Ui-Donnghaile*, i. e. the town or residence of O'Donnelly, a family which derives its name and origin from Donnghaile O'Neill, seventeenth in descent from Niall the Great, ancestor of the royal house of O'Neill. This place is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "Fort and Lough O'Donnellie," to the west of Dungannon. Bally-donnelly (which is now called Castlecaulfield, after that distinguished soldier, Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the Earls of Charlemont, to whom it was granted by King James I.) contained twenty-four ballyboes, as appears from an

An army was led by the English Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, and the chiefs of the Irish [*recte* English] of Ireland, into Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell and Niall Oge O'Neill, and of the descendants of Hugh O'Neill; and they burned Tyrone from Dungal^m to Abhainn-mhorⁿ, demolished the new castle of Port-an-Fhaileagain^o, and plundered and burned the country of Brian-na-Moicheirghe^p. Monaghan was left empty to them. O'Donnell and Niall set out to join that English army at Kinard^q, and demolished the castle of Kinard; but, O'Neill being near them with a very numerous army, they dared not advance further into Tyrone; so that these hosts returned to their several homes, O'Neill not having come to terms of peace or armistice with them.

Rory Gallda (the Anglicised), son of O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con).

Hugh Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

James O'Flanagan, the son of the Parson of Innis^r, a man of great name and renown in his own country, died.

Baile-Ui-Donnghaile^s was assaulted by Niall Oge, son of Art, son of Con O'Neill. He demolished the castle; and he made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill, who was foster-son of O'Donnelly^t, and carried him off, together with the horses and the other spoils of the town.

The castle of Belleek was taken by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, from which followed the disturbance of Tirconnell.

Maguire proceeded with an army into Tirconnell, at the instance of O'Donnell, for O'Donnell's sons were at strife with each other, from fear that the one

inquisition taken at Dungannon on the 23rd of August, 1610. The following is translated from an Irish MS. Journal of the rebellion of 1641, in the possession of Lord O'Neill.

"A. D. 1641, October. Lord Cauldfield's Castle in Baile-I-Donghaile was taken by Patrick Modardha (the gloomy) O'Donnelly." It appears from the depositions taken before the government commissioners after the rebellion, and now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that this Patrick Modardha O'Donnelly was one of the four Captains placed

over the northern forces by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641, and was one of Sir Phelim's chief counsellors, and mainly instrumental in inducing him to assume the title of Earl of Tyrone. Pynnar, in his Survey of Ulster, in 1618-19, calls this place Ballydonnell, but this is a palpable error.—See Appendix, p. 2429, for the pedigree of O'Donnelly.

^t *Foster-son of O'Donnelly*.—This was the celebrated John Donnghaileach, or the Donnellian O'Neill, otherwise called John or Shane-andiomais, i. e. John of the Pride, or ambition.

roctain nua na roile i cefnnyr iar nécc a natari ar ro lfe ainm 7 eirdearcar
 Maḡnura uí doḡnaill fó Eriinn uile, ní namá hi ccenel cconail aét ip na
 tírib a neáctair, 7 ro baí acc forráan for a braitrib rairnriud. Bá himfcla
 lá hua ndoḡnaill gailfine do óenaim óóib fori apoile 7 a óol fñn i neineirte
 arf a lor conaó aipe ro toḡairm ua doḡnaill Maḡuibir dia řaiḡib dur an
 ccaoirpatteir Maḡnur do cuibduḡaó fñi taiiri 7 braḡairri fñi a cóirfuibíó.
 Do óóio iarañ maḡuibir 7 aóó buíde ua doḡnaill co na roḡraide ḡo pangat-
 tar co fñnn ḡo ro érlérat ina mbaoí fó mámur Mhaḡnura ó or co hor. Bá
 hann baof Maḡnur an tan rin for raitce cairléin na fñnne. ḡo líon a tíonóil,
 do cuatatar tra clann maḡnura co noruing dia muintir tar rccairib beccoice
 ar ioncharib an baile i nairí 7 i ndócum an trlóig baí dia řaiḡib. Sraóintear
 forria lá maḡuibir 7 lá haóó mbuíde ḡo ro cuirit ḡo haímdeónac fó óiofñ an
 cairlñn. Do bñrt aon do muintir gallcuibair do marcluaḡ maḡnura for-
 ḡaim do ḡae for cóirpdealbáac mac donncharib mic briain mic pilip meḡuibir,
 7 do eirná beóḡonta ar, 7 bríḡa iarañ dia tíḡ co nérbaile nua ccionn teóra
 noíóce iar mbuaíó naitirige. Do taot các uairib dia longporr iarañ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1532.

Áoir Crioirt, míle, cuicc céo, triócat, a dó.

Tomar mac piarair ruaió (.i. iarla urmuñan) do marbaó i norrairib lé
 diarmait mac ḡiolla pattraicc, aóóar tíḡearna orrairige an diarmaito rin,
 7 nírb bó cian iar rin ḡo ro toirbireaó diarmaito lá a dearbbratair fén (lá
 mac ḡiolla pattraicc) don iarla, 7 ro cñḡlaó diarmaito iarañ lar an iarla
 a ndíoḡail a mic, 7 ḡac uile ele ua ndearnaó lé diarmait fñir ḡó rin.

^u *The one might attain, &c.*—"The senior fearing that the junior should be elected to the chieftainship, in preference to himself, and the junior being so conscious of his own power, popularity, and fame, that he was determined to win the chieftainship, whatever troubles he might cause in the territory."

^x *Scairbh-Begoige*, i. e. the shallow ford of Begog, a ford on the River Finn, near the little town of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and

county of Donegal.

^y *Opposite*, ar ioncharib .i. ar aḡaib, ro ór cómar. The phrase *eimeac* i n-ioncharib is used throughout these Annals in the sense of "face to face."

^z *Forced to retreat*: literally, "they were forcibly driven under the shelter of the castle."

^a *Belonging to*: literally, "one of the O'Galaghers of Manus' cavalry."

might attain to the chieftainship in preference to the other^u, after their father's death; for the name and renown of Manus O'Donnell had spread not only through all Tirconnell, but through external territories; and he was oppressing his own kindred. O'Donnell was afraid that they would commit fratricide upon each other, and that his own power would, in consequence, be weakened, wherefore he had invited Maguire to come to him, to see whether they could reconcile Manus with his relatives through friendship and brotherly love. Maguire and Hugh Boy O'Donnell afterwards marched with their troops until they arrived at the [River] Fin; and they plundered all [the territory] that was under the jurisdiction of Manus, from border to border. Manus at this time was on the Green of Castlefinn, with all his forces assembled; and the sons of Manus, with a party of their people, set out across Scairbh-Begoige^x, opposite^y the town [castle], to await and meet the army that was advancing towards them. They were routed by Maguire and Hugh Boy, and forced to retreat^z into the castle for protection. One of the O'Gallaghers, belonging to^a Manus's cavalry, made a thrust of a spear at Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, who escaped^b, severely wounded, and was then carried to his house, where he died at the end of three nights, after the victory of penance. They all then returned to their several fortresses.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1532.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-two.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond, was slain in Ossory by Dermot Mac Gillapatrik^c, who was heir to the lordship of Ossory. Not long after this, Dermot was delivered up by his own brother (the Mac Gillapatrik) to the Earl, by whom he was fettered, in revenge of his son and of every other misdeed which Dermot had committed against him up to that time.

^b *Escaped*, το επηα βεόγοντα.—He escaped severely wounded. This is a strange mode of expression. The meaning intended to be conveyed is, that Turlough, though mortally wounded, escaped from falling into the hands of his enemies, which was some satisfaction to his friends, for though he died in three nights af-

terwards, they had the consolation to see him die a good penitent, and, what was an almost equally great satisfaction in those days, to have him interred in his own family tomb under the tutelage of his own patron saint.

^c *Mac Gillapatrik*, now always anglicised Fitzpatrick.

Ο εἰρβαῖλλ (Μαολϋαναῖο) ἀν τᾶον ρῖρ βᾶ ρῖρρ γαρτ, γαιρρεαδ, αḡ ἡ οἰρθεαρκαρ δια ἐνέλ ρῖρρρ, ἀν τί δάρ βό βυῖθεαδ δάμ, ἡ θεόραιοδ eccalpa ἡ εἰρρεῖ, ἡ ἀρ μο δο εἰονοῖλ, ἡ δο εἰοδλαῖε ταῖμε δια βυναῖο ρῖρίμ, Cuingid congimala cáic, Sdiuir éirte cobraíð a éinśð buacáil tññ tairteil na tpeað, mál meaðpac móρδάλac muman, lḡ lóḡmar, ḡm éarpmogail, inneóin pōriar, ἡ υαῖνε ὅρρ na neileac décc (.i. la fele maṑa ρuircel) ina longpōrte ρῖñ, ἡ α mác ρῖργαναιnm δόρρνεαδ ina ιοναδ. Μαῖοm ἀν λά ρῖν ρῖν ρῖ nécc maolϋαναῖο λά α ἐλοῖnd ἀρ ιαῖλα upmuman, ἡ ἀρ cloinn τῖρῖαν í εἰρβαῖλλ. Ρο βῖναδ δαοῖνε ἡ εἰς ιοmδa, ἡ ορδαναρ δά ηγοῖρῖ ραḃcúin dḡb, comó de do lñ bḡl aṑa na ρῖαḃcúin' don áṑ in po ρῖαοῖνεαδ ἀν μαῖοm ἱρῖν ἡ βᾶ hḡ ρῖν corccar δείδῖnaς Μαολϋαναῖο. Ρο γαιρρεαδ ὁ εἰρβαῖλλ (amail a dubramar) ὁῖορργαναιnm ἀρ belaið a ρῖnnpōr clann τῖρῖαν uí εἰρβαῖλλ. Ταγατταρ uile ιοmδa tpeimite ρῖν ἱρῖν τῖρ ἀρ po ḡabpat clann τῖρῖαν cezur cairlén bioṛra, ἡ po mḡllpōrte ἀν τῖρ ἀρ. Ρο εῖτε mac ἀν ρῖρρῖν uí éearbail lá mac í cearbail .i. lá taḃce caoḡ ἀρ ρaṑṑe bioṛra. AS a haṑṑe ρῖν po ταρρῖαιḡ ὁ εἰρβαῖλλ (ρῖργαναιnm) α ἐῖamain .i. ιαῖλα cille δαṛa ιyṑṑṑ na hÉireann ἀρ

^d *Generosity*, γαρτ.—This word is explained emeac by O'Clery, and *fele* in Cormac's Glossary.

^e *A triumphant traverser of tribes*, buacáil tññ tairteil na tpeað, literally, a boy of stout traversing of tribes. The style is here ehildishly ridiculous. The meaning is that he was a boy or youth who made stout ineursions among tribes. But as buacáil really means "a cow-boy," it is entirely beneath the dignity of the bombastie bardic style, which the Four Masters here affect to imitate, to apply it to O'Carroll.

^f *Munster champion*.—The territory of Ely O'Carroll originally belonged to Munster, and still belongs to the dioecese of Killaloe, though it is now a part of the King's County, in Leinster. O'Carroll was originally chief of all the tract of country now divided into the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and of the adjoining barony of Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, but for many centuries his country was considered as co-extensive with the two ba-

ronies in the King's County above-mentioned. O'Carroll's strongest castle was Leim-Ui-Bhain, now the Castle of the Leap.—See the years 1514, 1516. Sir Charles O'Carroll, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, written in 1595, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, complains that the Right Honourable the Earl of Ormond had subtracted several territories from Thomond which he added to his "Countie Pallentine of Typperarie, though there be no coullor for it, particularly Muskryhyry, which he improperly and usurpedly ealled the Heither [Neither?] Ormond, though it was ever heretofore reputed, knowen, and taken as of Thomond, until of late subtracted by the greatnesse, countenancee, and export power of the said Erle."

^g *Carbuncle gem*.—This is a far better metaphor than "buacáil tññ-tairteil na tpeað." "Principatum habent carbunculi in gemmis."—*Pliny*, xxvii. 7. "It is believed that a carbuncle doth shine in the dark, like a burning coal, from whence it hath its name."—*Wilkins*.

O'Carroll (Mulrony), the most distinguished man of his own tribe for generosity^d, valour, prosperity, and renown; a man to whom the poets, the exiled, the clergy, and the learned, were indebted; who had gathered and bestowed more [wealth] than any other person of his stock; a protecting hero to all; the guiding, firm helm of his tribe; a triumphant traverser of tribes^e; a jocund and majestic Munster champion^f; a precious stone; a carbuncle gem^g; the anvil of the solidity, and the golden pillar of the Elyans^h, died in his own fortress, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist; and his son, Ferganainm, was inaugurated in his place. On that very day, and before the death of Mulrony, his sons defeated the Earl of Ormond and the sons of John O'Carroll, who were deprived of many men and horses, and of cannon called falconsⁱ, in consequence of which the ford at which the defeat was given was called Bel-atha-nabhfabhcún^k; and this was Mulrony's last victory. His son, Ferganainm (as we have already stated), was styled the O'Carroll, in preference to his seniors, the sons of John O'Carroll. Many evils resulted to the country in consequence of this, for the sons of John first took the castle of Birr, and plundered the country out of it^l. The son of the parson O'Carroll was slain on the Green^m of Birr by Teige Caech, the son of O'Carroll. After this O'Carroll drew his cliamhainⁿ [father-in-law], the Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, against

^h *Elyans*, i. e. of the men of Ely. O'Meagher Chief of Ikerrin, was another chieftain of the Elyans; but O'Fogarty, who got possession of south Ely at an early period, was not of the race, but descended from Eochaidh Baldearg, King of Thomond. The men of Ely descended from Eile, the seventh in descent from Kian, the son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the third century.

ⁱ *Falcons*, faḃcún.—“A falcon is a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter and two pounds and a half weight.”—*Harri's*.

^k *Bel-atha-na-bhfabhcún*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the falcons. This name has not been perpetuated, at least the Editor could not find

any name like it in the King's County, or any where in its neighbourhood.

^l *Out of it*, i. e. making sudden sallies from the castle they plundered the country.

^m *Green*, paḃce, a field of exercise, is translated *platea* in Cormac's Glossary. It is now generally used to denote a fair-green. The term enters largely into the names of places in Ireland.

ⁿ *Cliamhain*.—This word means *relative by marriage*. Ferganainm was married to the Earl's daughter, as we are informed by Ware in his *Annals of Ireland*, under the year 1532, where he writes: “And to strengthen himself the better by the Friendship of the Irish, he [the Earl of Kildare] gave one of his daughters to wife to O'Conor of Offaly, and the other to Ferganainm O'Carroll.”—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, p. 86.

cloinn trfiam gur gabad leó cairlen cille iurín, cairlén na heccailrí, 7 cairlén baile an dúnaid. Ro fuidóriu iapaín i taimcéall bioppae, 7 baí deaðaid stoppa 7 bárua an cairleim go no bñ peiléir ina éadò don iapla ar an ccairlén amac. Ro sícleit inurín go no gabad an cairlén. Luid an tairla tar a air, 7 baí an peléir inn, 7 bá irín eapriac ar ceinn taimicc ar an taob ariall de. Bá dōpōatmēt baír maolpuanaid uí cñbail do pñdōfō.

Míle bliadain ip cúicc cén,
píce 7 dá bliadain décc,
ó gñn cnoipt do plánaig iunn,
go pozmair báir uí cñbail.

Eoccan mac tigeapnán mic eoccan uí Ruairc paí dūine uapail do inarbad lá hua maolmuaidag, 7 lá a bpaipñb i mainiptir dōma dá étiar.

Tōiprōealbac mac meḡ plannchaid do inarbad lá a diar deapbriatari pñn i ndopur baile méḡplannchaid, 7 brian ó puairc do millead mōrián i ndaptraiḡe tpep an inarbad iun.

Máire inḡñ mic iuibne pánat bean uí baioigill décc co hoband iap na heapccar dia heod i ndopur a baile péin, 21 appil.

Mac uiolín ualtari mac ḡrōitc do inarbad i nēclaiy dūine bó, 7 conēobar mac uí catáin, pñi tōicēac tōmēonag do lopccad and 7 Mac conulaō .i. Semur mac airt mic conulaō do gabáil lá cloinn doinnail cléirig í catáin.

^o *Cill-Iurin*, now Killurin, a townland in the west of the parish of Geshill, in the King's County. No ruins of the walls of this castle now remain, but the entrenchments which surrounded it are still to be seen. This castle is shewn on the old map of Leix and Ophaly made in the reign of Philip and Mary.

^p *Eaglais*, i. e. *ecclesia*, now Eglisli, which gives name to a parish and barony in the King's County.

^q *Baile-an-duna*, i. e. the town of the fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Eglisli, or Fireall, in the King's County. The walls of this castle are now level with the ground, but its site is still traceable in the south-west extremity of the townland of Ballindown, a short

distance to the south-west of the road leading from Birr to Cloghan.

^r *Sat round, &c.*—Ro fuidóriu iapaín i taimcéall bioppae, *insederunt postea in circuitu Birra*, i. e. *præcinxerunt oppidum copiis*. This is the Irish phrase to express “they laid siege to, sat about, beleaguered, or invested the castle.”

^s *His other side.*—Ware enters the account of this inroad into Ely O'Carroll under the year 1533, which is the correct date, as follows:

“The Parliament being prorogued, the Earl of Kildare made an inroad with his Army into Ely O'Carroll, by the advice of his Son in Law, Ferganaim (that is without a name) O'Carroll (who assumed the right of that Country to himself), where, whilst he was destroying and ha-

the sons of John; and they took the castle of Cill-Iurin^c, the castle of Eaglais^p, and the castle of Baile-an-duna^a. They afterwards sat round Birr^r; and a fight was continued between them and the warders of the castle, until a ball, fired from the castle, entered the side of the Earl, but this [circumstance] was kept secret until the castle was taken. The Earl returned home, and the ball remained in him until the following spring, when it came out at his other side^s.

It was in commemoration of the year of the death of Mulrony O'Carroll that the following [quatrain] was composed:

One thousand and five hundred years,
Twenty years and twelve beside,
From the birth of Christ who saved us
To the autumn when O'Carroll died.

Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Owen O'Rourke, a distinguished gentleman, was slain by O'Mulvey and his kinsmen, in the monastery of Druim-da-Ethiar [Dromahaire].

Turlough, the son of Mac Clancy, was killed by his own two brothers, on the threshold of Mac Clancy's mansion; and Brian O'Rourke destroyed much in Dartry, on account [i. e. in revenge] of this killing.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and wife of O'Boyle, died suddenly, after having been thrown from her horse, at the door of her own mansion, on the 21st of April.

Mac Quillin (Walter, the son of Garrett) was killed in the church of Dunbo^c; and Conor, the son of O'Kane, a rich and affluent man, was burned in it, and Mac Con-Uladh^u (viz. James, the son of Art Mac Con-Uladh) was taken prisoner by the son of Donnell Cleireach O'Kane.

rasing those parts, when he came near the castle of Bir, which was prepossessed by the son of the deceased O'Caroll." [This is incorrect.—ED.] "He was wounded in the thigh with a Bullet, which hastened his return: nor did he ever after fully recover his former health. A story goes of the Earl, being thus hurt, and groaning with the pain of his Wound, that a common souldier standing nigh him should say, My Lord, why do you sigh so, I myself was

thrice shot with Bullets, yet I am now whole; and that the Earl should sharply reply in these words: I would you had received the fourth in my stead."—Edition of 1705, p. 87. Cox asserts that the Earl was shot in the head on this occasion, but he had no authority for this assertion.

^c *Dun-bo*, i.e. the fort of the cow, now Dunboe, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry.

^u *Mac Con Uladh*, now Mac Cullagh, an Irish

Comarba ríodnaca .i. brian décc.

Corbmac ua hultacain aircinneac achaid bñite décc.

Mac ramradán .i. mac Magmura mic tomáir taoíreac teallaiḡ eacðac décc.

Sían mac pilip mic toirpdealbaiḡ, mic pilip meḡuidir do marbad lá doinnall mac méḡuidir .i. mac concónnac mic brian mic pilip daon raṡac do rcín.

O maolconaire tórna décc, ḡ ó maolconaire do ḡairm ina ionad do con-
cobar mac doinnall ruaid, ḡ a éccride ḡo haiṡḡir iar rin.

O doinnall, ḡ Maguidir ar ndol hi ccñn an iurṡir Shaxanaiḡ .i. uilliam
rceimonten, ḡ rann ḡ catṡac do cñḡal dóib ré roile, an iurṡir do ṡeacṡ leó
hi ṡṡír eoḡain, ḡ dún ḡḡñainn do bṡiread, ḡ an ṡír do millead.

Iarla cille daria .i. ḡeroiṡṡ mac ḡeróiṡṡ do ṡeacṡ i neṡinn ina iurṡír on
ríḡ.

O doinnall do dol hi maiḡ luirec cona ríoghaiḡ, ḡ mac doinnall laiṡ
.i. alarṡrann mac eóin catanaiḡ, Ro cṡeachad, ḡ po loṡccad Maiḡ luirec lá
hua ndoinnall do raṡṡ mac diaṡmata a riari dó po deóid ḡur bó ríodac rṡir.

Clann uí néill .i. clann aṡṡe óicc, doinnall, ḡ ṡuaṡal baí a bṡaṡṡ a
mbraiḡdñar acc ua neill do cṡochaḡ laiṡ.

Cairlen aṡṡ na riaiḡ do ḡabáil lá cloinn í dubda ar mac rṡain a buṡc ḡ
coccad dñrḡe ṡorpa, ḡ rṡioṡṡ rṡocaiṡṡ a buṡc. Cṡeacá ḡ marṡṡa ionida do
dénam dóib poṡ aroile.

Cṡeacá aḡḡle ḡ aṡccṡe aṡiaṡiaṡṡacá do dénam lá miall ócc ó neill
ar Ruibilin mac doinnall, ḡ a mbṡíṡ laiṡ hi rṡṡaiḡ manac.

Corbmac mac meḡuidir do ḡabáil i rṡiull lá cloinn í neill .i. lé rṡṡoṡṡa
mac cuinn mic cuinn, ḡ la rṡeiliṡ doiblénaiḡ mac aṡṡe óicc nṡc cuinn í neill,
ḡ ṡṡong dá maṡcṡluaḡ do marbad amaille rṡir im uilliam mac diaṡmata,

family, of whose history very little has been collected by the Four Masters.

^w *As Lord Justice.*—He arrived in Dublin in August, 1532, where he was received with great acclamations, and received the sword of state from Skeffington, who, however, harboured revenge in his breast, and soon after lodged such accusations against him as finally wrought his

destruction. The Four Masters should have entered the account of his inroad into Ely O'Carroll, above given, under the year 1533, as Ware has done.

^x *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, a suburb to Ballina, in the county of Mayo.

^y *On both sides*, literally, “on each other.”

^z *Felim Doibhlenach*, i. e. Felim the Devlinian,

The Coarb of Fenagh, i. e. Brian, died.

Cormac O'Hultachain, Erenach of Achadh-Beithe [Aghavea], died.

Magauran, son of Manus, son of Thomas, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Philip, son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was killed with one stab of a knife [dagger] by Donnell, the son of Maguire, i. e. by the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip.

O'Mulconry (Torna, the son of Torna) died; and Conor, the son of Donnell Roe, was styled O'Mulconry in his place. He, too, died shortly afterward.

O'Donnell and Maguire went to the English Lord Justice, William Skeffington, and after they had formed a league of mutual friendship and amity with each other, the Lord Justice went with them into Tyrone. The castle of Dungannon was broken down and the country was ravaged.

The Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett) came to Ireland from the King as Lord Justice^v.

O'Donnell proceeded to Moylurg with his forces, being accompanied by Mac Donnell, namely, Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh. O'Donnell plundered and burned Moylurg, until at last Mac Dermot gave him his own demand that he might be at peace with him.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. the sons of Art Oge, namely, Donnell and Tuathal, who had been for a long time detained in captivity by [the other] O'Neill, were hanged by him.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh^{*} [Ardnarea] was taken by the sons of O'Dowda from the sons of John Burke, in consequence of which a war arose between them and the descendants of Richard Burke, and many depredations and slaughters were committed on both sides^v.

Great depredations and desperate ravages were committed by Niall Oge O'Neill upon Ruibilin Mac Donnell, and he carried the spoils into Fermanagh.

Cormac, the son of Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by the sons of O'Neill, namely, by Ferdoragh, the son of Con, son of Con, and Felim Doibhlenach^z, the son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill. A party of his cavalry were slain, and, among the rest, William, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac

so called because he was fostered by O'Doibhlen, the west side of Lough Neagh, on the borders
anglice O'Devlin, Chief of Muintir-Devlin, -on of the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone.

mic corbmaic, mic garraib ἡ imón ngiolla ballaé mac enri buide mic garraib
 go rocaibib ele, ἡ go gabad cib araill ann beór. Cib iate clann í neill dha
 nírb bó hiomlán lottar for ccúlaib ar do buailead ἡ do loitead urmór a
 muinntire imi feilim mac í néill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1533.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mife, cúicc céú τριοά ατρί.

Mac diarmatta maige luircce diarmad mac Ruaidrí mic diarmatta do
 mairbad a ppiull lá cloinn eoccan mic taidce mic diarmatta, ἡ eoccan mac
 taidce do gabáil tigeannair na deaðad.

O maolmuaid domhnall caoé mac an éornameaige tigeanna fear cceall do
 mairbad a ppiull lá a dearbpaetair féin (.i. cuéoirice), ἡ lá mac a dearbpa-
 etar .i. airt ar faíte lanne heala, ἡ ó maolmuaid do gairim dá dearbpaetair
 .i. caéaoir.

Feilim bacad mac neill mic cuinn í neill décc.

Dá mac feilim mic Ruaidrí bacaiḡ í neill do mairbad la Maḡnur ua
 ndomnaill.

Emann mac cuinn, mic neill, mic airt do mairbad lá cloinn meguibir.

Cairlén plicciḡ do gabail lá taðce ócc mac taidce, mic aoda uí concobair
 ar ionnraicib oide iar mbraé an baile, ἡ iar na cúir amad do bairdaib an
 cairléin pín.

Cairlén airt na riaiḡ do gabáil mar an ccéona ran oide lá cloinn tomair
 a búrc ar cloinn í dúbda.

Creaé mór do dénam lá lua ndomnaill ar ua nḡra mbuide eir dā
 abainn tré na airmíri do dénam dua nḡra.

Niall mac murchad mic ruibne do mairbad ar droicé plicciḡ. Dā heirde
 ócc macaom bá pḡir, ἡ bá dḡircaige dia éimib buóem.

Muirceartaé mac feilim, mic toirpdealbaiḡ carraiḡ uí concobair do

^a *Fircall*, feara ceall.—See note ^c, under the
 year 1216, p. 189, *supra*.

^b *Lann-Ealla*,—i. e. the church of Ealla, which
 was the name of an ancient forest,—now Lynally,
 situated about a mile to the south-west of the

town of Tullamore, in the King's County. There
 was a church erected here in the sixth century
 by St. Colman Elo. — See Ussher's *Primordia*,
 pp. 910, 961. The present ruins of the church
 of Lynally are not ancient, but the wall which

Mac Caffry, and Gilla-Ballagh, the son of Henry Boy Mac Caffry, and many others. Several were also taken prisoners; but, though the sons of O'Neill were victorious, they did not return scathless, for the greater part of their people were severely beaten and wounded, and among the rest Felim, the son of O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1533.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-three.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was treacherously slain by the sons of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot; and Owen, the son of Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Molloy (Donnell Caech, the son of Cosnamhach), Lord of Fircall^a, was treacherously slain on the Green of Lann-Ealla^b by his own brother, Cúcogry, and Art, his brother's son; and his brother, Cahir, was styled O'Molloy.

Felim Bacagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, died.

The two sons of Felim, the son of Rory Bacagh O'Neill, were slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Edmond, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art [O'Neill], was slain by the sons of Maguire.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Teige Oge, the son of Teige Oge, son of Hugh O'Conor, by means of a nocturnal assault, the warders of the castle having betrayed it and surrendered it to them.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh [Ardnarea] was likewise taken at night by the sons of Thomas Burke, from the sons of O'Dowda.

A great depredation was committed by O'Donnell upon O'Hara Boy, between the two rivers^c, because the latter had been disobedient to him.

Niall, son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain on the bridge of Sligo. He was the best and most renowned youth of his own tribe.

Murtough, son of Felim, who was son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, was

encloses the churchyard is of considerable antiquity. There is a moat to the south of the church which would appear to have belonged to a castle, as it contains in its interior a vault built of stone with lime and sand cement.

^c *Between the two rivers*, i. e. between the Owenmore, which flows through Collooney, and the river of Coolaney, which unites with it near Annaghmore, in the barony of Leyny and county of Sligo.

ἐποῶδ λά hua nōminail ar paitēe cārlén eanaigh iar pféimbeaδ da cloinn, 7 dā braitrib an baile do cābair ar.

Iarla cille dapa do cēact arír go hele do cābair pīrganaimm í cearbail go ruide an ióin, 7 a bñt a bēorbairi imon cearlén, 7 conrapal maít dia muintiri do mārbaδ, 7 a iompuδ iar ngabáil an baile. O cñrbail do gairm duaitne cāppac mac Slain in accaio pīrganaimm, 7 sraonta cōccaiδ déircece i néle trítrín.

Corbmac mac cocláin tiḡearna cloinne concōbair dēcc.

Cataoir mac cocláin aircínneac cluana mic nóir dēcc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1534.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuic ced, τριοῶ, a ceatair.

O concōbair muad tadec buide mac catail muaid dēcc, 7 ó concōbair do gairm dā mac .i. τοιρδεαλβac muad.

Mac diarmada maige luirec (eoccan) dēcc ran ccapraice iar mbñt bliadain a tiḡearnar, 7 Macé luirec do beit eapantaδac cogtac me a linn, Mac diarmata do gairm dabb na búille .i. aod mac corbmaic mic diarmata. Clann taidēc mic diarmata do ḡabail na cairpcece fair, 7 níir bó lucca a cāc sapanta an típe pé a linn.

Eoccan mac aoda mic néill mic cuinn, an taoín fear ba fearri do phioct aoda buide do mārbaδ lá halbancoib dypcor do paitit for loc cuan.

Τοιρδεαλβac dub ó diomaraic do mārbaδ a pful lá a hiaatir féin, la Muircearac ócc ó ndiomaraic iar mbñt dō ar plánaδ dé 7 naoim éimín, 7 Muircearac ócc buddéin do mārbaδ a tpairde iar rin lá hua mópda tre iniorbailib dé, 7 éimín.

O gallcubair .i. Emann mac eóin mic tuatail dēcc co hobann.

Corbmac mac pñḡail nuic an baird, raoí lé dán aon bá pñri basí ina amirri dia cñfδ a lñt pñi deirce 7 pñi daonnaet dēcc nongao, 7 iar naítirice.

^d *Eanach*, i. e. a boggy land, now Annagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See Deed of Partition of the Sligo estate, already often referred to.

^e *Suidhe-an-roin*, i. e. the sitting place of the seal or hairy person, now Shinerone, a small town in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.

hanged by O'Donnell on the Green of the castle of Eanach^d, his sons and relatives having previously refused to give up the castle for his ransom.

The Earl of Kildare went a second time into Ely, to assist Ferganainm O'Carroll, to Suidhe-an-roin^e; and he laid siege to the castle, on which occasion he lost a good constable of his people; and, having taken the castle, he returned home. Owny Carragh, son of John, was styled O'Carroll in opposition to Ferganainm, in consequence of which internal dissensions arose in Ely.

Cormac Mac Coghlan, Lord of Clann-Conor, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan, Erenagh of Clonmacnoise, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1534.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-four.

O'Connor Roe (Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe) died; and his son, i. e. Turlough Roe, was styled O'Connor.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Owen) died in the Rock [of Lough Key], after having been a year in the lordship, during which time Moylurg was in a state of disturbance and commotion. The Abbot of Boyle was then styled Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot. The sons of Teige Mac Dermot [however] took the Rock from him, and the country was not less disturbed during his time.

Owen, son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, the best man of the descendants of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], was slain with a cast of a dart by a party of Scots, on Loch Cuan^f.

Turlough Duv O'Dempsey was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, Murtough Oge O'Dempsey, although he was under the protection of God and St. Evin^g. Murtough Oge was slain himself soon afterwards by O'More, through the miracles of God and St. Evin.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Edmond, the son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly.

Cormac, the son of Farrell Mac Ward, a learned poet, the best of his tribe in his time for alms-deeds and humanity, died, after unction and penance.

^f *Loch Cuan*, now Lough Cone, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^g *St. Evin*.—He was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, and the original founder of the

Μαολμυιρε mac eoéada aóðbar ollamán laigean lé dán, fñr fñccna iolló-
nac bá maicé tñg naoiódñ do mairbad go tñccmaireac lá dñbrátrñb a mairap
lá cloinn í tñatail.

Μαγνυρ buide ó duibgñnná n do tacéac dñ mñaoí fñn pan oiódce.

Εccnac, γ iomóopaóid mór do ðol ó maicib gall γ ðn comairle ap an iur-
tip (iapla cille dapa gñioitc ócc mac gñioitc, mic tomair poplamaió nñip
γ cumácta Ερεανν) gup an níg an tocétnac enpi go ðaxaib, γ an tiapla do
ðol do íaigñd an níg do gñbaíl a lñtñcéil fñpi, γ nñr bo tapñba dó ap po
gñbaó é, γ po cuiread ipñ top, γ baóí ann fñpi hñd mbliadña, γ po báp acc
imipc ðligñd fñpi. Ro páccuib an tiapla gñioitc cloiódñ an nñg agñ mac
tomar ag ðol dó go paçaib. Acññrat apñile gup bó he uilliam pccaimoncon
baóí ina iurtip in ionac gñapóitc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1535.

Αοίρ Cριopt, mile, cuicc ceo, tñioéa, a cúicc.

ΙΑpla cille dapa (i. iurtip na hΕρεανν) gñioitc ócc mac gñioitc mic
tomair ðeapñcaigéac gall γ gñaióeal Ερεανν ina aimpi, uapi ní namá po
lñt a aimm γ a epñeapcup po epñnn uile acé po clop hi epñochaib epñpñcñanaib
eaéctapñ éneóil a allaó, γ a apñ nóp, do écc ina bñaióðñup hi lonññain. Ro
gñb iañaiñ mac an iapla i. tomar ag ðioğail a acap ap gñlluib, γ ap gñc
naén tucc poéann ðia éop a hñpñnn, γ po acéuip cloiódñ an nñg uaóa, γ do
gñí uile ionñña fñpi gñlluib, γ po gñeib apñeproc acá cliaé aoióeac laip, ap

church of Mainistir Einuin, now Monastereven, notwithstanding Dr. Lanigan's attempt to prove the contrary.—See note ^r, under the year 1394, p. 731, *supra*.

ⁿ *His son Thomas*.—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that before his departure from Ireland he received a command from the King to choose a successor, on whose fidelity he might rely, and that the Earl in an unlucky hour laid this solemn charge on the weak shoulders of his eldest son, who was then scarcely twenty-one years of age, in the presence of the King's council, at Drogheda, where he took shipping.

ⁱ *Skeffington*.—As soon as the King had heard that young Thomas had resigned the sword and broken out into open rebellion, he again appointed William Skeffington, Lord Deputy of Ireland.—See Ware's Annals.

^k *Who had been instrumental*, literally, “*derunt causam*, who gave cause.” Ware gives a much better account of these transactions in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1534, where he says that the enemies of the family of the Geraldines went to work deceitfully; that no sooner was the Earl cast into prison than he was beheaded, and that the same fate threatened

Mulmurry Mac Keogh, intended Ollav of Leinster in poetry, a learned man, skilled in various arts, who kept a good house of hospitality, was accidentally killed by his mother's brothers, the sons of O'Toole.

Manus Boy O'Duigennan was strangled in the night by his own wife.

Great complaints and accusations were transmitted from the chiefs of the English [of Ireland] and from the Council, to the King, Henry VIII., of England, against the Lord Justice (i. e. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, commander of the strength and power of Ireland) ; and the Earl went over to the King, to vindicate his conduct before him, but it was of no avail, for he was taken and confined in the tower, where he remained for one year, and they were exerting [the rigours of] the law against him. The Earl Garrett, on his departure for England, left the sword of the King with his son, Thomas^h. Others [however] say that it was William Skeffingtonⁱ who succeeded Garrett in the office of Lord Justice.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1535.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-five.

The Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett Oge), the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, the most illustrious of the English and Irish of Ireland in his time, for not only had his name and renown spread through all Ireland, but his fame and exalted character were heard of in distant countries of foreign nations, died in captivity in London. After which his son, Thomas, proceeded to avenge his father upon the English and all who had been instrumental^k in removing him from Ireland. He resigned the King's sword, and did many injuries to the English. The Archbishop^l of Dublin came by his death through

Thomas, his two brothers, and uncles. That the rash youth, suffering himself to be deceived with these lies, on the 11th day of June, being guarded with one hundred and forty well-armed horse, he hastened towards Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he resigned up the sword and robes of state, the Lord Chancellor Cromer persuading him in vain to the contrary, and that he then broke out into open rebellion and pro-

cured the murder of Archbishop Alan ; that in the mean time his father, having notice of these proceedings in prison, was struck through as with a deadly arrow, gave himself wholly up to sadness, and died in the month of September, 1534.

^l *The Archbishop.*—John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was murdered at Artane on the 28th of July, 1534, by John Teling and Nicholas

baóiríde i naccáid a átar 7 po marbáð beor daoíne ele amaille ppiu. Do gabáð laip baile áta eliað on nglta nua amach, 7 do pasáð zeill 7 bpaighe óo ap a óman ón ccuirt ele don baile. Ro léirairccsó, 7 po lánmilleas fine gall ó Shliab puas go dnoicé áta sup bó fóo epitig an míde uile la mac an iarla don cup rin. Iap ná ppor rin don níg do cúip fóiríodm go gallaib .i. uilliam pceomnton ina iurcip, 7 linapo gpa go ccoblaé móri amaille ppiu 7 po gabratt píde acc milleað a mbaoí ró mamur mic an iarla. Gabtar leó iarctain baile tomair .i. Maí nuadac 7 po ionnarbratt tomair ap an típ. Eirigitt beór coiceear deapbráatar a átar i naíhaí tomair do congham lá gallaib (Semur mfpccsó, oiluér, Sfan, uatep, 7 Rirófró) ap bá dóig leó gomað la haon aca an iarlaé dia ccloití inní tomair. An tan na caóinnactar na paxain pémháite tomair do shgabail iap mbuain a baileí 7 a manep de, 7 iap ná átcup i nuéte gaoídel óirceip epeann, 7 go ionnarbaé pól mbuain, 7 ó conóbair pailge, 7 iatpém uile ina ccleit éobraió coínnairt ina naccáid ag coccað ppiú bá hé ní do pcepiúrat ina naiple brécc píó do tapiccpim dó, 7 cealcc do dénam cúicce go po pasóirft lopó linapo hi cclm mic an iarla, 7 po tmgéall píde papóún dó a hué an níg go po brécc laip go paxaib é. Gabtar mac an iarla po cédoi, 7 cuipéir hi ttop an níg é i mbpaigófnur 7 címióeaé. Tanac lopó linapo i nepinn tap a air doirídi, 7 po écc an iurcip baó i nepinn .i. uilliam Scemnton, 7 geirídiurim ionað an iurcip cuicce

Wafer, two of Kildare's servants.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at the year 1534, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 234, and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 347. For this murder the sentence of excommunication, in its most vengeful and tremendous form, was issued against Lord Thomas and his uncles, John and Oliver, and it is said that a copy of this awful curse was transmitted to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and shewn to Kildare, the sight of which struck him through the heart.

^m *Slieve Roe*.—Sliað puas, i. e. the reddish mountain. This name is still applied to the Three-rock mountain, near Dublin, by those who speak Irish in Meath, and by the Connaughtmen, though the name is forgotten in the

county of Dublin.

ⁿ *Tremble*, literally, so that all Meath was [made] a trembling sod by the son of the Earl on that occasion.—See a similar phrase relating to the invasion of Bruce in 1315, quoted from a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many in *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 137: “*Gu paibi Eiriu ina h-aénzumb épitig da'n coimeipgírim*.” This is paraphrased by Mageoghegan in his Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

“All the inhabitants of the kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with so great terroure that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake with fear.”

^o *Magh-Nuadhat*, i. e. the plain of Nuadhat,

him, for he had been opposed to his father: many others were slain along with him. He took Dublin from Newgate outwards, and pledges and hostages were given him by the rest of the town through fear of him. The son of the Earl on this occasion totally plundered and devastated Fingall from Slieve Roe^m to Drogheda, and made all Meath [as it were] trembleⁿ beneath his feet. When the King had received intelligence of this he sent relief to the English, namely, William Skeffington, as Lord Justice, and Leonard Gray, with a great fleet, and these proceeded to plunder all (the territory) that was under the jurisdiction of the Earl's son. They afterwards took Magh Nuadhat^o, Thomas's town, and expelled himself from his territory. His father's five brothers also rose up against Thomas, to assist the English, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, for they thought that if Thomas were conquered one of themselves might obtain the earldom. When the aforesaid Englishmen were not able to make a prisoner of Thomas (after having taken his manors and towns from him, and driven him for an asylum to the Irish of the south of Ireland, especially to the O'Briens and O'Conor Faly, who all were a firm and powerful bulwark against them, and at war with them) they resolved in council to proffer him a pretended peace, and take him by treachery^p; whereupon they sent Lord Leonard to the Earl's son, who promised pardon on behalf of the King, so that he coaxed him with him to England, where he was immediately seized and placed in the King's tower, in bondage and captivity. Lord Leonard returned to Ireland; and the Lord Justice of Ireland, William Skeffington, having died, he assumed his place, and he took to him the sons of

a man's name, now Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.—See Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 299, where the Editor published a translation of this passage in the year 1833. The castle of Maynooth was besieged by Skeffington on the 15th of March, 1535, and the fortress, which was accounted, for the abundance of its furniture, one of the richest houses under the crown of England, is said by Stanihurst to have been betrayed by Christopher Pareis; but in Sir William Skeffington's own account of the siege in the State Papers, there is not the slightest allusion to any such betrayal; and as the Irish

annalists make no mention of it, we may easily believe it to be one of the many pure fabrications with which Stanihurst has embellished his narrative.

^p *By treachery.*—Ware does not seem to believe that Gray promised him a pardon; but it is quite obvious from the letter of the Council of Ireland to King Henry VIII. (State Papers, ciii.), that the hopes of pardon were held out to Lord Thomas more strongly than they were willing to express to the angry monarch. In their prayer they state that, in consequence of “the words of comfort spoken to Lord Thomas,

ἡ εὐεχὴ διὰ τῶν ἐκείνων κλάων ἰατρίᾳ ἡμῶν εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν .i. κλάων ἡγήσεται μὴ τομαίρ, Σειμύρ μῆρτζέ, Οἰλευέρ, Στάν υἱάτέρ, ἡ Ριρθεαρό ἡ βατταρ ἡ κασιμῆεατ, ἡ ἡ μιντεαπαρ το γρερ. Ῥο γαβαὸ λαίρ ἰαττ πό θεοῖο ἰαρ μβεῖτ δόβις πορ α ἰονάιβ, ἡ το εἰρ το παῖγιο μῆξ Σαχάν ἰαθ. Ῥο εἰρ το ποθε πό ἐδόοιρ ἡ ττορ ἀν πῆξ αἰρ ἡ μβαοί οἶοιρ νὰ ἡαπλαέτα .i. τομαρ γο μβατταρ ἀν ἡα ἡ ἡρεαρ.

Εἰς νεαῖαν μὰς δοῖναι ἡ δοῖναι το μαρβαὸ λά κλοῖν υἱ βαοῖγῖλ.

Ἰνῆν ἡ νεῖλ Σιυβάν ἡνῆν εἰνν μὴ ἐνῖ μὴ εοῖεαῖν βῆν Μαῖνυρα υἱ δοῖναι δέε (ἡ. ἀν. 21. Αὐγυρ) α λάρ μῆδόν α ἡοῖρ ἡ α ἡνῆ, βῆν α ἡορα βά ὁρρεαῖετ ἐράβαδ, ἡ ἡνεαὶ βαί ἡν ἀσὴν αἰμῖρ ἡα ἀρ ἡῖρ βό πλάν το ἀέτ .χλν. ἀν ταν πο παῖο α ῖρπατ, ἡ α ἡαῖνακαλ γο ἡορπαὶ ἡ ἡαῖμῖρ .S. Προῖμῖρ ἡ ἡοῖν νὰ ἡγῶλ.

Μὰς ρυῖνε τῖρε βόγῶνε Μαολμυρ μὴ μὰς νεῖλ μὴ ρυῖνε το μαρβαὸ ἡ ῖρῖλλ λά α θεαῖρπαῖρ ῖν ἡ. ἡαλλ ἀγ ὁρπυρ αἰρῖν μὴ ρυῖνε ἡ. Ραῖαν α βῖρ πῖοιρ ἡ ῖοῖ.

ῖρῖορὰ μὰς κοῖλῖν τῖεαῖρνα θεαῖνῶν ῖρῖα δέε, ἡ ῖελμ μὰς μάοῖρ μὴ κοῖλῖν το γαβαὶ α ἡοαῖ.

ῖρῖν μὰς κοῖλῖν μὴ κοῖλῖν το μαρβαὸ λά ῖρῖγῶν μὰς ῖρῖορὰ.

Μυρῖεαῖρτὰς μὰς δοῖνῶν, μὴ μυρῖα, ἡ α ὁῖα μὰς Στάν γλαρ ἡ ῖεαῖρ το μαρβαὸ ἡ μὰς ἡνεαὶ λά ἡα ἡῖρ μβεῖτ ἡα νὰ μβεῖτ γο ἡεαῖ το νεοὶ το μιντῖρ ῖν.

Μαῖομ ἡορ το ῖαῖαῖ λά μὰς ἀῖλαοῖ δῦ ἡαρ μαρβαὸ τῖεαῖρνα κλαογῖαῖ, ἡ Μὰς γῖοβῖν, ἡ κοῖρκαὸ μὴ το κλοῖν τῖεῖγ, πο μαρβαὸ ἀν ῖορ α ῖρῖοῖ μὰς μῖα μὴ βῖα μὴ ρυῖνε κοῖρπαῖ μὴ ἀῖλαοῖ α ττορὰ νὰ ἡομῖο.

to allure him to yealde himself up," the royal elemency might be extended towards him, "more especially as regarded his life."

^a *Rathain*, now Rahin Castle, near Inver Bay, in the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1524.

^r *Delvin Eathra*, dealbna eaṛa.—This territory, which is otherwise called Delvin Mac Coghlan, was coextensive with the present ba-

rony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^s *Magh-Imleach*, now Moyemlagh, a townland in the parish of Kileolman, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

^t *Mac Auliffe*.—He was seated in the barony of Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and was in latter ages tributary to Mac Donough Mac Carthy, head chief of all Duhallow, as were the O'Keefes and O'Callaghans.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*,

Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Great Earl of Kildare, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, and they were for some time in his company and friendship. They were [however] finally seized on, they being under his protection, and sent to the King of England; and they were immediately clapped into the King's tower, in which was also the heir to the earldom, i. e. Thomas; and there were they all six!

Egneghan, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

The daughter of O'Neill and wife of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Judith, daughter of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, died on the 21st of August, in the middle of her age and affluence. She was the most renowned woman for her years of her time for piety and hospitality, for she was only forty-two years of age when she resigned her spirit, and was honourably buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine (Mulmurry More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeny) was treacherously slain by his own brother, Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeny's castle of Rathain^a, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra^r, died, and Felim, the son of Meyler Mac Coghlan, took his place.

Fineen, the son of Conla Mac Coghlan, was slain by Ferganainm, son of Ferdoragh.

Murtough Mac Donough, the son of Murrough, and his two sons, John Glas and Farrell, were slain at Magh-Imleach^s by O'Hara Boy, having been first deceitfully betrayed by one of their own people.

Mac Auliffe^t gained a great battle, in which were slain the Lord of Claenglais^u and Mac Gibbon^w, with a large battalion of the Clann-Sheehy^x. Maelmurry, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, was slain in the commencement and fury of the conflict.

vol. i. p. 42, edition of 1750.

^a *Claenglais*, now anglicised Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connillo, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Cork and Kerry. O'Coileain, now Collins, was originally the chief of this district; but, at the period of which we are now treating, it belonged to a branch of the Fitzge-

ralds.—See note ^e, under the year 1266, p. 400, *supra*.

^w *Mac Gibbon*, now Fitzgibbon. He was chief of the territory of Clangibbon, in the county of Cork.

^x *Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. the Mac Sheehys, who were of Scotch origin, and hereditary gallow-glasses in Ireland.

Μαοίλεάλαιανν mac cairpre í binn do marbað lá cloinn catail mic meic diarmata.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1536.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, τριόα, α δε.

Μαινιρτιρ θρομα δά ετιαρ do lorccað go tlecmaíreac pan oíðe iar ccodlað do ác α ccoitcínne, γ epeíon ó domnaill bpaταιρ minur do lorccað innre, γ morán maíτφα apcína do milleað innre.

Teaðmanna γ γαλα ile ipin mbliaðain p. i. pláig coitcín, γαλαρ breac, flux, γ pabpar dia po éccpat poáide.

Copbmac ócc mac copbmaic mic ταιðe mézcapταίγ, αon poğa γαιοideal líte moğa décc iar mbpíτ buaða ó ðoman, γ o ðfman γ α aðnacal hī cail creðe.

Mac uilliam cloinne pìocairð, Sfañ mac Riocairð mic emainn décc γ coccad mór ðfipge hī cloinn Riocairð pan τiğearnar dia po γairmíð da mac uilliam ipin típ, Mac uilliam do Rirðearð bacac mac uillice, γ mac uilliam duillícc mac Riocairð óice, γ uillícc na ccíh do bñt ag congnam lá Rirðearð mbacac.

O Rağaillig pñgal mac pñain mic catail τiğearna ua mbpíuin γ conmaicne pñr, pial, poraíð, pìpinneac, ðeaplaicteac ðñgeimig décc iar ccomain γ pacappaic.

Mağ plannchaíð τaoíreac ðaptpaiğe i. pñaðac mac uilliam décc, γ bá pñr ðérac, ðaonnaétað eipíðe.

Tomar ó huiccinn oíðe pñr nepeann, γ alban lé dán décc.

Peilim mac peilim í puairc décc i ngñmel ag bñian mac eocain mic τiğearnain í puairc.

Catal mac Sfoínín, mic Sñain uí maóilmoicfipge pñr bioτcaitmíð buan conáig do écc.

^γ *Galar-breac*, i. e. the small pox.

^α *Kilcrea*.—See note ^γ, under the year 1475, p. 1038, and note ^ε, under the year 1495, p. 1213, *supra*.

^α *Richard Bacagh*, i. e. Richard the lame.

^β *Ulick-na-gCeann*, i. e. Ulick of the heads,

so called from the many heads of enemies which he had cut off.—See note ^γ, under the year 1432, p. 889, and note ^γ, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

^ε *Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne*, i. e. he was lord of the Hy-Briuin in the two Breifnys, and of

Melaghlin, the son of Carbry O'Beirne, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of Mac Dermot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1536.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-six.

The monastery of Druim-da-ethiar [Dromahaire] was accidentally burned in the night, while all were asleep, and Eremon O'Donnell, a Friar Minor, was burned within it, and a great quantity of property was also destroyed in it.

Many diseases and maladies raged in this year, namely, a general plague, galar-breac^r, the flux, and fever, of which many died.

Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, the choice of the Irish of Leath-Mhogha, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Kilcrea^z.

Mac William of Clanrickard (John, son of Rickard, son of Edmond) died; and a great war broke out in Clanrickard, concerning the lordship; two Mac Williams were nominated in the country, namely, Richard Bacagh^a, the son of Ulick, was called Mac William, and Ulick, son of Richard Oge, was called Mac William also. On this occasion Ulick-na-gCeann^b sided with Richard Bacagh.

O'Reilly (Farrell, the son of John, son of Cathal), Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne^c, a generous, potent, upright, and truly hospitable man, died, after receiving the communion and sacrifice.

Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry (Feradhach, the son of William), died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Thomas O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of the men of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Rourke, died in captivity with Brian^d, the son of Owen, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Cathal, the son of Johnin, son of John O'Mulmoghery a constantly-spending and lastingly-affluent man, died.

the Mac Rannalls or Conmaicne-Rein, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

he and Brian were imprisoned together, but that Felim was the prisoner of Brian when he

^d *In captivity with.*—This does not mean that died.

Μαίτε ιοέταιρ connaéτ .i. ταδέε όεε mac ταίδεε, mic αοδα ταδέε mac caéail óεε uí éoncóβαιρ clann ndonnchaid, γ clann í húbda do óol ar phioéτ Riocaiρd a búpc ar tairraing an eppaig baipéd, γ cpeaéa an típc do tñéññ pñmpa go tñmamn tñgññain oipíd γ an tñpρoγ dά ταβαίpc ap an tñmamn do pñgñó an tρloig, γ ðan na cpeaéa baipεacc ι nonóip an naóim.

Ο concóβαιρ do ðaipm do ταδέε όεε mac ταίδεε mic αοδα mic τοιρρθεαλ-βαίγ éapraig uí éoncóβαιρ γ bá hepióe céo dume ðar γοιρεαó o concóβαιρ ι ιοέταιρ connaéτ do phioéτ bpian luiγmigh óip bá mac ðomñnaill mic muip-éapraig ainnι an tí nó bioó hi cclñnar nó α ccumáéτα an tρleaéτα pin có pin, γ bá ap ðaig onópa γ do ðeapρccuγaó ðona tñgññaiβ taimic pñmñe do píoine pium an caomclúd anma pin. An tua concóβαιρ nua pin, γ mac caéail óεε uí éoncóβαιρ do óol ap ionñpñgñíó hi ccloinn γοιρθεαλβαίγ, γ ní puccpατ ap épñé γ ó ná puapρioτ euaia po γabpατ poplonγpρoιτ α tτiméaill cille colmain .i. baile mic puópaigε mic γοιρθεαλβαίγ, γ taimic féim hillaím go hua cconcóβαιρ ap α baile do léccan pαopι dó, γ do bñpε lúipeaé oipεapic do baí aicce .i. lúipeaé mic pεopaiρ dua concóβαιρ γ ticc ua concóβαιρ co pñccεaé γup an mbpaγaιττ pin laip α ngioll lé α lánpuapεclaó.

Ro éipñg an tan pin coccaó γ lípαonta eτip ua ndomñnaill γ maίτε ιοέταιρ éonnaéτ uile cenmóεta bpian mac eoccam uí puapic namá, ap ní baóipíóe aγ congñam la cfcéταρ na ðiβ pa monam pin. Ro tionoileáó ðeipíóe píoicéaó lá hua ndomñnaill cona éloinn aέτmaó Maγñup namá uaiρ ní éainicepíóe hi poépaíóe α aταρ ðon cupi pa ap ðaigñ í néill. Taimic ip in poépaíóe pin í ðomñnaill, Maγuióip eúéonnaéτ Mac uí neill, maill óεε mac aipε, Mac í paigñllig .i. aóó mac maolmopíóa co nñpñε amaé uí paigñllig. Tangατταρ

^e *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs.

^f *Bishop Barrett*.—He was Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 652.

^g *Errew*, a monastery on the margin of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^a, under the year 1413, p. 813, *supra*, and note ^d, under the year 1172.

^h *Mac Donnell Mic Murtough*.—This appellation or title was derived from Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Sligo and Carbury, who died in 1395.—See other notices of chiefs of this

sept of the O'Conors at the years 1413, 1420, 1431, 1462, 1471, 1488, 1494, 1495.

ⁱ *Outshine*.—Do ðeapρccuγaó do, always means, to excel or outshine, and the preposition do in this phrase means *over*, *above*, or *beyond*. It has the same meaning in the ancient phrase po ém do, i. e. excelled, exceeded, or outshone.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part II. chap. vii. p. 302.

^k *Kilcolman*.—The name of a church in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note ^a, under the year 1270. p. 412, and note ^c,

The chiefs of Lower [i. e. north] Connaught, namely, Teige Oge, the son of Teige, who was son of Hugh; Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor; the Clann-Donough^e, and the sons of O'Dowda, went [on an excursion] against the descendants of Richard Burke, at the instance of the Bishop Barrett^f. The spoils of the country fled [i. e. were carried] before them to the Termon of St. Tiernan of Errew^g, but the bishop took them out of the Termon to the army, and the spoils were not restored in honour of the saint.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, was styled O'Connor. He was the first man of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, in Lower Connaught, who was styled O'Connor, for he who until then had the leadership, or chief command, of that tribe was styled Mac Donnell MicMurtough^h; and it was for sake of honour, and in order to outshineⁱ the lords who had preceded him that he made that change in the name. This new O'Connor and the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor made an incursion against the Clann-Costello; but they seized on no prey, and as they did not obtain any spoils, they encamped around Kilcolman^k, the town [i. e. mansion] of the son of Rory Mac Costello, who came to O'Connor, and delivered himself into his hands, on condition that O'Connor would spare his town, and presented to O'Connor a grand coat of mail which he had, namely, the coat of mail of Mac Feorais^l. O'Connor then returned to Sligo with this hostage [and purposing to keep him] in pledge for a full ransom for him.

At this time war and contentions arose between O'Donnell and all the chieftains of Lower Connaught, with the single exception of Brian, the son of Owen O'Rourke, who did not, on this occasion, join either side. An army was, therefore, mustered by O'Donnell and his sons (excepting Manus alone, who did not^m come into his father's army on this expedition, because he was biassed by O'Neill). Into this army of O'Donnell came Maguire (Cuconnaught); the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge, the son of Art); and the son of O'Reilly (Hugh, the

under the year 1285, p. 441, *supra*.

^l *The coat of mail of Mac Feorais*.—Here the language is abrupt and the narrative imperfect. It should be: "And he presented to O'Connor a splendid suit of armour which he had won from Mac Feorais in a recent battle," or some-

thing to that effect.

^m *Who did not*, literally, "for he was not aiding any of them at that time;" but the *úp, for*, is incorrectly applied in this sentence, and the Editor has taken the liberty to leave it out in the translation.

riol riubne, 7 baoidgeallaiġ irin tioneól rin í dominnall feib bá ghréac leó. Loda na rloig rin ó ať rfhaiġ deođlaoi co po ġabrat poađ 7 longpore etir duib 7 dpođaoir. Iar ttođaiťm a bppoinne 7 a tomaltair doib po cuirirfe lućt rfhme 7 fuirirfaiir do coimēd na conaire baoi toirra 7 maġ cchne ar bá homan leó riol cconcođair cona tioneól do tadbairt amair longpuit poirra doig po batatir riđe ina ccaoir bođba ar ná léir tioneól ar a ccionn hi rlicceac, 7 iad acc tomaiťm tođair do tadbairt dua dominnall cen co po roir-eađ leó poctain apoile. Bá he ceur luid irin ppoirair diomcoimētt don trolōġ ua baoidill, mall mac toirpdealbair ar bá doig lair ġo bfuigbđ a biođbađ a ccionn coimair cuice diuirat a barainne poirib. Do coiođ ona muirir aōđa buide mic í dominnall dpoicoimēd hi cconair naile ġan rátućcāđ dua mbaoiġill nać dia muirir, do rliccaim etir na diđ buiduib ġo po ġabrat ac coimmbua-lađ apoile, 7 ní tatrat dponġ diđ aine poir arail. Bá haindrihda ainiarōa do rġđ an imairfēc rin lá hua mbaoiġill 1 naġhaiđ a biođbađ (andairair) ġo po muđhaiġeađ ġan coicill lair dponġ mōr don trolōġ an tan baí aġ a ppoirach an tućt rin do rōnrat buaile bođba ina uirimceall ġo bfuair aoiđ rā deoiđ lá a rōir cairuib ir in dapa calainn augur ar aí laite pećt-inuine. Bá doirġ mōr do boćtaib 7 dađailccneaćaib do cłairuib 7 cñťrhaib an tí toirair annirin .i. an tí mall mac toirpdealbair. Ĥér bō raot lá hua ndoinnall an mōir ecť rin, ní po toiruirēc a eaćtra, 7 luid rfhme ġo rianicc ġo rinirir. Do tād dponġ do marcpluaġ caťail óicc .i. do muirir airt ġo bpaġaťt cuillġe, Tiaġait drih do marcpluaġ í doinnall ina naġhaiđ ġo coimrainicc cáć diđ rria poile 1 mbealac duin iairann. Marbēar marcac maiť do muirir airt irin taćar rin, 7 dōlait pe poile don cur rin. Airirō ua dominnall ina ppolongpore rfin in ađhaiđ rin, 7 luid poime irin maiđin ar

ⁿ *Duff and Drowes*.—These are two rivers in the south of the county of Donegal elose to the borders of the county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1522.

^o *Magh gCeidne*.—See note ^m, under the year 1301, p. 474, *supra*.

^p *F'infir*, now Finned, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, situated between the Drumcliff strand and that inlet of the sea near Carney village.

^q *Braghait-Chuillighe*, now Bradhullian, in the barony of Carbury, to the south-west of the mountain of Binbulbin. On an old map of the coasts of the counties of Sligo and Donegal, this place is shewn with a castle, and called Bradhillye.

^r *Bealach-Duin-iorainn*, now anglicised Doo-nierin, is the name of a fort and townland about four miles to the north-west of the town of Sligo. The old road from Sligo to Drumcliff

son of Maelmora), with O'Reilly's rising out. Into this muster of O'Donnell came also, as usual, the Mac Sweenys and the O'Boyles. These forces marched from Ballyshannon in the afternoon, and pitched their camp that night between the rivers Duff and Drowes^a; and there having taken dinner and refreshments they sent guards and sentinels to watch the pass between them and Magh gCeidne^o, for they were afraid that the O'Conors, with all their forces, might surprise them [that night] in their camp, inasmuch as they were then all assembled in a flaming body at Sligo, threatening to give battle to O'Donnell as soon as they should meet him. The first person who went out to watch for the army was O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), who supposed that his enemies would soon come up to him, and that he would be able to wreak his vengeance upon them. But the people of Hugh Boy, the son of O'Donnell, went at the same time, without giving notice to O'Boyle, or his people, to guard another pass. Both parties met, and, neither of them recognising the other, they proceeded to strike at each other. Fiercely and resolutely did O'Boyle fight in this skirmish against his enemies (as he thought), and he unsparingly cut off great numbers of [the opposite] host; but as he was slaughtering them in this manner, they formed a huge circle around him, so that he at last met his death from his own true and faithful friends, on the second of the Calends of August, * * * day of the week. The death of the person being the here slain, i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough, was a cause of great grief to the poor and indigent, and to the literati and the kerns. Although O'Donnell was much grieved at this lamentable occurrence, it did not, nevertheless, prevent his [projected] expedition, but he marched onward as far as Finfir^p. A party of Cathal Oge's [O'Connor's] cavalry, composed of the O'Hartes, set out for Braghait-Chuillighe^a, and a troop of O'Donnell's cavalry marched likewise against them; and they met at Bealach-Duin-iarainn^r, where a skirmish ensued, in which a distinguished horseman of the O'Hartes was slain, whereupon both parties withdrew for that time. O'Donnell remained within his own camp that night, and

ran close to this fort, from which it received its ancient name of Bealach Duin-iarainn, or Doo-nierin road. Sometimes people going to the village of Grange still travel by this old road as far as the strand to the south-west of Drumcliff,

and if the tide be out they can cross the fearsad (trajectus), and proceed directly to Grange.— See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 479, and map to the same work, on which the position of this road is shewn.

na mairiáí go fírfraite ríonna an liaccáin do dol tairpí hī ccuīl iprae. Baos ó conócóir hī plicceac ag orduccáó a muinire do dol i nairís í doinnail gup an fírfraite ecétta acc toirmíre a dola tairpib, an ecín bá lán an mairiá báltar na plóig ag moidemáin 7 acc mórdécaín apoile. Bá rí coimáple po cinn ua conócóir uair nat baos coimlíon plóig lá hua ndoinnail gan tacaí fírfraite uir mairiá rín ar po gáb gairinn 7 aóuac fírfraite cona plóig ría hua ndoinnail, ar minneall 7 ar norduccáó a muinire ar ruidiuccáó a ngon-naó 7 a naidmíóac aréna ar uirna fírfraite go fírfraite go náríuáíe hé hī mairiá nairle. Téid ó doinnail tar an fírfraite gan nac fírfraite iairna fírfraite gan cormáin gan coúccáó ar a éionn. Ro cúiríot iairna órong do mairiá ióctar conacé ríáin iomruacéta for mairiá í doinnail. Ro fírfraite 7 po fírfraite iat tar an ríuá nairle go po mairiá ecé móí do cloinn ndonchaó don cup rín .i. Maeleacáinn mac tairécc mic ríuáí dui-cóí peléir. Ro mairiá dna mairiá ele do muinire í doinnail lá fírfraite do gae .i. Semur ballac mac néill mic Sían. Ro deilííot iairna fírfraite. Do cóíot iairna ó doinnail i ndútaí pleacéta brian í conócóir, 7 baí fírfraite hoíche ag milleac, 7 acc loíccáó an tíre, 7 ó conócóir ina coimríóir i mbél an óiríóir hī fírfraite. Arí conair do deachaió iairna tar tairiá ríar hī tairiá ríacáí mairiá. Ro móirílleac arbanna 7 bailte iomáí tar an ríuá óir baos an tír ar a cumar rín acétaó cuíó dá cailenair. Ruccat na plóig ar buair iomá a tairmíell plebe gáin. Tairiá tar mairiá ríar ar tairiáí plecéta Ríairí a búir hī línáin éda do édaíre-eacé cloinne í dúbda. Tairiá leó don cup rín ingín uáíre a búir bín eocáin

^s *Fearsat-reanna-an-Liagáin*.—This was the ancient name of a ford on the river of Sligo (or Gitly, as it is now called), near its mouth. This river is still fordable near its mouth at low water.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 490, and the map to the same work.

^t *Cuīl-irrae*, a well known district in the barony of Carbury, lying between the rivers of Ballysadare and Sligo, and containing the conspicuous hill of Knoeknarea.—See note ^b, under the year 1422, p. 856, *supra*.

^u *Seeing that*.—The literal translation of this

is as follows: "The resolution which O'Connor adopted was, because he was not equal in forces to O'Donnell, not to fight with him at that place (for dismay and horror seized him with his army at [the sight of] O'Donnell, on account of the order and arrangement of his people, the position of their guns and other military engines on the margin of the Fearsat), [but to wait] till he should find him unprepared in another place." There is a free but correct translation of this passage given in the O'Gorman copy of these Annals, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, evidently made by Charles O'Connor

on the morrow marched on to Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagain^s, to cross over into Cuil-irrae^t. O'Connor was at Sligo, preparing his people to march against O'Donnell to the same Fearsat, to prevent his crossing it. While the tide was full both armies were reconnoitering and observing each other. O'Connor seeing that^u he had not equal forces with O'Donnell's, and being, together with his army, seized with terror and awe at the sight of the arrangement and array of his [O'Donnell's] troops, and the position of his cannon, and other military engines, on the borders of the Fearsat, resolved not to come to an engagement with him at that place, but to wait until he should find him less prepared somewhere else. O'Donnell crossed the Fearsat without [meeting] any opposition, it being left without defence^w. without guard against him. Some of the chieftains of Lower Connaught sent a party to skirmish with O'Donnell's army; [but] they were responded to and opposed by the other host, and one who was a great loss to the Mac Donoughs, namely, Malachy, the son of Teige; son of Rory, was killed on that occasion with the shot of a ball. Another horseman of O'Donnell's people, namely, James Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of John [O'Donnell], was slain by a thrust of a spear. They withdrew from each other then; and O'Donnell proceeded into the country of the descendants of Brian O'Connor, and remained^x for three nights destroying and burning the country; and O'Connor was all this time encamped near him, at Bel-an-droichit^y. After this O'Donnell marched westwards across the Strand^z, into Tireragh of the Moy; and his army did extensively destroy the corn and many towns, for the country was in their power, except a few of its castles. The forces seized on many cows around Sliabh Gamh^a; they marched westwards across the [River] Moy, at the instance of the descendants of Rickard Burke, in pursuit of a party of the creaghts of the sons of O'Dowda. On this occasion the daughter of Walter Burke, the wife of Owen O'Dowda, was taken by them, with her pro-

of Belanagare, who always made the translation elegant, whether the original was so or not.

^w *Without defence*.—An English writer would say, "it being left undefended against him."

^x *Remained*, literally, "were."

^y *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

^z *The strand*, i. e. the great strand of Traigh

Eothuile, near Ballysadare.—See it before referred to at the years 1249, 1282, 1367, and see its exact position pointed out in note ⁱ, under the year 1282, p. 437, *supra*.

^a *Sliabh Gamh*, now sometimes corruptly called the Ox mountain.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285, 1490, and 1512.

perty. So immense were the preys and spoils obtained by O'Donnell's army on that expedition, that two beeves used to be given for a *bonn*^b in his camp at that time. Mac Dermot, the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, and the sons of Mac David, came to aid [the people of] Lower Connaught against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, after having accomplished his intentions^c in Tireragh on that expedition, prepared to return home. The chiefs of Lower Connaught, and all those who joined their muster, were resolved and prepared to come to an engagement with O'Donnell, on his return; they did not, however, [give him battle], but merely came to a slight skirmish with him at Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan^d. (This place is called Rinn-Liagain from Liagan, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, who was slain there by Lugh the Longhanded^e, as he was on his way to the battle of Magh-Tuireadh^f, and from him it is named). It was in this skirmish, while O'Donnell's army was crossing the Fearsat, that a horseman of the people of Cathal Oge O'Connor, namely, Hugh Ballaghl, the son of Brian, son of Hugh [O'Connor], was slain; and the son of Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was also severely wounded. O'Donnell returned home, without obtaining rent or tribute, submission or homage, from the chiefs of Lower Connaught, on that occasion, which was unusual with him.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Rory, son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough^g, was styled Mac Donough, before the death of Mac Donough himself, namely, Owen, son of Donough, son of Murrough, who, however, was in the decline of his life, and had lost his sight. A war broke out between the sons of Owen and [the new] Mac Donough, concerning the lordship; but nothing remarkable was destroyed [in the contests] between them.

An army was led by O'Connor Sligo; Brian, the son of O'Rourke; and by the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, at the instance of Mac Dermot and the sons of

writer of the account of the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh. The Four Masters should not have incorporated this notice of the derivation of the name of this place with the text.

^e *Lugh the Longhanded*, or *Lughaidh Lamh-chadha*. He was king of the Tuatha de Dananns, A. M. 2764, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology.

^f *Magh-Tuireadh*, i. e. the Northern Magh-Tuireadh, now Moytuirry, or Motirry, in the parish of Kilmastranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^c, under the year 1398, pp. 762, 763, *supra*.

^g *Son of Donough*.—This is the Donough from whom this family has taken their surname of Magh Donough.

διαρματα αρ τοιρρθεαλβαδ ρυαδ mac ταιδγ buide mic catail ρυαδ í concó-bair. Na cluainte do milleaδ leó etir cill γ τυαιε. Dol dóib ar rin ip na τυαταibh, γ μυιτυιρ áinliγ do ταβαιρ γιall γ bpaγate. dóib tap cfnh a τυίpe a ndol arriδe γo maineaδaib, γ γac aon bá capa dua concóδair ρυαδ oib do milleaδ γ do mórarccain leó acé an méio do ainic mac uí ρυαιpe ar ní do milleaδ nfié do éuaδ acé do ρioδuccaδ etir mac διαρματα cona bpaie-ρib, γ ó concóδair ρυαδ cona combaíδ cocciaδ da γac leé. Gabéar lár na ρlocáib írin caplén an τυρραιcc γ bnyρtyr leó he. Ticc donnchaδ mac émainn uí éallaiγ cuca i ngéillpíne ar oían a típe do milleaδ leó. Tiaγ-aite an ρluaγ rin tap anair iar ccop a ccuapeta amail bá lainn leó, γ τυcc-ρat na bpaigde rin γo ρlicceac .i. mac uí éallaiγ, γ mac uí ainliγ, τυccρat leó beop comla bpeac an capleir rin po γabaδ leó dia cop ppi doρap caplén ρlicciγ.

Slóicéaδ lap an iypir Saγanaδ ipin mumain ρiap dia po γab capraic o cainnell γ dia po bpiρ opoiéct Mhupchaδ í bpiain γ aδbípate apóle γo mbaoí cuio do δonnchaδ mac í bpiain do éapρainγ an iypir don cup rin.

O Ruaipe do γairm do bpiain mac eoγain mic τυίγíρnán uí ρυαιpe γ caplén an éaipte do líccaδ lap.

Domnall mac donnchaδ uí éallaiγ cfnpíona tocáide, γ tanaipte ua maine ó éapaδ γo γpín, γ eicneacán mac maioleaclainn mic donnchaδ a deapbpaéar do mapiad apason hi ppiull lá Maioleaclainn mac uilliam mic maioleaclainn uí éallaiγ aγ píδaib aéa luain tpiap opócongpa cloinne úpíbpataρ domnall buδéin .i. clann ταιδcc mic donnchaδ í éellaiγ.

Clann mic uilliam cloinne ρiocaiρo Sfan dub, γ Rémann ρυαδ oiap mac

^b *The Cluainte*, now *anglice* Cloonties, a well-known district situated to the west of Strokes-town, in the county of Roscommon. It consists of twenty-four townlands, whose names begin with *Cluain*.

^c *Turraic*, now Turrock, a townland in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 111, and the map to the same work; and also the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 44.

^k *Carrac O'Cainnell*, now Carrigonnell, a

castle in ruins on a lofty hill, in a townland of the same name, in the barony of Pubblebrien, about four miles from the city of Limerick.

^l *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *bal-lac*, i. e. speckled, which is correct.

^m *Caislen-an-chairthe*, now Castlecar. — See note ^k, under the year 1487.

ⁿ *From Caraidh to Grian*.—All authorities agree that the territory of Hy-Many extended from Caradh to Grian. It is highly probable that the former is Carranadoo, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and the

Teige Mac Dermot, against Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor. They desolated the Cluainteⁿ, as well ecclesiastical as lay possessions. From thence they marched into the Tuathas, where the O'Hanlys gave them pledges and hostages in behalf of their country; and from thence they passed into Hy-Many, where they spoiled and completely plundered every one who was the friend of O'Connor Roe, save only those whom the son of O'Rourke protected, for it was not to destroy that O'Rourke had gone thither, but to establish a peace between Mac Dermot and his kindred on the one side, and O'Connor Roe and all his allies on the other. These troops took the castle of Turraicⁱ, and demolished it. Donough, the son of Edmond O'Kelly, came and surrendered himself as a hostage, lest they should destroy his country. These troops [then] returned, having accomplished their expedition as was pleasing to them; and they took with them to Sligo those hostages, namely, the son of O'Kelly and the son of O'Hanly; and they also carried with them the variegated door of the castle which they had taken, in order to place it as a door to the castle of Sligo.

The English Justiciary marched with an army into Munster, where he took Carrac-O-Cainnell^k, and broke down the bridge of Murrough O'Brien. Some assert that the son of Donough O'Brien was a party to inducing the Chief Justice to go on this expedition.

Brian^l, son of Owen, who was son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was styled the O'Rourke; and he pulled down Caislen-an-chairthe^m [now Castlecar].

Donnell, the son of Donough O'Kelly, a distinguished captain, and Tanist of Hy-Many from Caraidh to Grianⁿ, and Egneghan, the son of Melaghlin, son of Donough, his nephew, were both treacherously slain by Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, in the Feadha^o of Athlone, at the instigation of the sons of Donnell's own brother, namely, the sons of Teige, son of Donough O'Kelly.

The sons of Mac William of Clanrickard, John Duv and Redmond Roe, the

latter is certainly the River Grian, which rises on the confines of the county of Clare. But though Hy-Many was once of this extent, it was of much narrower limits at the period of which we are now treating.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

Many, p. 134.

^o *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods of Athlone, a woody district containing thirty quarters of land, in the barony of Athlone.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 175.

Ριόκαιρδ mic uillicc do mairbaid lé cloinn mic uilliam oile .i. clann Ριόκαιρδ
óicc iar mbríct forpa a ttoiraiḡeact ḡ iar tteclamaid cpeac an típe dóib.

Mac ḡoirdealbaidḡ Sían mac an ḡiolla dúib, fíri dísplaicteac, dísḡemíḡ
dísḡcfnaiir fíona fpi dénaím uairle do mairbaid tpe tángnaict lá dpuing dia
cíníí fíin.

Ο concóbaiir failḡe, brian mac caḡaoíri dionnairbaid ar a dúthaidḡ, ḡ a
cáirpléin uile do bpiííí iar mairbaid rocaíde dia muintiri aḡá ngabail iar an
iurrii Saxonac .i. loirí linair, ḡ tria format, ḡ tria imdeall deairbriátari
uí concóbaiir fíin .i. caḡal ruaid do rónaid inniri.

Donnchaíí ua cííbaill daiépiócchaíí firiḡanainm, ḡ uairíne cáppaigh a
dísbriátari fíin, ḡ tiḡíriar do bíin díí aráon.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1537.

Αοιρ Cpiort, mile, cúicc céo, tpiócat, a Seaict.

Coccaíí etiri aod mbuidé ó noíímaill ḡ Maḡnur ó doíímaill. Clann uí
baoiḡill do bííct aḡ congnaím lá haod, ḡ aod fííriiri do bííct i ccáirplen dúin na
ngall. Ro eiriḡ commbuaíídeac mór hi ccenel cconail tpe fpaonta cloinne
í doíímaill fpiia poile dia ro mairbaid dponḡ do ílióict an eppuicc uí ḡallcúbaiir
lá cloinn uí baoiḡill .i. mac toiriidealbaidḡ óicc mic brian, ḡ diar mac eoccáin
Eallaḡ mic brian ḡ apail ele cenmoct.

Ο doíímaill aod mac aodá ruaid mic neill ḡairíí mic toiriidealbaidḡ an
fíona tiḡíriia tpe conail inniri heocáin, cenel moain fíírianaí, ḡ ioctari
cónnaict, fíri ḡur a ttaḡatari coííct, ḡ cíorána ó tírií oile cúicce forp
mbaíí a rmaict ḡ a cúííctta aííail atá maḡ luirce, Macáirpe cónnaict clann
cónnmaíḡ, ḡoirdealbaidḡ, ḡailnḡaiḡ, tiri aííalḡaií, ḡ conmaííre cúile don taíí

^p *Lord Leonard*.—This should be Lord Leonard Gray.—See the year 1535, where he is called *Umaro ḡrai*.

^a *Extended his jurisdiction, &c.*, literally, “a man to whom came gifts and tributes from other territories on which his jurisdiction and power was.”

^r *Moylurg*, i. e. Mac Dermot’s country, co-extensive with the old barony of Boyle, in the

county of Roscommon.

^s *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. the plain of Connaught, comprising the countries of O’Conor Roe and O’Conor Don, in the county of Roscommon.

^t *Clann-Conway*.—This was at the period of which we are treating Mac David Burke’s country, in the barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

two sons of Rickard, son of Ulick, were slain by the sons of the other Mac William, namely, the sons of Rickard Oge, they being overtaken in a pursuit, after they had gathered the preys of the country.

Mac Costello (John, son of Gilla-Duv), a bountiful and truly hospitable man, a captain distinguished for noble feats, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

O'Connor Faly (Brian, the son of Cahir) was banished from his country, and all his castles were demolished; and numbers of his people were slain, during the taking of them, by the English Lord Justice, i. e. Lord Leonard^p. And this was done through the envy and machinations of Cathal Roe, O'Connor's own brother.

Donough O'Carroll deposed Ferganaim, and Owny Carragh, his own brother, and deprived both of the lordship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1537.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-seven.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Donnell and Manus O'Donnell. The sons of O'Boyle sided with Hugh, who was in the castle of Donegal. In consequence of this dissension between the sons of O'Donnell, a great commotion arose in Tirconnell, during which a party of the descendants of the Bishop O'Gallagher were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, the son of Turlough Oge, son of Brian, and the two sons of Owen Ballagh, the son of Brian, and others besides these.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught), [died; he was] a man to whom rents and tributes were paid by other territories over which he had extended his jurisdiction and power^a, such as Moylurg^r, Machaire-Chonnacht^s, Clann-Conway^t, Costello^u, Galleanga^w, Ti-

^a *Costello*, a barony in the south-east of the county of Mayo, taking its name from the family of Mac Costello, who were at this period the proprietors of it.

^w *Galleanga*.—This was the tribe name of the

O'Haras and O'Garas, in the county of Sligo; but it was applied, at the period of which we are now treating, to Mac Jordan's country, or the present barony of Gallen, in the east of the county of Mayo.

tiar, 7 don taob' tair beór, oipect í cazáin, an rúta 7 clann aoda buide, ap ní baói aon tír díbriúde nác tuccepat coiméa dó la taob' a éioia copanta díoc go humal ppiir. Bá hé an fíri po tria po tabaig captaáa nuaa ap inir eocáin ap cenel moain, 7 ap fíraib manac (ap an ecéirap tigiúnaaa bátar pé na linn i tair eocáin) do óaingnuccáa ap na fíncapachaiú baí accá fínnreapair ap na tírib rin ionnar co mbaoí a tigiúnaar 7 a nírege amac co rocair pioctanta aicce. Nír bó macénaa pon óir ní pacup a buaid gá bioóbaib, 7 ní éarú troicé teichú pé nuatáa ná pé rocaíde, fíri coircecti dóigmoim 7 trocábér, fear muóaiúgi 7 malapra mñpleac 7 mbicébaac, fíri dlútaigíte peéta 7 riuáglá iar na éééta, fíri aza rabatatar ríona iar na ecóir ppiia ríimíir gup bó coiréac turéuréac muir 7 tír ina flait, fíri lap po cuirib gac aon ina tír por a óuthaig nólir buóirín coná baói aincúde neic oib ppiia poile, fíri na po leice níre gall ina tír buóin uair po éhgaíl ríó 7 caparúad lé Ríġ Saġan, oó éonnaire ná táirúrat gaoibil éhnaar óaon uaióib buóin acé an taor capúíra, 7 coiméialara a ppiéibíre ppiia poile, fíri congíalaa a níiménaacair iar na cóir dupóib 7 deccalpaibh úpílúab, 7 dollamnaib. An tua domnaill rémpaite (aó mac aóaa puaió) décc .5. iulii oia óaróaoín do íonraa i mainurair óuin na ngall iar ndol i naibíte San Ppioiréir, iar caaoí a éionaó 7 a éurgabai iar naiéirge ina péctoib 7 cairmteaétaib, 7 a aónacal irin mainurair ééúna co nonóir 7 co naiimúuin móir aínal po ba díri. Maġnur ó doimnaill óoirúneaó ina ionaó lá comarbaib colum éille do éú 7 do comairle maíte cenél cconaillet air éuaié 7 ecclair.

^x *Tirawly*, in Mayo. at this period was the country of the Burkes and Barretts.

^y *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo, at this time the country of the Lower Mae William Burke.

^z *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*.—O'Kane's country, in the county of Londonderry.

^a *The Route*.—This was the country of the Mae Quillins, in the north of the county of Antrim. The Mac Donnells had not as yet wrested this territory from them.

^b *Clannaboy*, in the present counties of Down and Antrim, the principality of a very powerful and warlike branch of the O'Neills. If all these

territories paid tribute to O'Donnell he was the most powerful man in Ireland at this period; but it is to be feared that his own historiographers have exaggerated his tributes and influence, though there can be but little doubt that he had overrun all these territories and carried off preys and prisoners from each of them.

^c *Tribute of protection*.—Cíor copanta was a certain tribute paid to O'Donnell by the chiefs of these territories for his protecting them against their enemies. For a notice of a similar tribute paid to the lower Mac William Burke by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, see *Historia familiae de Burgo*, a curious manuscript preserved in the

rawly^{*}, and Conmaicne-Cuile[†], to the west ; and to the east, Oireacht-Ui-Chathain[‡], the Route[§], and Clannaboy^{||} ; for of these there was not one territory that had not given him presents, besides his tribute of protection[¶]. It was this man also that compelled the four lords who ruled Tyrone during his time to give him new charters of Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Fermanagh, as a further confirmation of the old charters which his ancestors had held [as a proof of their title] for these countries ; so that he quietly and peaceably had lordship over them, and commanded their rising-out^d. This was not to be wondered at, for never was victory seen with his enemies, never did he retreat one foot from any army, small or great ; he was the represser of evil deeds and evil customs, the destroyer and banisher of rebels and thieves, an enforcer of the laws and ordinances after the justest manner ; a man in whose reign the seasons were favourable^e, so that sea and land were productive ; a man who established every one in his country in his proper hereditary possessions, that no one of them might bear enmity towards another ; a man who did not suffer the power of the English to come into his country, for he formed a league of peace and friendship with the King of England, when he saw that the Irish would not yield superiority to any one among themselves, but that friends and blood relations contended against one another ; a man who duly protected their termon lands^f for the friars, churches, poets, and ollavs. The aforesaid O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) died on the 5th of July, being Wednesday, in the monastery of Donegal, having first taken upon him the habit of St. Francis, and having wept for his crimes and iniquities, and done penance for his sins and transgressions. He was buried in the same monastery with great honour and solemnity, as was meet ; and Manus O'Donnell was inaugurated in his place by the successors of St. Columbkille^g, with the permission and by the advice of the nobles of Tirconnell, both lay and ecclesiastical.

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 13, and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

^d *Commanded their rising out*, i. e. that he peaceably enjoyed dominion over them, and had authority to call their forces to the field whenever he required them.

^e *Favourable*.—It was a belief among the an-

cient Irish that when the reigning prince was just, the seasons were favourable, and the earth and sea productive.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 100, note °.

^f *Termon lands*, *níntemacáir*.—See this word explained in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 16, p. 120.

^g *The successors of St. Columbkille*, i. e. the

Μαγουϊοιρ cúconnaét, mac conconnaét mic brian mic pilip τσιγλήνα φή-
manaé, φήν δέρεαé δαonnaéταé βά mó clú láinne, γ uairle γ einiγ δα τταιnice
do phioét na ccollaé lé pé cian daimprip, γ do éuip ó cluain eoiup co caol-
uipce pó a pmaét, φήν coipecéti biéthaé, γ uopa uile, φήν accá mbaoí ponap
γ παιδόβριορ pe a linn do mapbaé (.8. october) ap cpeaéan (.i. oilen na
mbraéar) por loé eipne a ppiull lá phioét tomair meguioip, γ lá phioét
tomair meguioip, γ lá phioét toipphéalbaicéh (.i. plaitébeartaé mac pilip
mic toipphéalbaicé) meguioip. Α aónacal ι ndaiminup ap éúr, Ro tóccbaé a
ccénn aéthaié iap pin lap na bpaiprib minupa, γ tuccraé leó hé co mainiprip
óuin na ngall, γ po haónaieé é ap a haítele lap na bpaiprib aínail po ba dú.

Slóicéaé lá hua neill (conn) hi ttipian congail co po mill, γ co po cpeaé
mopán don típ aia aoi po gabaé mac í neill ag bél φήrippe ap óhripé tpiuaicé
γ ticc ó neill dia éicé iapiain.

Niall ócc mac neill mic cuinn í neill tigeapna tpin congail décc go hobann
an tan pin. O neill do poaé do puidip hi ttipian congail, γ a mac baí hi
laimh opaγbaíl dó, γ eapionta γ impeapain do bñé ι ttipian congail pán
τσιγλήnuip.

Niall mac aóða mic neill mic cuinn mic aóða buide aóðap tigiήna tpin
congail φήν lép copínail lñmáin luipce a pinnprip ap uairle ap eineaé, ap
óiol daín γ deopaé do mapbaé lá halbancoib.

Mac uí Raigillig (brian mac φήngail éét aóðal ina dúthaicé φήripin) do
mapbaé lá muinrip an luprip Saγanaicé ap tteaét doib ap cpeicé ι ccloinn
maégaíma.

Mac mñic ruibne (Mlaolmuip) do mapbaé lá clon n muipchaé mic Suibne.

Slóicéaé lá hua ndomnaill Maγnuip ι nioétap éonnaét hi mí pēpēbeip
dia po milleaé apbaip ionóða laip, diaip loipce, γ diaip iméicé ioétap éonnaét
uile .i. Cairppe, típ piacépaé, an dá luicéne, an copann γ típ oilella, Ro gabaé

Bishop of Derry and the coarbs of Kilmacrenan, and other churches; but O'Freel, the Coarb of Kilmacrenan, was the ecclesiastic whose presence was indispensable at the inauguration of O'Donnell.

^h *Cael-Uisge*, now Cael-na-h-Eirne, near Castlecaldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.— See note ⁷, under the year 1210, p. 166, *supra*.

¹ *Creachan*, now Craghan, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derryvullan, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^k *In a becoming manner*, literally, “as was meet.”

¹ *Clann-Mahon*, now Clannmahon, a barony in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

Maguire (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip), Lord of Fermanagh, a charitable and humane man, the most renowned for dexterity of hand, nobleness, and hospitality, that came of the race of the Collas for a long period of time; who had brought under his jurisdiction [that tract of country] from Clones to Cael-Uisge^b; the suppressor of thieves and evil-doers; a man who possessed happiness and affluence in his time, was, on the 8th of October, treacherously slain on Creachanⁱ, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the Friars, by the descendants of Thomas Maguire, and the descendants of Turlough, i. e. by Flaherty, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He was first buried in Devenish, but was sometime afterward disinterred by the Friars Minor, who carried him to the monastery of Donegal, and there interred him in a becoming manner^k.

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], and spoiled and plundered a great part of the country; the son of O'Neill, however, was taken prisoner in the rear of the army, at Belfast. O'Neill then returned to his house.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], died suddenly at that time; [and] O'Neill returned again into Trian-Chongail, and obtained his son, who was in captivity; and dissensions and contentions afterwards arose in Trian-Chongail concerning the lordship.

Niall, the son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Trian-Chongail, a man who was likely to follow in the wake of his ancestors in nobleness and hospitality, and in the patronage of the learned and the destitute, was slain by the Scots.

The son of O'Reilly (Brian, the son of Farrell), a great loss in his own country, was slain by the people of the English Lord Justice, who came to commit ravages in Clann-Mahon^l.

The son of Mac Sweeny (Mulmurry) was slain by the sons of Murrough Mac Sweeny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, in the month of September; and he destroyed much corn, and traversed and burned^m all Lower Connaught, namely, Carbury, Tireragh, the two Leynysⁿ, Corran,

^m *Traversed and burned.*—In the original it correct.
is “burned and traversed” which is not very ⁿ *The two Leynys*, i. e. the territories of the

and Tirrerrill. On this occasion the town [castle] of O'Hara Reagh was taken by O'Donnell; and having got O'Hara himself in his power, he extended to him mercy and protection, and carried him away as a hostage to his own house.

O'Gara (Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Owen), Lord of Coolavin, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny^o, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cahir Modardha, the son of John, son of Cathal) was slain by the English on a pursuit^p.

The son of O'Doherty (Niall Caech, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain in a nocturnal assault by Rury, son of Felim O'Doherty, at Baile-na-gCananach^a, in the Termon of Derry.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Gilla-Isa) and his son were slain by his own tribe; and many other misdeeds were done in Fermanagh, both by burning and plundering, after the death of Maguire.

Depredations and burnings were committed by Calvagh O'Donnell in Clan-awley^f; and another depredation was committed by him on O'Kane.

O'Conor Faly obtained the dominion of his own territory again, contrary to the will of the English Lord Justice and his own relatives, the sons of O'Conor; and many of their people were slain by him.

The son of O'Melaghlin (James, son of Murrough) was slain by the son of O'Conor Faly. He was the most illustrious and triumphant of his tribe in his time.

Turlough Cleireach, i. e. the O'Melaghlin, was slain in Calry, by the sons of Felim, namely, Kedagh and Connell; and Art O'Melaghlin took the place of O'Melaghlin.

Thomas^e, the son of the Earl of Kildare, the best man of the English of Ire-

managh, on the west side of Lough Erne.

^s *Thomas*.—He was usually called Silken Thomas. Cox gives many particulars of the rebellion of this rash young lord, but as his details are not at all borne out by the public records, or Irish annals, the Editor shall pass them by in silence, believing them to be mere traditional stories, arranged, enlarged, and embellished by Holinshed, Stanihurst, and the

compiler of the Book of Howth. It appears from a curious letter, written by Lord Thomas to Rothe, that he was not allowed during his confinement the commonest necessities of life, but was indebted to the charity of his fellow-prisoners for the tattered garments which covered him. In this letter he writes as follows:

"I never had eny mony sins I cam into pryson, but a nobull, nor I have had nether hosyn,

Ερεανν, ἡ κυκεσὶ δὴ βρατάρ α ατάρ ἀμὰι πεμεβερετμαρ (.1. Semur mēpeccē, Oiluer, Sfan, uatēr, ἡ Rirdear) δο ἐορ ἐὺμ βάιρ ἡ παχαῖβ .3. nonar pe-bruairi, ἡ γήραταιγ λαῖγν uile δατέυρ ἡ διομμαρβαδ. Ιαπλάετ cille δαπα δο τόεεβάιλ δο ἐὺμ ἀν ριγ ἡ γαε ουινε ἀρ α ρυεαδ δο clepeac no δο ἐυατα δά μυντιρ δο ἐὺρ ἐὺμ βάιρ ἡ βιοτοῖδβα. Βα haδbal na héceta ἡ na hsrbaδa ἀρ ρυδ Ερεανν ιαδρέν ἀν ταν ριν.

Εἰρητιεεαέτ, ἡ Σδέρὰν νυα ἡ παχαῖβ τρια δῖυμαρ, ἡ ιονεεεβάιλ τρια αεεοβαρ, ἡ ἀντοῖλ, ἡ επρέ ιοματτ ealaδan néccraṁail co νδεαάτταρ ριρ παχαν ι naccaiδ ἀν Rhapa ἡ na ρόινα αέτ ἀτά νί ἐсна po ἀδρατταρ δο βαπαῖν-λαῖβ exaṁlaῖβ, ἡ δο ῖνηρεαέτ μαυίρ ἀρ αἰτῖρ ἀν cιμδ ιυδαῖγε, ἡ po γαῖρριος ἀιρδόνν scclairi δέ ινα πλατέρ ρῖν δον ριγ. Δο ρόναδ λαρ ἀν ριγ ἡ λαρ ἀν ccomairle δλιγέτ ἡ ρτατυιτ νυαῖδε ιαρ na ττοῖλ ρῖν. Ro ρεοιρπαδ leó na huṛδ uiaρ bó cδaῖγετeē realb ραογalta δο βήε occa .1. manaiγ, cananaῖγ cailleaáa duβa, ἡ βραιέρι εροιρ, ἡ na cήερε huṛδ boχeta .1. ἀν τορδ minṛp pperidiuρ, capmuliti, ἡ auyupṛimiam. Ro τόεεβαδ α ττιεέσῖνυρ ἡ α mbléa po uile γυρ ἀν ρίγ. Ro βῖρρεαδ leó vna na mainṛtreca. Re Reacraτ a ccinn ἡ α cclucca cona baóí aon mainṛtiρ ó apairn na naom co muṛp moét γan βῖρρεαδ, γan buanpebaδ αέτ μαδ blccan namá ι νέρῖνν ná tuccraτ goill

doublet, nor shoy's, nor shyrt but on" [one]; "nor eny other garment, but a syngyll fryse gowne, for a velle furryd wythe bowge, and so I have gone wolward, and barefote, and barelegyd, diuise times (whan ytt hath not ben vory warme); and so I shuld have done styll, and now, but that pore prysoners, of ther gentylnes, hath sumtyme geuen me old hosyn, and shoy's, and old shyrtes."—*Lord Thomas Fitzgerald to Rothe*, State Papers, clviii.

^c *Tortured and put to death*.—In the original two verbs nearly synonymous are used, which could not be literally translated into anything like respectable English. It would look rather ridiculous to say that a man was killed, put to death, and exterminated.

^d *Sprang up*.—There is no verb in the original.

^e *Many strange sciences*, επε ιοματτ ealaδan

neccraṁail, i. e. through a multiplicity of various, or strange sciences. The adjective éccraṁail .1. ecc-coraṁail, sometimes means *dissimilar*, *diverse*, *different*, or *strange*, and sometimes, but rarely, *various*. Ealaδa, or ealaδan, means any art or science.

^x *Adopted*, Ro ἀδρατταρ δο.—This phrase, which would literally mean "they paid worship to," is of constant occurrence in ancient Irish writings in the sense of "they embraced, loved, followed, or respected; αγ ἀδραδ δο ἡναιοι and αγ ἀδραδ δ'ῖρῖννε, occur very frequently.

^y *In his own kingdom*, i. e. they appointed King Henry VIII. supreme head of the Church of God as far as his temporal jurisdiction extended. The word πλατέρ sometimes means a kingdom, and sometimes the reign of a king, and the reader may take his choice of either sense here.

land in his time, and his father's five brothers, whom we have already mentioned, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, were put to death in England on the 3rd of the Nones of February; and all the Geraldines of Leinster were exiled and banished. The earldom of Kildare was vested in the King; and every one of the family who was apprehended, whether lay or ecclesiastical, was tortured and put to death^f. These were great losses, and the cause of lamentation throughout Ireland.

A heresy and a new error [sprang up^g] in England, through pride, vain-glory, avarice, and lust, and through many strange sciences^h, so that the men of England went into opposition to the Pope and to Rome. They at the same time adoptedⁱ various opinions, and [among others] the old law of Moses, in imitation of the Jewish people; and they styled the King the Chief Head of the Church of God in his own kingdom^j. New laws and statutes were enacted by the King and Council [Parliament] according to their own will. They destroyed the orders to whom worldly possessions were allowed, namely, the Monks, Canons, Nuns, Brethren of the Cross^k, and the four poor orders, i. e. the orders of the Minors, Preachers, Carmelites, and Augustinians; and the lordships and livings of all these were taken up for^l the King. They broke down the monasteries, and sold their roofs and bells, so that from Aran of the Saints^m to the Iccian Seaⁿ there was not one monastery that was not^d broken and shattered, with the exception of a few in Ireland, of which the English took no

^f *Brethren of the Cross*, i. e. the Crossed or Crouched Friars.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. xx.

^g *Taken up for*, i. e. were confiscated and vested in the king.

^h *Aran of the Saints*, i. e. the island of Aranmore, in the bay of Galway, celebrated as the residence of St. Endeus, and afterwards of a multitude of anchorites and holy men.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11, and *Hiar-Connaught*, p. 79.

ⁱ *The Iccian Sea*.—This is the name by which the ancient Irish writers always call the British Sea, which divides England from France.—See *Primordia*, p. 823, where Ussher refers to the

Lives of St. Albeus and St. Declanus in proof of this fact: “Est autem mare Icht illud quod Galliam et Britanniam interfuit.”—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 2, c. 30; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85; and Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. 221.

^d *That was not*, literally, “without being broken and shattered.” An English writer would say: “So that from the great island of Aran (off the west coast of Ireland) to the English channel, there was not one monastery left undemolished, with the exception of a few in the more remote parts of Ireland, which were protected by the power of the native chieftains.”

δια νυῖθι καὶ δια ναιπε. Ro λοιπερτε θεορ, γ πο βηρηρετ ιομάιγε οηρθεαρκα
ρερине γ ταυρι ναεῖν Ερεανν γ Shaخان. Ro λοιπερριот map an ccébna iap pī
dealb Muipe oipθεαρc baof in ac epuim do gmoō pēpta γ miorbala do plán-
aigfō doill, buidh, γ bacaiḡ, γ aop ḡača tēoma apēfna, γ an bačall íora baof

^e Took no notice or heed, ná tuccepat ḡoill δια νυῖθι καὶ δια ναιπε, literally, "which the English did not give to their heed or observation." The Four Masters frequently use synonymous words of this kind merely for the sake of sound. Uidh means *heed*, and aipe, *notice*, or *observation*. The number of monasteries, nunneries, priories, &c., destroyed on this occasion has not been determined. It appears from various Inquisitions that many of them were concealed for a long time after this period, and the friars continued to live in the neighbourhood of several of them to a recent, and some still remain, as at Multifarnham, Ballyhaunis, &c.

^f Celebrated image, dealb muipe oipθεαρc.—Here the adjective oipθεαρc agrees with dealb, and not with muipe, for if it agreed with the latter it would be written dealb muipe oipθειρce. This is the celebrated image of the Blessed Virgin Mary which Archbishop Browne calls the "Idoll of Trym," 10th August, 1538.—See it already referred to at the year 1397, p. 750, and note n, under the year 1444, p. 936, *supra*.

^g The staff of Jesus.—This was the crozier of St. Patrick, who is said to have received it from a hermit in an island of the Etruscan Sea, to whom it had been delivered, as was believed, by the Redeemer himself (whence the name Bachall Isa), with an order to give it to St. Patrick when he should arrive there. Jocelyn and the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (lib. i. c. 36, 37), give some prodigious stories relative to it, and compare it with the rod of Moses. It is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the years 784, 1027, and 1030, but Dr. O'Connor, not understanding the meaning of the word rapuḡaō,

has mistranslated these passages. This word he renders, at 784, *sacrilega direptio*; at 1027, *sacrilege raptum*; and at 1030, *ablatum sacrilege*; from which it is quite clear that he took the word rapuḡaō to mean "a sacrilegious and forcible carrying off," and he gives his readers to understand that the Bachall Isa was forcibly carried away from Armagh on those occasions: but that such is not the meaning of rapuḡaō in those passages can be proved to a demonstration from various examples of the use of the term, and from the definition of it given by the glossographers of the Brehon laws. And the Editor, seeing that Dr. O'Connor has done much injury to the cause of the truth of Irish history, by giving to certain Irish words meanings which were never attached to them before his time, deems it his duty to correct him; and to avoid all dogmatical assertions respecting the meaning of rapuḡaō, he shall here lay before the reader such evidences as will enable him to judge for himself. In the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 907, the word rapuḡaō is thus used:

"A. D. 907. Sapuḡaō apdamacha la cēpnachan mac duilgen .i. cimbriō do bpeit ap in cill γ a baōaō hī loch cuir ppi hapdamacha amap. Cēpnachan do baōaō la niall mac Aōda, piḡ in tuaircipr ip in loē cēbna hī ccion rapaiḡēe paspaicc."

"A. D. 907. The *sarughadh* of Armagh by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen; i. e. he took a person prisoner out of the church and drowned him in Loch Cuir to the west of Armagh. Cearnachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, king of the north, in the same lake, in revenge of the *sarughadh* of Patrick."—See note v, under the year 1223, p. 207, *supra*.

notice or heed^e. They afterwards burned the images, shrines, and relics, of the saints of Ireland and England ; they likewise burned the celebrated image^f of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, which used to perform wonders and miracles, which used to heal the blind, the deaf, and the crippled, and persons affected with all kinds of diseases ; and [they also burned] the staff of Jesus^g, which was

Now if *sarughadh* meant “a forcible and sacrilegious carrying off,” as Dr. O’Conor thinks, it would follow that the church of Armagh and St. Patrick would have been forcibly carried off on this occasion ! But it is evident that the crime of *sarughadh* was committed against the church and St. Patrick, by violating the privilege of protection which the sanctuary of Armagh possessed ; and that Cearnachan (as it is expressly stated in the passage) was punished, not for taking and drowning the prisoner, who had probably deserved his fate, but for violating the privilege of the church of St. Patrick.

In a tract on the settlement of the people called Ciarraighe, in Connaught, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 17, p. 875), an example of the use of this word occurs which shews that the idea of *carrying off* is not attached to it. It is stated that Aedh, King of Connaught, granted to this people a tract of country, and that the virgin St. Caelainn, the patroness of the Ciarraighe, was guarantee for the observance of the conditions ; that afterwards the king, wishing to annul the grant, ordered that Cairbre, the chief of the Ciarraighe, should be poisoned at a public feast, but that St. Caelainn, having received notice of his intention, came to the feast and asked the king, “*cú oia pum pápaigh a Áedh ? Sápaighfeire túa fóo rígi mo.* Why hast thou violated me, O Aedh ? I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom for it.” Here it is evident that Aedh had not committed the crime of *rápuḡað* against the pious virgin by “carrying her off forcibly and sacrilegiously,” but by violating her guarantee. According to a tract of the Brehon laws, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18, p. 159), there were different kinds of *rápuḡað*, for which different fines were paid, according to the dignity of the person whose guarantee was violated, or the character of the relic or sanctuary which was profaned. In another manuscript in the same library (H. 4. 22, p. 76), *oian-rápuḡað* is thus defined : “*Íreáð ar oian-rápuḡað ann, po ríoir a beir fóor comairce ḡ nocap anair uada dligi so sairceim*, i. e. a *dian-sarughadh* (i. e. violent *sarughadh*), is when it is known that he is under protection, and the benefit of the law is not extended to him.” But to return to the crozier. St. Bernard describes it, in his Life of St. Malachy, as covered over with gold, and adorned with most precious gems, and says that Nigellus, the usurper of the see of Armagh, had taken it away, together with the book of the Gospels, which had belonged to St. Patrick, adding, that both were held in such veneration that any one who had them in his possession was considered by the foolish people as the real bishop. Giraldus Cambrensis says that it was removed from Armagh to Dublin, shortly after the English Invasion. For more particulars respecting the history of this relic see Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 263 ; Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 178, &c. ; and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, Introduction, p. i. to xx.—See also Ware’s *Annals*, where the notice of the destruction of this crozier, and of the image of the Blessed Virgin at Trim, is entered under the year 1538.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, has the following notice of the Bachall Isa :

in at eliat acc dēnam inōrbal beop ó ampiri Patraicc gur an ié rin, 7 baos illáim cpiopt dia mbaoi etir dāoinib. Do rónaō leó tra aipdeppcoip, 7 Suib eppcoip aca fñin, 7 gēri mōri inḡrñim na nūmpirib Rómanaō i nacchaio na hñceailri ar ruail iná taimic a cōmōri po on rōim anoir ruam conác hēttiri a tuarupcēal dēairñir nó dinnir muna nairñisō an tí do cōnnaic í.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1538.

Αοίς Cpiopt, mile, cuicc ced, τριοά, ahoēt.

Αοδ buide ua doimnaill mac aodā mic aodā ruaiō aōbar tiḡearna tíre conaill, fñi po ba maiē aēne 7 eolur in ḡach ealaōain, bá fñiri dearlacaō 7 vñḡeineac, bá fñiri hñḡnamh i nḡurc ḡliaō, 7 i mbñiri baōḡail, 7 ar mó po raōileac do poētain tiḡñinair a tíre fñin do rñiri poirtine 7 aiprōñ do écc hi ccill ó ttoimriar iar ccomain, 7 Shacramen .22. do maḡiti.

Niaill mac cuinn mic airt í ueill raōi tocēaiōe ar oirbearc 7 ar uairle do mārbac ar ḡrñir oioēe lé mac néill í néill hi ccairlén na hóḡmāḡe iar mbraē an baile do dñim da raiōe irtiḡi irin ccairlén 7 mall ó neill do bñirō an cāirlén iar rin, 7 a bñē a ndiaō an mārbēa rin poiri a mac péin.

Mac méḡ flannchaio caēaoiri mac fñraōhaiḡ mic uilliam aōbar taōirḡ dārtiaḡe dēcc inōim ccairppe.

Fñḡanainm mac fipdopāa méc coēlám zanairi dealbna fēra do mārbac lá cloinn an pñiōia méḡ coēlám.

Slóicēacō lá hñia ndoimnaill Maḡnur i moētāp connaēt dia po ḡabacō lair cāirlén rñicciḡ ḡo haētñrac baí pō cōnḡaib maiē baḡbacō 7 opdanair iar

“They have been used in solemn controversies, to protest and swear by Saint Patrick’s Staffe, called *Bachal esu*, which oath, because upon breach thereof heavy plagues ensued, they feared more to breake then if they had sworne by the holy Evangelist.”—*Edition of 1809*, pp. 23, 24.

It may be here added, that the breach of the oath here referred to by the good Champion, was technically called *Sápuḡaō na baicle Ipa*, by the ancient Irish writers.

^b *For themselves*, i. e. without any authority from the Pope.

¹ *Scarcely*, ir ruail, .i. ir tēapc. O’Clery glosses it by beaḡ, little.

^k *From Rome*, literally, “from Rome from the east;” i. e. scarcely had so great a persecution of the Church of Christ issued from Rome when she was the focus of Pagan power and superstition, than that now set on foot in Christian England. The adverb anoir here means “from the east,” but not from Pagan Rome

in Dublin, performing miracles, from the time of St. Patrick down to that time, and had been in the hands of Christ while he was among men. They also appointed archbishops and sub-bishops for themselves^b; and, though great was the persecution of the Roman emperors against the Church, scarcelyⁱ had there ever come so great a persecution from Rome^k as this; so that it is impossible to narrate or tell its description, unless it should be narrated by one who saw it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1538.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-eight.

Hugh Boy O'Donnell, son of Hugh^l [Duv], son of Hugh Roe, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who was well skilled and learned in every science, who was most distinguished for munificence and hospitality, for prowess in the field of battle and the gap of danger, and who was expected, from his steadiness and [other] characteristics, to attain^m to the lordship of his own country [Tirconnell], died at Cill O'dTomhrairⁿ, on the 22nd of March, after having received the Communion and Extreme Unction.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill, a man illustrious for his valiant deeds and nobleness, was slain in a nocturnal assault by the son of Niall O'Neill, in the castle of Omagh; the castle having been first betrayed by a party who were within the castle. Niall O'Neill afterwards destroyed the castle, and persecuted his own son for this killing.

The son of Mac Clancy (Cahir, the son of Feradhach, son of William), heir to the chieftainship of Dartry, died in Dun-Carbry^o.

Ferganainm, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Tanist of Delvin Eathra, was slain by the sons of the Prior Mac Coghlan.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, and triumphantly took the castle of Sligo, which was well defended by warders and

into Ireland, but over the Christian congregations of the west.

^l *Hugh*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates dubh, black, which is correct.

^m *To attain*, do poctain, to reach to.

ⁿ *Cill O'dTomhrair*, i. e. church of the family of

the O'Tomhairs, *anglice* Toners, now Killymard, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^o *Dun-Carbry*, now Doongarbry, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim.

mbhíe do athaíð ina péccmáir aza éorname co comnairt ppi a aítair co na caomnacar a gábaíl gó rin, 7 ap ngábaíl an baile, 7 iar pfáccbáil a barða ann do éasó iaraim hi maig luirce, 7 po milleaó an tíri co léir lair. Ag toid-eaét tar a air do po taóaill gur an ccairlén dian hainm Maí uí gáðra, 7 po gabaó lair é. Ro marbaó mac í domnaill, 11 decembei, (niall garb mac magnua) go turbaóac duircoi do péiléri ap an ccairlén an tan batari ag iontepaicéid an baile. Do raóac maíéim nanacail lá hua ndomnaill don tí do poine an gnom írin go po éuir plán é dia ionchaib. Do taóó ó domnaill cona plóg plán (cenmotá an móir écht rin) iar milleaó maige luirce 7 maéairie connacét, aét an mēd po ba iarac óó.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1539.

Αοιρ εριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, τριοά, αναοί.

Ο θριαν τυαómunan, Conóbar mac toirpdealbais mic ταιócc décc iar mbhíe athaíð i ττιólrnur, 7 an tíri do bhíe co τοιόteaó τποmconáig píe a linn. Mupchaó mac í θριαν .i. mac toirpdealbais mic ταιócc dóiponhó na ionaó amail do éuill a aipillhó pñppin.

Slóicéaó lá hua ndomnaill, Maígnur i moétar connacét etiri noulaice 7 peil bríge dia po bhí a láin péiri do éiór 7 do bpaigóib díob, 7 ταιmic plán dia éig.

Ο Νέιλλ .i. conn do éóet go dún na ngall im éairce do íaigíóh uí domnaill, 7 po naómpioτ pít, capaópaó, 7 cowaó amail ap deaó 7 ap daingne po péópaτ ppia poile.

Mac mēguíóir copbmac, mac conéonnaét, mic conéonnaét, mic θριαn, mic Pílip τanaipí pñmanac dhígrí co nuairle 7 co nñneaó do mēarbaó hi meaóail lá muinipí a deapbpaítepaó ina pñapónaipie [pñapónaipie] báóéin.

^p *After it had been.*—An English writer would express it thus: “The O'Donnells had been for a considerable time deprived of this castle, for it had made an effectual resistance to the present O'Donnell's father, and neither of them succeeded in taking it until that time.”

^q *Magh-Ui-Ghadhra*, i. e. O'Gara's plain, now

Moygara, or Moyogara, where the extensive ruins of a castle are still to be seen, near the margin of Lough Gara, at its northern extremity, in the barony of Coolavin, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 494, and map to the same work.

^r *Under his protection*, i. e. when the castle

cannon, after it had had been^p for some time out of his possession, having been powerfully defended against his father, and it could not be taken until then. And after having taken this castle, and left his warders in it, he proceeded to Moylurg, and ravaged all that country. Upon his return he visited the castle called Magh-Ui-Ghadhra^q, and took it. The son of O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Manus) was unfortunately slain on the 11th of December by the shot of a ball [fired] from the castle, when they were approaching the town. The person, however, who had done this act was pardoned by O'Donnell, who sent him away under his protection^r. O'Donnell then returned with his army safe (except the great misfortune already alluded to), after having ravaged all Moylurg and Machaire-Chonnacht, excepting such parts as were obedient to him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1539.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-nine.

O'Brien of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige) died, after having been for some time in the lordship; and the country was prosperous and flourishing in his time. Murrough^s, the son of O'Brien, i. e. the son of Turlough, son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place, as his qualifications deserved.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, between Christmas and the festival of St. Bridget; and he exacted from them [the inhabitants] his full tribute and hostages, and returned safe to his house.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, came to Donegal about Easter, to visit O'Donnell; and they made peace, friendship, and alliance with each other, as well and as firmly as they possibly could.

The son of Maguire (Cormac, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brien, son of Philip), Tanist of Fermanagh, a good man of nobleness and hospitality, was treacherously slain by the people of his brother, in his [brother's] own presence.

was taken the person who had fired the ball at Niall Garv would have been killed on the spot by O'Donnell's people, had not O'Donnell interposed, and extended to him not only pardon but

protection. He was then O'Donnell's protegee, and whoever happened to kill or maim him should pay eric to O'Donnell.

^s *Murrough.*—He was the brother of Conor,

Slóicéad lá hua néill conn, 7 lá hua ndomnaill, Maḡnur daon comairle 7 daon aonta gur an mīde 7 an pob aīmpiaíac dóib dona tírib rin do millead 7 do loḡccad rīmpa go tímpiaíḡ. Fó ríe edala aībble iomda don tuiur rin ar ní po tíonoilriote ḡaoīdīl do raiḡiḡ ḡall ir na haīmpaiaib dīdīhícoib aon rloīḡíḡ ar mó lép millead do maīeīr na mīde mār an cpeacīrloīḡeāḡ írin, dóiḡ pob iomda edala óir 7 aīpccīeḡ, uīa, 7 iaiaīnn, ionnmur, 7 iolīmaīone, 7 ḡaēa maīeīra aīeīna tuccraḡ a baile aēa rīpīdīāḡ, 7 ar a nuacōngbāil iaī na lomapeccain leó don tuiur rin. Aḡ tīonntuḡ dona rloḡaib rin ina rīpīeīmḡ, Ro ḡaḡ bīuḡ, 7 boīppaḡ, uaīll, 7 dīomur iad ar aībble a nédala ona ruaīpīote rīeībīe rīuī. An tan po cloī lar an lurtīr Saḡanach Loīd līnaḡ na pccela rin, do ríōaḡ lép tīonól a raiḡe do Saḡancoib i neīonn uīe laī, 7 roēraīde baīeīḡ móri na mīde eīpī cīll 7 tuaiē, 7 a mbaoí do cōb-laīḡib ar na cuantāib ina comīpōcīraib, 7 co haīpīdī cōbīac aībal baosī por cuan caīrlīnne. Iaī ttoēḡ na ttoīcīrtaḡ rin uīe go haonbaīle gur an lurtīr po līn an rīuaḡ ḡaoīdealaḡ go hoīpḡiaīlaib, hī rīpīrīmāiḡ aīpm aḡā bēl aēa hoā, ní ruacē lar an rīuaḡ nḡaoīdealaḡ dol in inneall nó a noīpuccāḡ amāil po ba dīr dóib, 7 ní mó po uīmaīpīote comāīle a naīpeac do ḡabāil do coīrīamí nó do cōtuccāḡ caēlaīeīpeac aēḡ po imēīḡpīote go hīrīpīaīe anoīpuaīḡe go po rāḡaībīote móri dīa neḡalaib rīn 7 deḡalaib ḡall irīn maīḡīnīn aḡa mbīoḡbaḡaib iaī rīpaoīnīḡ porīpa. Ro maībaḡ oīong dīa nḡaoīḡaī rīuaḡ 7 ní po maībaḡ a bīcc dīa nuāīrīb cēnmota Maolmūīe mīrḡíḡ mac eōīn ruāḡ mīc rīuīne toīcāīp ó cenel conaīll ar an láḡaīp rin. Maḡ aongura mūīeāīpīeac do ḡabail lá oīrīm doīpḡiaīlaib, iaī ná rāḡbaīl i nuāḡaḡ iaī

which, if the annalist had thought of mentioning, would have saved them the trouble of repeating the pedigree.

[†] *Nuachongbhaile*.—It appears from the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, that this was the ancient name of the place where the town of Navan, in Meath, now stands :

“Nuadhchongbhaile est oppidum Mediæ ad ripam Boinnii fluvii a Pontano” [Drogheda] “decem millibus passuum distans ab Authrumia quinque.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 135, 141.

In the account of this invasion of the Pale, given in the Annals of Kilronan, this town is

called an *Uam*, which is its present Irish name, as pronounced by the natives of Meath. Ware, who seems to have known the ancient and modern names of this place, calls it Navan, in his *Annals of Ireland*, at this year.

^u *In the adjacent harbours*.—The word cuan certainly means a harbour, and is synonymous with the Latin *sinus*.

^w *Carlinne*.—This is still the Irish name of Carlingford harbour, in the north-east of the county of Louth.

^x *Bel-atha-hoa*.—The site of this battle was at a ford near the old bridge of Belahoe, which

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) and O'Donnell (Manus), with one will and accord, into Meath; and such part of these territories as were disobedient to them they spoiled and burned before them, as far as Tara, and the possessions of all those who refused to submit to them. They obtained immense and innumerable spoils on this expedition, for the Irish had not in latter times assembled to oppose the English army, that destroyed more of the property of Meath than this plundering army; for many were the spoils of gold and silver, copper, iron, and every sort of goods and valuables besides, which they took from the towns of Ardee and Nuachongbhail', which they entirely plundered on that expedition. Upon their return, these troops were elated with courage and high spirits, [and filled with] pride and haughtiness, on account of the vastness of their spoils, and because they had not met any opposition. When the English Lord Justice, Lord Leonard, heard the news of this, he made a complete muster of all the English in Ireland, the forces of the great towns of Meath, both ecclesiastical and lay, and all the fleets in the adjacent harbours^u, and especially the large fleet in the bay of Carlinne^w. After all these forces had collected to one place to the Lord Justice, he set out in pursuit of the Irish army into Oriel, and [came up with them] at a place called Bel-atha-hoa^x, in Farney. The Irish army were not able to go into order or array, as was meet for them; nor did they take the advice of their chiefs, to stand and maintain their battle-ground, but they fled in a scattered and disorderly manner, leaving a great deal of their own property, and of the spoils taken from the English at that place, to their enemies, after being routed. Some of their common people were slain, but none of their gentlemen, except Mulmurry Mergeach, son of John Roe Mac Sweeny, whom the Tirconnellians lost on that field. After this defeat^y of Bel-atha-hoa, Magennis (Murtough), who had wandered away from

was the principal pass into the famous territory of Farney in Oriel. It is about four miles and a quarter south of Carrickmacross, on the boundary of the counties of Meath and Monaghan, close to the lake of the same name.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 37.

^y After this defeat.—The literal translation is as follows: "Magennis (Murtough) was taken

by a party of the Oriels, after he was found with a few, after having separated from his people in this defeat of Bel-atha-hoa, and he was for some time privately in their custody, so that they afterwards killed him treacherously at the instigation of a party of his own tribe, for they gave rewards from them (to the people with whom he was) for putting him to death."

In the fabricated account of this battle given

his people, and was attended only by a few troops, was taken prisoner by a party of the people of Oriel; and they privately detained him for some time as a prisoner, and afterwards treacherously slew him, at the instance of a party of his own tribe, who had bribed them to put him to death.

Niall Oge O'Boyle was slain by Conor, the son of O'Boyle.

O'Melaghlin (Art), a successful and warlike man, and his son, Cahir O'Melaghlin, Deacon of Cluain², were slain at Fornocht³, by the sons of Felim O'Melaghlin; and Felim assumed the lordship.

Mac Coghlan (Felim, the son of Meyler) was slain at Beannchor^b, by the sons of O'Madden (Melaghlin God, &c.), after he had heard mass on Sunday, the second of the Nones of July.

The lordship of Delvin was parcelled out by O'Melaghlin (Felim) among Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan; Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh; and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1540.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty.

Rory O'Malone, Bishop of Ardagh, and representative of the Bishop of Clonmacnoise, a prosperous and affluent man, died.

The monastery of Cluain-Ramhfhoda [Clonroad] was given to the friars of the Observance, by order of O'Brien (Murrough, the son of Turlough) and the chiefs of Thomond, and by the consent and permission of the superiors of the Order of St. Francis.

The English, throughout every part of Ireland where they extended their power, were persecuting and banishing the Orders, and particularly they destroyed the monastery of Monaghan, and beheaded the guardian, and some of the friars.

The two sons of O'Boyle, Niall Roe and Conor, were in contention and at

by the Lord Gray in the preceding May.

² *Cluain*, i. e. of Cluain-mic-Nois, now Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

³ *Fornocht*.—This is probably the place now called Farnagh, situated near the town of Moat,

in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

^b *Beannchor*, now Banagher, a town on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

αοντα πρέ ποιλε, γ μιαλλ δο δολ αρ ιονηραικέιδ αρ concóbar co luacriar (αρ ba hann bai αιριριονή γ comhnaíde concóbar), γ α bñt a cceilec in adhaið rin ι τςmpall Sñcáin, γ concóbar do tcaet αρ na bapac por an dromain lá taob an tςmpaill. Miall co na muinuir deirge dó αρ an tςmpall. Oð conhairc concóbar dia paigníð iad luíð por a nomgabail ó ná baí rocaíde ina parríad cénnoctá uathað namá nári bó hínfśma. Arfð do deachaid a aenar tap tpaig luacriar ríor. Lñaið miall é peib αρ dñine conpánais, γ pucc uíde pia na muinuir fñirrin acc togríaim concóbar co tparriad é co mba comhainicc dóib pe poile co beoða barbarða gan poraitmte cairdśra nó comhriallara. Oo pað concóbar bñm do miall ina éñdñnullac go po tparccair go lár é αρ an laðair rin. Luíð concóbar opé cpectnaiğte αρ. Tangattar a muinuir do paigníð néill, γ atberit pñú concóbar do lñmain, γ ná baói pñin ι nguair écca don cúp rin. Oo pónac parríom rin, γ puccrat muinuir néill αρ concóbar lá taob loða baói ina ccomhpoceur, γ ní po lamrat iombualad pñur go po tparccairpíot é lap na cloðaib baói ι nairśr in loða conad iar ná tparccairit po imirpct arim fair, γ ag poad dóib po ġeibitit miall marb gan anmainn. Ni baói dia ccmfð pñin lé haðaið diar a ccomāora po bað mó dēctaið ináid an diar rin toréairi πρέ apoile.

Clann uilliam mac an earpuice uí ġallcúbair .i. uilliam ócc γ aodh ġpuainða do marbðad lá cloinn uí baioğill .i. lá domnall γ lá toirpñdealbac a noíğail marbða a naðar.

Slóiccead lá hua ndoñnaill, Mağnur hi ccóiccead connaet, γ ní po airir go painicc Mağ luiricc, arpiðe hi celoinn conñmaiğ. Mağ luiricc γ clann conñmaiğ do léirñmillead γ do lopeccad lair, do póine iapañ cñśca an coirpñléiðe, γ tainicc plán iar rin iar mbuaið, γ corccair.

Slóiccead ele la hua ndoñnaill bátтар iad tangadair ina rocaíde, miall mac airit óicc tánairt tñie heoccain, γ mac mic doñnaill na halban Colla mac alarðpaimn co nalbancoib iomða amaille pñur, γ ó doñnaill γ an plóğ

^c *Luachras*, now Loughros, near Ardara, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note ^m, under the year 1509, p. 1302, *supra*. The site of O'Boyle's residence at Loughros Bay is yet pointed out by the natives of the barony of Boylagh. It was called Crannog bhuidhe, i. e. the yellow crannog, or wooden house. The ruins

of three old churches are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Loughros bay, namely, Kilturis, Kilkenny, and Kilcassel, but the memory of St. Senchan is not now celebrated at any of them.

^d *Ferociously*.—Co barbarða might mean “barbarously,” but this is scarcely the meaning

strife with each other. Niall made an incursion against Conor into Luachras^c (for Conor had his seat and residence there), and remained that night in ambush in the church of St. Seanchan. Conor next morning went upon the hill adjacent to the church, and Niall and his people sallied forth from the church against him. When Conor saw them approaching him, he ran away to avoid them, as he had with him only a few [and these] persons unfit to bear arms, and he proceeded alone down across the strand of Luachras. Niall pursued him as quickly as he was able, and he outran his own people in his eagerness to catch Conor; he overtook him, and they engaged each other vigorously and ferociously^d, forgetful of friendship and relationship. Conor gave Niall a blow on the top of the head, and prostrated him on the ground, and then fled away, severely wounded. His people came up to Niall, who told them to pursue Conor, and that he himself was not in danger of death on that occasion. They did so at his request, and overtook Conor on the borders of a neighbouring lake; and they did not dare to come to blows with him, until they had first knocked him down with the stones which were on the strand of the lake; and when he was prostrated, they struck at him with weapons. And on their return they found Niall dead^e. There had not been of their tribe, for some time, two of the same ages who were more generally lamented than these two who were slain by each other.

The sons of William, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, namely, William Oge and Hugh Gruama, were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, by Donnell and Turlough, in revenge of their father.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Connaught, and never halted until he arrived in Moylurg, from whence he passed into Clann-Conway; and he totally devastated and burned Moylurg^f and Clann-Conway. He afterwards plundered the Curliou Mountains, and then returned home safe, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell, and he was joined by Niall^g, the son of Art Oge, Tanist of Tyrone, and by Mac Donnell of Scotland (Colla, the son of Alexander), with many Scots along with him. O'Donnell and this army

intended by the Four Masters.

^e *Dead*, literally, "they found Niall dead without a soul," which is a strange redundancy of language.

^f *Moylurg*.—This is a striking example of the redundancy of the style of the Four Masters.

^g *Niall*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates Conallach, i. e. the Conallian, which is correct.

ρην το δολ céτυρ hi pφpαιb manac, γ μόραν το mίλλb δόib ιρην tíρ ap τυρ go
bρυαίρριος ιαραm cuip γ plána lé na μiαρ. Το λυδύριος ιαραm επε bρέιρνε
ui pυαιpc apπίδε co coippύliab γ πορλονγπορε το δένam δόib ιρην coippύliab,
γ an bealać buide το gύpιαδ leó, γ γac conaiρ ποδαινγ ele baóí πορ a
ccionn το peidiucchaδ δόib. Ταγγατταρ clann maolpuanaδ uile cúca ιαρ
ρην, γ ευερat bραιγδε dua doínnail lé na bρińt pφn ó ρην amać, γ ταινic
plán ιαραm δια ticch.

Clanδ í doínnail (.i. Aoδ ócc mac aoδa pυaiδ) Donnacδ cairbpeac, γ
Sfan luipcc το δολ ι naγaiδ í doínnail (Maγnur a noφbpaταιρ peipin), γ a
nool πορ epannóicc loća bφchaig, γ iad το bφt acc mίλλb an típe eppte.
Ο doínnail dá ngabáil ina noίρ, γ το γabáil éiccneacán ui doínnail ι mbaile
na congála. Sfan luipcc το epochaδ laiρ, Eiccneacan γ donnchaδ το cóρ ι
ngímlib, γ epannócc loća bφchaig το bρipb γ το dianpγaóileacδ dó.

Ο ποcάpταιγ .i. gύiaτ mac doínnail mic peilm peap co nuaiρle γ co
nφneach décc iαρ ccianaóip iαρ mbpńt buaδa ó doíman, γ ó dφman.

Ο baoiγill το γaiρm το doínnall mac néill í baoiγill.

Sfan mac cuinn í doínnail το mapbaδ la cloinn Mupchaδ mic puibne na
ττυat.

Cairlén liaδpoma το δένam lá hua pυaiρc bρian mac eoćcam, γ coccaδ
móρ το bφt paiρ ap γac ταoδ .i. hi maiγ luipcc, ι muinτιρ eolaiρ, γ ι mbpńpne
uí paiγillig, γ a mac pφn γ opoηγ opφpαιb bpeipne το bφt a coccaδ μiρ map
an ccéona, γ το pónacδ an cairlén laiρpíom lé haimpρ aiτγiρ, γ το mίll
mópán hi maiγ luipcc pana lucť coccaδ.

Γaiρm eimig το tabaiρt lá Ruaiδpí mac taiδcc mic diaρmaδa, γ lá a
nnaóí mγnφ mφic uilliam cloinne píocaiρ. Scola Epeann, γ lucť cuingφa
nφt το teaćt cúca γup an ccappaicc, γ a piapuccaδ uile lap an lánamain
pín.

Taδcc mac bρian mic maγnur'a mēic diaρmaδa pυaiδ το baταδ πορ an
mbanna, γ é πορ pluaćc hi pφpιαδ uí pυaiρc.

^h *The Clann-Mulrony*, i. e. the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs.

ⁱ *The Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh*, i. e. the wooden house of Lough Beithe, now Loughveagh, a beautiful lake in the parish of Gartan, barony

of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The island on which this wooden house stood was well known some years since for a potteen distillery, belonging to a Teige O'Boyle, who gave the Editor some curious information connected

proceeded into Fermanagh, and they at first destroyed much in the country, until they obtained pledges and guarantees of submission. After that they marched through Breifny O'Rourke, and from thence to the Curliu mountains, where they pitched their camp, and destroyed Bealach-Buidhe, and cleared every other difficult passage. Upon this the Clann-Mulrony^h came to them, and gave hostages to O'Donnell for the observance of his own conditions for the time to come. O'Donnell then returned safe to his house.

The sons of O'Donnell (i. e. of Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), namely, Donough Cairbreach and John of Lurg, rose up in opposition to O'Donnell (Manus, their own brother), and went into the Crannog of Loch-Beiathaighi, from which they proceeded to spoil the country. O'Donnell took them both prisoners, and took also Egneghan O'Donnell in the town of Conwall^k. He hanged John of Lurg, and put Egneghan and Donough in fetters; and he broke down and demolished the Crannog of Loch-Beathaighi.

O'Doherty, i. e. Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim, a noble and hospitable man, died at an advanced age, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Boyle, was styled O'Boyle.

John, son of Con O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Morogh Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath^l.

The castle of Leitrim was erected by O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), while a great war was waged against him on every side, namely, in Moylurg, Muintir-Eolais, and Breifny-O'Reilly; and his own son and a party of the men of Breifny were also at war with him. He finished the castle in a short time, and destroyed a great portion of Moylurg on his opponents.

A general invitation of hospitality was given by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, and his wife, the daughter of Mac William of Clanrickard. The schools of Ireland, and those who sought for presents, flocked to them to the Rock [of Lough Key], and they were all attended to by that couple.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Manus Mac Dermot Roe, was drowned in the [River] Bann, while on an excursion along with O'Rourke.

with the ancient localities of this part of the county of Donegal in the year 1835.

^k *Conwall*.—This was a village near Letter-

kenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^f, under the year 1258, p. 366, *supra*.

^l *Mac Sweeny-na-dTuadh*, i. e. Mac Sweeny

James Oge, son of the Prior Mac Coghlan, was treacherously beheaded by Kedagh O'Melaghlin, in his own [James Oge's] castle, i.e. the castle of Feadan^m, in consequence of which great injury was done to the country. Felim O'Melaghlin brought the English and the Treasurerⁿ with him to Delvin, but did not, however, take the Feadan; and they returned to their [respective] homes, after having destroyed much.

Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], died before the killing of James Oge, son of the Prior.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1541.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-one.

There was much severe weather^o, frost, and snow, the beginning of this year, which prevented tillage and ploughing from being properly done in Ireland.

O'Carroll (Ferganainm, the son of Mulrony) was treacherously slain (he being blind^p) by Teige, the son of Donough, son of John O'Carroll, and his kinsmen, and by the son of O'Molloy (John, the son of Donnell Caech), in the castle of Cluain-lisgⁿ; but though O'Carroll was an old man, he, nevertheless, displayed great prowess and strength [in defending himself] against his slayers, which gained him a name and renown. Twelve of his people were killed along with him.

O'Molloy^r (Cahir), a man of great character and renown in his time, died.

Teagh-Sarain^s, both houses and churches, was burned and plundered in Lent by the sons of O'Madden, namely, Murrough, Breasal, and Cathal. After

"Hic obiit Vir sine nomine" [Fear gan ainm]
 "qui fuit dominus et princeps Elie occisus in
 Castro suo proprio in Cluoinlis morte incognita,
 et nisi predicatur improvisa, et qui fuit magne
 sapientie et mirabilis fortitudinis; cujus anime
 propitiatur Deus. Amen, in anno Domini mil-
 lessimo ccccxli^o."

^r *O'Molloy*.—The death of this chieftain is thus noticed in a memorandum in the same manuscript:

"Obiit Karolus O'Mylmoy sue nationis capi-

taneus in Octava Epiphanie et sepultus in Kylcormac, A. D. 1542."

^s *Teagh-Sarain*, i. e. St. Saran's church, now Tisaran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. It is situated in the centre of the demesne of Moystown [mað ɪrteun], on the west side of the River Brosna, and near it is a holy well dedicated to St. Saran. A curious account of this saint is given in the Registry of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Duaid Mac Firbis for Sir James

ua maosleaclainn do òol co cluain fèrta iar rin, 7 tsmhall mór cluana fèrta 7 an mainirtir do bhrídh 7 doceain lair.

Tuathal balb mac Slean mic Ruaidrí uí gallcubair paoí duine baoí ar éinid maithib oipecta típe conaill décc (i februairi), fèr ba maith gal 7 gairceadh gen go marbhadh no co muidhaighib daoine ar ní deachaidh ríde hi teirioit nó i teacdar nác biaid bhráige lair. Bá rídh fadearia dóroim rin ar ro baoí ariale aimir ina aoidib ag coirpíct fíri rínmóir 7 fíri pproclp bratár rairídhaidh do bhráirib dúim na ngall, 7 atcuata agá ppiotcáid nár bód maith do roctain focraice daoine do marbhadh na doirtead a ffola, conadh aipe rin ro éinn eiccin ina mánmain gan guin duine, 7 ro comáill do ghréir innirín an ccéin roba beó.

Maidm mór do éabairt do Mhac uídhilín .i. Ruóbraige mac ualtair ar cloinn aoda uí néill dú in ro marbhadh aonguir mac donnchaidh mic maolmuire meic ríuibne, 7 oíong do gallócclacáib típe conaill arason ríri. Ro marbhadh ann dha córucchadh gallocclac do cloinn ndomnaill gallócclac 7 rocaide ele cenmoctat. Mac uídhilín do òol rluasg doiríoir ar cloinn aoda uí néill, 7 clann aoda .i. conn, 7 doinnall do marbhadh lair.

O doinnall Maighnir do dol hi ccínn an lurtir Shaxanaigh don cabán 7 an lurtir dá gabáil cúicce lé honóir 7 lé peuepeur mór. Síct, cadac, 7 caradradh do éinagal dóib pé roile don cup rin.

An éppannócc aipérfac baoí ar loc glinne dalláin do gabáil lá cloinn

Ware, now preserved in the British Museum, Clarend. No. LI.

[†] *Though he never used to kill.*—In this phrase gen go is negative.

^u *In his youth,* ina aoidib.—The word aoidib is glossed by óige, youth, in O'Clery's Glossary, and by Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke. This passage shews that Tuathal had not been well instructed in the Ten Commandments in his childhood. The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, has, in his *Historie of Ireland*, cap. vi., the following reference to the religious ignorance of the Irish fighting gentlemen, which is not very different from this account of Tuathal O'Gallagher given

by the Four Masters :

"I found a fragment of an Epistle, wherein a vertuous Monke declareth that to him (travailing in Vlster) came a grave Gentleman about Easter, desirous to be confessed and howseled" [i. e. to receive the communion], "who in all his lifetime had never yet received the blessed sacrament. When he had said his minde, the Priest demaunded him, whether he were faultlesse in the sinne of Homieide? He answered, that hee never wist the matter to bee haynous before; but, being instructed thereof, hee confessed the murther of five, the rest he left wounded" [*recte*, and the wounding of others], "so as he knew not whether they lived or no.

this [and in revenge of it] Felim O'Melaghlin went to Clonfert, and demolished and plundered the Great Church and the monastery of Clonfert.

Tuathal Balbh [Balbus], the son of John, son of Rory O'Gallagher, a worthy man, and one of the most powerful of the sub-chieftains of Tirconnell, died on the 1st of February. He was a man of valour and prowess, though he never used to kill¹ or destroy persons, for there was no battle or skirmish into which he went from which he would not bring away prisoners. The reason of his acting thus was this: one time in his youth^u that he was listening to a sermon and exhortation of one of the friars of Donegal, he heard it inculcated that, in order to attain [everlasting] reward^w, it was not meet to kill persons, or to shed their blood; wherefore he made a resolution never to wound a man, and this [vow] he always kept while he lived.

A great defeat was given by Mac Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter) to the sons of Hugh O'Neill, in which was slain Aengus, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, together with a party of the gallowglasses of Tirconnell. In it were also slain a battalion of the gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell, Galloglagh, and many others besides. Mac Quillin went a second time with a force against the sons of Hugh O'Neill, and slew Con and Donnell, the sons of Hugh.

O'Donnell (Manus) went to Cavan to meet the English Lord Justice; and the Lord Justice received him with great honour and respect; and they formed a league of peace, alliance, and friendship with each other.

The eastern crannog^x on the Lough of Glenn-Dallain^y was taken by the

Then was he taught that both the one and the other were execrable, and verie meekelie humbled himself to repentence."

Here the good Jesuit, whether he was telling the truth or not (and who can doubt his veracity?), has written as rudely as the Four Masters, as appears by the words in brackets.

^w *Reward*, *poćpaice*.—The word *poćpaice* is used in ancient Irish writings to denote "reward in the next world," and sometimes "eternal happiness."—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 127, *b*, *a*.

^x *Crannog*, a wooden house.

^y *Gleann-Dallain*, i. e. Dallen's glen, a romantic valley in the parish of Killasnet, barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim. It is now generally called Glencar, from O'Rourke's castle of Caislean a'chartha.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337, where this valley is erroneously placed in Carbria: "Osnata de Gleann dallain in Carbria." It is true that this valley extends into the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, but the church of St. Osnata, now *anglice* Killasnet, is in that part of it which lies in the county of Leitrim.—See this valley again referred to at the years 1595 and 1597.

domnaill mic donnchaíó uí ruairc ar donnchaíó mac donnchaíó í ruairc. A cén ainmpe iar rin tuceat clann donnchaíó uí ruairc (Domnall, 7 fínganaim) ionnraicéid ar an ceannóicc go po cúiríse tline ip in mbaile gan rioir. Ro rátaigé 7 po mótaigé in ní rin, 7 línatar iad ipin loc, 7 bñiric clann domnaill orra, Marbatar 7 báiter leó fínganaim mac donnchaíó, Ro gabad annrin domnall, 7 po epochad iaram lá cloinn domnaill mic donnchaíó uí ruairc.

Slóicéad lá hua ndomnaill Mağnur hi ccoinne an iuráir Shaxanaig hi tír eocáin, 7 an tír diméact 7 do millead leó don toirce rin. An iuráir do tillead tar a air ipin miðe, 7 ó domnaill diompuð uada tar a air tré tír eoğain, 7 teact plán gan tačar gan tğmáil vpağail dó acc dol nó acc teact don turur rin, 7 O domnaill do gabail don taob éoir do loc 1 pfpáib manach. Cúil ná noirí 7 ó loc roir do millead lair etir tír 7 oiléna uair báttar báit 7 arépaicé aige ağ millead 7 acc arccain na noilén, 7 a pluağ ağ innriad na tíre go po páccail 1 nearbaid arba iad an bliadain rin.

Slóicéad la hua ndomnaill a cén ačhaið iar rin hi pfpáib manac don taob éiar do loc, 7 po cúir vponğ dia plóğail 1 narépaigib ar pud an loca, 7 po gab fín gur an líon plóicé tarpuir iad ppariað for tír go po indiriot an críoc uile a ccoinne a éile do loch 7 do tír go pangadap go hinir cñélionn. Ro bñirí, 7 po lğad leó cairlén innri cñélionn, 7 tangattar plán iar ccorccar don cur rin.

Domnall mac neill ġairb mic aóda, mic aóda ruaid do mparbaid lá hua mbaoigill ar ndol do domnall do cōngnaim la toirpdealbac mac uí baoigill in acchaid a ačar. Tuccatataru ruaiac dua mbaoigill ar tur impaidið ua baoigill friuror, 7 maidhið forpa go po marbad an mac rin néill í domnaill lair.

Conn mac bñain mic eocáin uí Ruairc do mparbad lá cloinn Mağnura tpe tuatail.

Mac an baird concobar puad mac fíngail ollam uí domnaill lé dān oide pcol 7 raóí gan updubad 1 pfoğlaim an dāna 7 1 nealaðnaib oile, fíri tige

² *The town, baile.*—This word is applied to any village, be it ever so insignificant.

³ *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Lough Erne, in the south of

the county of Fermanagh.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1486, 1506, and 1514.

^b *Clann-Manus.*—They were a sept of the

sons of Donnell, son of Donnell O'Rourke, from Donough, the son of Donough O'Rourke. In some time after this the sons of Donough O'Rourke, i. e. Donnell and Ferganainm, made an attack upon the crannog, and privately set fire to the town²; but that thing being discovered and perceived, they were pursued upon the lake, and overtaken by the sons of Donnell. Ferganainm, the son of Donough, was slain and drowned; and Donnell was taken, and afterwards hanged, by the sons of Donnell, son of Donough O'Rourke.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Tyrone, to meet the English Lord Justice; and they traversed and desolated the country. The Lord Justice returned into Meath, and O'Donnell, separating from him, went back through Tyrone, and arrived safe, without meeting battle or opposition on that occasion, either in going or returning. And O'Donnell marched along the eastern side of the lake in Fermanagh, and destroyed Cuil-na-noirear^a, and from the lake eastwards, both mainland and islands; for he had boats and vessels spoiling and plundering the islands, and his army devastating the country, so that he left them in want of corn for that year.

An army was led by O'Donnell, some time afterwards, into Fermanagh, [and pursued his route] on the west side of the lake; and he sent part of his forces in boats along the lake, while he himself, with the number he kept along with him, proceeded by land, so that they plundered the whole country, both lake and land, until they reached Enniskillen; and they broke and threw down the castle of Enniskillen, and returned safe from that expedition in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], was slain by O'Boyle, after Donnell had gone to assist Turlough, the son of O'Boyle, against his father. They first gave O'Boyle the onset, but O'Boyle turned upon and defeated them, and slew this son of Niall O'Donnell.

Con, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Clann-Manus^b of Tir-Tuathail.

Mac Ward (Conor Roe, the son of Farrell), Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a superintendent of schools, and a man not excelled^c in poetry and other arts,

O'Conors, seated in Tir-Thuathail, or Tirhoohil, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1411, 1460,

1464, 1486, and 1495.

^c *Not excelled*, literally, “a sage without eclipse,” i. e. not eclipsed, excelled, or thrown into the shade by another.

αοιδὸν κοιτεῖον τοῦ ἀνδρῶν καὶ ὑποτύττω δέκκα ἰαρὸν πονητῶν, καὶ ἰαρὸν παύριζε
 an 20 december.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1542.

Αοιρ Κριοτ, mile, cuicc céo, cēpacha, aóo.

Mac í neill .i. pelim caoch mac cuinn mic cuinn do mairbāð la mac doin-
 naill galloclach daon buille ḡa, καὶ διαρ mac ele do cloinn í neill decc.

Ḃrian mac neill mic airt óicc mic cuinn í neill daíma tigherna cenel
 nfoḡain, fñi roba mó clú uairle, einḡ, καὶ fñgnaíma táimicc do cenél eoḡain
 mic neill le cian daimrip decc ipin tñn cailen.

Mac uí brian toirpdealbāc mac Murchad mic toirpdealbāḡ decc le
 haðair in inñi í cuinn fñi a aíra ba fñi laim, iompaoh, καὶ oipðñcur ina
 aimrip epide.

Mac con mic conmla mic donnchad mic Ruaidri mic miccon cñnmóip
 do mairbāð ḡo moḡaolmair la Maccon, mac Ruaidri, mic miccon mic Ruaidri
 mic miccon cñnmóip.

Copbmac mac diarmata mic taidcc cam uí cléipḡ bpaḡair minur toḡ-
 aíde do conueint dúin na ḡall decc.

Mac conmla brian doḡcha mac Solaim raof lé dán, καὶ le foghlaim, fñi
 toicteach, tñom conaigh, fñi tigha aoidhñoh κοιτεῖον τοῦ cāc decc im feil
 colaim cille, tñe moipbuilñ de καὶ colaim cille, καὶ tñe earccane uí Robhap-
 taigh, ar do pað íár, καὶ dimiccon don cñoir moip, ar poḡ buail í paḡ an tan
 ipin.

O Maoileachlainn, pelim ócc, mac pelim, mic cuinn, mic airt, mic cuinn
 mic copbmaic óicc, mic copbmaic ballāḡ do mairbāð i mbaile pccipiccon ipin
 oíche la cloinn mēḡ eoḡaḡain, conmla, καὶ cedach puāð, καὶ la hemann puāoh

^d *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *co-*
nallāḡ, i. e. the Conallian, or of Tireconnell,
 which is correct.

^e *Inis-I-Chuinn*, i. e. O'Quin's lake, now In-
 chiquin, giving name to a barony in the county
 of Clare. The castle of this name, which was
 built by the head of the O'Briens some time
 after the expulsion of the family of O'Quin, is

situated on a peninsula at the northern side of
 a remarkable lake, and consists of the remains
 of a barbiean tower, keep, and old mansion-
 house attached to it. Mr. Petrie is of opinion
 that this castle was erected by Teige O'Brien,
 King of Thomond, who died in 1466, as its archi-
 tectural features are most strictly characteristic
 of the style of the age in which he flourished.

who had founded and kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 20th of December, after unction and penance.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1542.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-two.

The son of O'Neill (Felim Caech, the son of Con, son of Con) was killed with one cast of a javelin, by Mac Donnell Galloglagh. Two other sons of O'Neill died.

Brian, son of Niall^a, son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill, heir to the lordship of Tyrone, the most illustrious man for nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, of all that came of the tribe of Owen, son of Niall, for a long time, died in the old castle.

The son of O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough) died in his bed, at Inis-I-Chuinn^c. He was the most expert at arms^f, the most famous and illustrious man, of his years, in his time.

Mac Con, son of Cu-meadha, son of Donough, son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head [Mac Namara], was unbecomingly slain by his kinsman, by Maccon, son of Rory, son of Maccon, who was son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head.

Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a worthy Friar Minor of the convent of Donegal, died.

Mac Conmidhe^g (Brian Doragh, the son of Solomon), a man skilled in poetry and literature, a rich and affluent man, who kept a house of general hospitality for all, died about the festival of St. Columbkille, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille, and the curse of O'Roarty, because he had profaned and dishonoured the Great Cross, for he had struck it before that time.

O'Melaghlin (Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Con, son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac Ballagh) was slain in the night, at Baile-Sgrigin^h, by the sons of Mageoghegan, namely, Conla and Kedagh Roe,

^f *Most expert at arms*, literally, "the man of his age [i. e. years] of best hand, report, and renown, in his time was he."

Namee.

^h *Baile-Sgrigin*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place now bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

^g *Mac Conmidhe*, now always anglicised Mac

οιολμυμ, ρῖρ διαρ βό δού αιρεαχυρ, γ πλαιτέρ α ῖννηρεαρ επιδε. Conaδ do cuimniucchaδ báir uí maoleachlainn do παιδησῶη :

Mile bliadan ip cúicc céu,
adó cfehpachac gan béo
o bñictē epioγt tpe cion an époinn,
ecc peilim uí maoleclainn.

Siúbal γ ιονδραιच्चιῶ do δέναν la cloinn uí maðagair pa cāiplen an pñain- dia pa loipccpiot, γ dia po épſchpact an baile. Ro mapñpac Maoleachlainn ó παιghne don cūp rin, do ðeachaiḍ an típ ina lññain go tigh Sarain, γ po ppaomeaḍ ap an tópaḍ. Ro mapñbaḍ Maelechlainn mac emainn mic cochláin, ðauḍ mac peilim mic donnchaiḍ, γ τοιρρḍealbāc mac pñγail mic concobaip co poçaiḍib ele amaille pñú in, 4^o. nonap octobpup.

Slóiccēaḍ lá hua ndomnaill Mañnup a moçtap cōnnaçt co na cñoinn .i. an calbaç γ aḍ. An clann rin γ ua doçarpaiγ do ðol ap piubal cpeice piap an plóγ go baile an mḍtaiγ, γ Mac donnchaiḍ do epſchaḍ dḍib, γ na cpeaça do ðabairt go hua ndomnaill. Maiçe ioçtap cōnnaçt do ðeaçt ina cññ, γ Mac donnchaiḍ baile an mḍtaiγ do ῖonnpiaḍ a ḥḍaiḍ a épſice, γ a cñop dñoc piγ ó ndomnaill dḍib don dul rin.

O concobaip (.i. o concobaip piuaḍ) τοιρρḍealbāc piuaḍ do γabail lá piuaḍpi mac taiḍcc mic diapiacca ap cappiacc loça cé.

An calbaç ó domnaill do ðol ap piubal cpeice ap plioçt aḍḍa ballaiγ mic domnaill. Cpeaça γ mapñḍa do δέναν laiγ poḗpa γ teaçt plān don cūp rin iapi ccoḗcap.

Slóiccēaḍ lá hua ndomnaill, γ lap an ccalbaç hi pañpiaḍ na bliatna po. Tanaiçc o piapiç bpiān hi poçpaiçte uí domnaill, Tānaiçc béop ó caçain Mañnup mac donnchaiḍ ipin τοiçſpḗtal cḗḍna iapi tḗſclamaḍ dḍib apñḍ po

ⁱ *Feadan*.—See this castle already referred to at the years 1520 and 1540.

^k *O'Raihne*, now Rainy.

^l *Teagh-Sarain*, now Tisaran.—See note ^s, under the year 1541.

^m *Property*.—The original is a ḥḍaiḍ a épſice, which is not correct, for the property carried off could be called a cpeaç in reference only to

those who had carried it off.

ⁿ *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *bulac*, "speckled, or freckled," which is correct, and he adds in the margin, "*cliamain do Mhañnup an tua Ruairc rin .i. bpiān ballac*, i. e. this O'Rourke, i. e. Brian Ballagh, was son in law to Manus."

^o *Joined their muster*.—The construction of

and Edmond Roe Dillon. He was the lawful possessor of the chieftainship and principality of his ancestors. It was to commemorate [the year of] O'Melaghlin's death the following [quatrain] was composed :

One thousand and five hundred years,
And two-and-forty, without error,
Since Christ was born for the crime of the Tree,
To the death of Felim O'Melaghlin.

An irruption and attack was made by the sons of O'Madden against the castle of Feadan¹; and they burned and plundered the town. On this occasion they slew Melaghlin O'Raigne^k. The people of the territory went in pursuit of them as far as Teagh-Sarain¹; but the pursuers were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan; David, the son of Felim, son of Donough; Turlough, the son of Farrell, son of Conor; and many others, were slain, on the 4th of the Nones of October.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus), with his sons, i. e. Calvagh and Hugh, into Lower Connaught. These sons and O'Doherty went on before the army, on a plundering excursion, as far as Ballymote; and they plundered Mac Donough, and carried off the spoils to O'Donnell. The chiefs of Lower Connaught came to O'Donnell, and particularly Mac Donough of Ballymote, who came in pursuit of his property^m; and they all paid O'Donnell his rents on that occasion.

O'Conor Roe (Turlough Roe) was taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, on the Rock of Lough Key.

Calvagh O'Donnell went upon a plundering excursion against the descendants of Hugh Ballagh, son of Donnell. He committed depredations and slaughters upon them, and returned home safe after that enterprise, in triumph.

A hosting by O'Donnell and Calvagh in the summer of this year; and O'Rourke (Brianⁿ) and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough) joined their muster². After they had assembled together, they agreed to march against Mac

the original is here very rude. The literal translation is as follows: "A hosting by O'Donnell and by the Calvagh in the summer of this year. O'Rourke, Brian, came into this army of O'Don-

nell. O'Kane also, Manus, son of Donough, came into the same muster. After they had assembled what they resolved upon was to go against Mac Quillin," &c.

ὀμνησιος δολ ἀρ mac υἱδιλίν (.i. Ruðpαιγε mac ualταιρ), ἡ νί πο χαρμῖςδ λεό γο πανγασταιρ συρ αν mbanna. Ro πανναδ αν ρλυαζ α τερί λεό δο δολ ταιρ φήιτιςδ na banna αρ πο κορρετ αρέπαιγε na banna πορρα πο τάιζ βαί Mac υἱδιλίν ἡ ποάιθε μὸρ δο γαλλαις ina παρριαδ don ταοδ αραιλλ αζ κορναμ na habann ppiú coná léiccead táιpιp iate αρ α σοι δο δεαάσταιρ na ρλόιεχ δια ναιμδεόιν ταιρ banna ανοnn ἡ πυαμασταιρ baoccal báιττi ἡ γυαρραέτ aðbal μὸρ αζ δολ ταιρpι. Iap ndol hι τέρpι δόιςδ δο leiccrfε pcceméalta pccaoilte pγannpαιγεε αρ πυδ αν τίρε uatá .i. Sgeimleáδ ποpι γο enoc lea, ἡ Secsimlῖδ ele lá ταοδ banna πυαρ, ἡ πυεερατ πορ έρεαάιςδ τpoma τοipεfmíla, ἡ πορ αιρεετιςδ αιδβλiςδ ιολαρδαιςδ in γαέ μαιζiν in πο γαδpατ. Aét éfna πο pιτ λάp an ecalbaé ó ndomnaill, la hua πυαιpe, ἡ lá hua ecatáin co na ρλόεάιςδ ερεαάα βατταιρ moa ἡ βατταιρ ιολαρδα ολδád na ερεαάα ταpεup λάp an ρλόζ aile. Ro γαδ γαέ ρλόζ αα πορλονγποpε αρ leiτ in οiðe pιν cona eερεachaίςδ ἡ cona νέδαλαίςδ. Ro πορδονγαιρ ó domnaill πορρα αρ ná bápaé na ερεαάα ἡ na χαpιγεί αιδβλε pιν δο bualaδ, ἡ δο beomápiδad do combach ἡ δο énáimγfipad. Do pónad παippιοm inn pιν. Níp bó hupupa epá píoim nó aipim an ερεach buailte do panad ann pιν cenmótá α τyuccpaττ ep bpiφne ἡ catanaíγ gan mapbaδ λεό δια τειpιςδ διςδ. Tanaice ona mac υἱδιλίν hι eefnd í domnaill iap pιν ἡ δο pιαδ κοiméa moia δεαάιςδ ἡ δfíςδ, ἡ δο pέδαίςδ pamfmílaίςδ δό ἡ δο píoine píd ppiρ. Tice ó domnaill co na ρλόεάιςδ plán don éup pιν δια τειγiςδ iap eεopceapι.

Mac υἱδιλίν .i. Ruðpαιγε mac ualταιρ, ἡ Mac mic domnaill δο δολ in οipεαέτ uí catáin, ἡ ερεαάα moia δο δénaím δόιςδ. O catáin .i. Maγnup mac donnchaíδ δο δολ α τορpαιγεέτ na eepfε ἡ buannaδa δο éloind epuibne δο bfiτ ina παρriaδ an tan pιν .i. mac meic puibne panat, ἡ plioét πυαιδpι mic Suibne. Iap mbpεiτ dua catáin ἡ δο éloinn epuibne αρ mac υἱδιλiν cona ερεαάιςδ πο piceῖῖδ iomaipfεe ainoρfméa ftoppa, ἡ πο meaband πορ mac υἱδιλiν ἡ πορ na halbanéoiςδ iomda báτταιρ ina παρriaδ co pφαpcecaibpιοτ ár daóine im Mhac alapópaínn cappαιγ mic domnaill, ἡ im mac mic fíain γο ndpuiing móip ele δο ρλυαζ Meic υἱδιλiν. Aτ puland mac υἱδιλiν pfin ἡ mac

^p To defend the river, αζ κορναμ na habann ppiú. This might be also translated, "to contest the river with them."

^q Enoc-Lea, now Knoeklyd, a mountain si-

tuated to the south of Ballycastle, in the barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.

^r Substantial, τοipεfmíla, i. e. bulky, i. e. what has substance and real value.

Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter), and they did not halt until they arrived at the Bann. Here they divided the army into three portions, in order to cross the fords of the Bann, for they were prevented from using the boats of the river, because Mac Quillin, together with a strong body of English troops, was at the other side, to defend the river^p against them, and to prevent them from crossing it. The forces [of O'Donnell], however, crossed the Bann in despite of them, though, in crossing it, they were in danger of being drowned, and encountered very great peril. Upon landing, they sent forth light scouring and terror-striking parties through the country, namely, one detachment eastwards to Cnoc-Lea^a, and another up along the Bann, and these seized upon heavy and substantial^r preys, and many great spoils, in every place through which they passed. But Calbhach O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and O'Kane, and their forces, obtained still greater and more numerous spoils than those seized upon by the other detachments. Each of these detachments encamped separately with their preys and spoils for that night. On the morrow O'Donnell ordered them to knock down, kill, hough, and break the bones of these immense spoils and preys, which they accordingly did; and it would be difficult to enumerate or reckon the number of cattle that were here struck down, besides more which the men of Breifny and the O'Kanes drove off to their own countries alive. After this Mac Quillin came to O'Donnell, and bestowed upon him great presents, consisting of horses, armour, and other beautiful articles of value, and made peace with him. O'Donnell, with his army, returned home safe and in triumph from that expedition.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Rury, the son of Walter, and the son of Mac Donnell, went into Oireacht-Ui-Chathain^s, and committed great depredations. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, the son of Donough, with bonaghtmen of the Clann-Sweeny, whom he had then in his service, namely, the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny, went in pursuit of the preys; and, having overtaken Mac Quillin with his preys, a fierce engagement took place between them, in which Mac Quillin and the numerous Scots whom he had along with him were defeated, with a great slaughter of men, together with the son of Alexander, Carragh Mac Donnell, and the son of Mac Shane, with many others of Mac

^s *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. O'Kane's country, and Coleraine, situated between the Foyle and comprising the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, the Bann, in the county of Londonderry.

meic domhnaill ar eicein ar, 7 po baíísí rocaíó móí oia muinuir ar an mbanna aḡ dol cairrú dóib.

Slíócéad la mac uíóilín ar ó ccaíáin domhóirí iar tarrpaing an tpeirinep Shaxanaig 7 dpuinge móipe do ḡallaib amaille ppuir. Cairlén uí cáááin .i. línm an maíóad do ḡabail leó 7 ina mbaíó do bapdaib irin mbaile do marbáó 7 do muíóucchaó, 7 Mac uíóilín omíteét plán iar ccorccar don cúir rin. Mac uíóilín umorpo a cefin aphaíó iar rin do toḡaipum cloinn puibne cúicce ar buannaét .i. Slíóét Ruaióirí mic puibne Mac donnchaió mic meic puibne na ttauá, Mac mupchaíó mic puibne, 7 Mac meic puibne baḡanaig co nōpuing móirí ele dóccaib cloinne puibne amaille ppuí. Do éodar pén do ppaigíó meic uíóilín, 7 báttar co maíóad muirneac ina parrpaó aḡ cñḡal a couir 7 a cconnaréta ppuir. Do rónaó comairle meaḡlaó miopúnaó lá mac meic domhnaill, 7 lá halbancoib, 7 lá muinuir mic uíóilín beor .i. an tpaor clann poicenelaó rin cloinne puibne tōionnpaicehió iar nōol ina cefin dóib, 7 iar ndénaí ḡac cñḡail dá ndeapnpaet lé Mac uíóilín. Ro énnpíet pōp an ccomairle írin, 7 po pōbairpíot íaet ḡan pīor ḡan airpuccáó iar bḡáccbail baile meic uíóilín ḡo po marbḡar uile a nupmóp. Ro marbáó ann oia mac

¹ *Leim-an-Mhadaigh*, i. e. the dog's leap. This castle stood over the River Roe, in a beautiful situation, near the present town of Newtown-Limavady, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. No part of the ruins remains.

² *Highborn*.—Soícenelaó, means of good tribe, race, or family.

³ *After they had gone to them*.—This clause is intended to explain the great wickedness of the plot. The meaning is, that the son of Mae Donnell, with his Seots, and Mae Quillin's own people, conspired this plot, though they knew that the Mae Sweenys had come into the territory at the invitation of Mae Quillin, who had entered into a regular compact with them. The Mae Donnells were at this time meditating the invasion of Mae Quillin's territory, and they dispossessed this family soon after by treachery.—See Gough's Camden, vol. iv. p. 431. In cer-

tain devises for the reformation of Ireland (in the State Papers, Ireland), signed John Travers, who was Master of the Ordnance and warden of the castle of Coleraine in 1542, the following notice of the irruptions of the Seots into this part of Ireland occurs :

“Item, whereas a company of Irishe” [i. e. Gaelic speaking] “Seottes, otherwise called Redshankes, daily cometh into the northe partes of Ireland, and purchaseth castels and piles uppon the see coste ther so as it is thought that there be at this present above the nombre of two or three thousande of them within this Realme, it is mete that they be expulsed from the said castels, and order taken that non of them be permytted to haunte nor resorte into this countrye, rather becawse they greatly coveyt to populate the same being most vile in their living of any nation next Irishmen.

“Item, that the captain appointed at Knoek-

Quillin's forces. Mac Quillin himself and the son of Mac Donnell escaped with difficulty by flight; but great numbers of their people were drowned as they were crossing the Bann.

Mac Quillin, having induced the English Treasurer and a great number of the English to assist him, made a second incursion against O'Kane. They took O'Kane's castle, i. e. Léim-an-Mhadaidh^u, and slew and destroyed all the warders who were in the town; and Mac Quillin departed safe and victorious on that occasion. Some time afterwards Mac Quillin called into his service the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny; the son of Donough, son of Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath; the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh; and many others of the youths of the Clann-Sweeny along with them. These repaired to Mac Quillin, and were treated by him in an honourable and friendly manner, and entered into agreements and covenants with him. A treacherous and malicious plot was formed by the son of Mac Donnell, by the Scots, and also by Mac Quillin's people, namely, to come upon those noble and high-born^u youths of the Clann-Sweeny and attack them, after they had gone to them^v, and after every agreement they had made with Mac Quillin. They resolved upon this plot, and fell upon them as they were coming out of Mac Quillin's town, without warning^w, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys, so that they slew the greater part of them. There were slain here the son of Mac

fergus in Wolderflyt may have a galley or barke assigned, which he shall man from tyme to tyme to kepe the seas betuxt Scotlande and Irrlande, so as the Skottes may be dryven from further arryval in those partes of the northe."

It would appear from a letter in the State Papers of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 133, from Brabazon to Cromwell, A. D. 1539, that Alexander Carragh, the father of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, had some castles in the Glinns at this time. The writer says:

"I doo certifie your Lordship that ther is now of Scottes dwelling in Ireland above 2000 men of warre, as I am credibly informed, which Scottes have as well dryven away the freeholders being Englishmen of that country as others the Irishmen, and have buylded certeyn castells ther. The hed capteyn of them is oon Alexander Kar-

rogh, otherwise called Mac Donell, who, as himself saith, will take the kinge's parte against all men, and so he promysed me at our laste being together, but under the pretence to doo the kinge's grace servyce since he takyth the countrie to himself and others of the Scottes."

Duald Mac Firbis, in his pedigree of the Earl of Antrim, states that they had been Lords of the Glynnys for 227 years before the date at which he wrote, 1650, and if so, they had settlements here so early as 1423. But Sorley Boy was certainly the person that deprived Mac Quillin of his territory in the reign of Elizabeth.

^w *Without warning.*—An English writer would say, "without giving any warning beforehand of their design, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys."

meic ruibne baḡanaig ḡ mac murchaio mic ruibne, co náć mór teapna ap i naéféḡaó in po marbaó díob.

Tanaic luć luinge faide do denaín fogla ḡ cña a hiarḡar cónnać hi tḡr cónaill. Óá hann po ḡaḡrat hi peaḡrainn muinḡipe birn hi tḡr boḡaine. Iar ná pīor rin do ḡoirpḡealbāć mac meic ruibne tḡre boḡaine do bḡr póbairḡ poḡaib co na teapna pḡr innirḡe pcel ap díb ać maó an tairpeać ḡ an coḡnać boi porpo .i. Mac uí flaitḡbḡrḡaicć dia tḡarḡe ḡoirpḡealbāć maĩtḡn nanacail, ḡ po cúir plán dia ionćaib é co riacć conmaicne maria.

Slóicćeaó lá hua ndomnaill Maḡnur mac aóḡa mic aóḡa ruaió hi cconnaćḡoib hi pḡḡinap na bliaðna po, ḡ tanḡatḡar maĩḡe ioćḡair cónnać ina cñn maille lé rīć ḡ le cairḡḡr, ḡ po iocḡat a cíor ḡ a tḡḡḡnar ḡo hūmāl pḡr, ḡ do coĩḡ uaióib dia tḡicḡ.

Nīp bó cian iar pccaoileáḡ don tḡluacć rin í domnaill ḡo tḡaimc Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ uilleacc na cñn mac Riocairḡ, ḡ Mac uilliam buirḡ ḡauĩ mac uillicć pluag lán mór ele do ḡol i nioćḡar cónnać. Ro ḡabaó léó baile uí plannaccáin beóil áḡa huaćḡair ap tḡr, ḡ tḡccairḡ pḡn, Mac diaḡmaḡḡa, ḡ clann tairḡc mic diaḡmaḡa i nioćḡar cónnać. Tanḡatḡar tḡa maĩḡe ioćḡair cónnać hi cñn mic uilliam, ḡ po ḡabaó lair iatḡ ḡ luĩḡ pḡr ccúlaib ḡo cloinn Riocairḡ ḡo mbḡaigḡoib ḡ co nḡoirḡib. Áḡiaḡ eioirḡḡa báḡḡar oca, O ḡuibḡa, Mac donnchaio an cḡrainn ḡ cuĩḡ do cloinn tḡuibne cónnać im Maolmuirḡ mac colla ḡ a écc ina bḡaigḡḡnar pīa rīú po léicćḡ, ḡ bḡaigḡe ele ó mac caḡail óicć uí cónćḡair.

Mac uí domnaill an calbāć do ḡol hi cñn an iurḡir Shaxanaig ḡ rīć uí domnaill, ḡ a rīḡ pḡn do cñḡal ḡ do pḡaḡmaó pḡr ḡ tḡać plán iarain.

^x *In comparison with*, in aḡféḡaó.—The word aḡféḡaó means *comparison*. The literal translation is, “so that what escaped of them was not great in comparison with what was killed of them.”—See note under the year 1543, *infra*.

^y *To plunder and prey*, literally, “to make plunder and prey.” Ceana, in this sentence, is the genitive case of cion, spoil, prey, booty. It is frequently used in this sense by Ferganaim Mac Keogh, in his poem reciting the triumphs of Hugh O’Byrne of Glenmalure, in the reign

of Queen Elizabeth.

^z *Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn*, i. e. O’Beirne’s Reachrainn, or rocky island, now Raghlybirne, an island situated in the ocean, about three miles to the west of Teelin head, in the parish of Glencolumbkille, barony of Tir-Boghaine, *anglice* Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^a *Outside his protection*, i. e. when the son, Mac Sweeny, extended protection to the son of O’Flaherty, he was bound in honour to prevent his being killed within the district over which he had command; but when he had sent him

Sweeny Banagh, and the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the number that escaped was not great, in comparison with^x the number killed.

The crew of a long ship came from West Connaught to Tirconnell, to plunder and prey⁷. The place which they put in at was Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn^z, in Tir-Boghaine. When Turlough, the son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, received intelligence of this, he made an attack upon them, so that none of them escaped to tell the tale [of what had happened], except their chief and captain, namely, the son of O'Flaherty, to whom Mac Sweeny granted pardon and protection; and he sent him home safe, outside his protection^a, to Conmaicne-mara^b.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe) into Connaught, in the autumn of this year; and the chieftains of Lower Connaught came to him with peace and friendship, and obediently paid him his rents and chiefries; and he then returned to his house.

Not long after the dispersion of this army of O'Donnell, Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na-gCeann, the son of Rickard), and Mac William Burke, marched another very great army to proceed into Lower Connaught. They first took the town of O'Flanagan at Bel-atha-Uachtair^c, and then proceeded, together with Mac Dermot and the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, into Lower Connaught. The chieftains of Lower Connaught repaired to meet Mac William; and he made them his prisoners, and returned home to Clanrickard with prisoners and hostages. These were the hostages: O'Dowda, Mac Donough of Corran, and some of the Clann-Sweeny of Connaught, with Mulmurry, the son of Colla, who died in captivity before he was set at liberty^d, and other prisoners, taken from the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor.

The son of O'Donnell (Calvagh) repaired to the English Lord Justice, and confirmed and ratified the peace of O'Donnell^e, and his own peace, with him, and then returned safe.

home in safety he was not bound to protect him any longer.

^b *Conmaicne-mara*, now Conamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

^c *Bel-atha-Uachtair*, i. e. the mouth of the upper ford, now Ballyoughter, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, in the barony and

county of Roscommon.

^d *Before he was set at liberty*.—What the writer intends to say is, that he was not liberated at all, but that he died in his imprisonment before his friends had time or means to pay a ransom for him.

^e *The peace of O'Donnell*, i. e. he concluded a peace with him in behalf of his father and himself.

Ο δομναίλλ Μαḡναρ δο ἔαβαιρε τυαῖτε παῖτα ἡ λuircc δο Μhάḡυιδιρ, Σfan mac conḡonnaḡτ ar milleaḡ moḡáin fá mḡaḡυιδιρ poime pin lá hua ndomnaill. Mḡaḡυιδιρ δια ἔαβαιρε fñn, ἡ δο ἔαβαιρε α ἔipe ἡ α ἔalman dua ḡomnaill ar α ḡon pin, ἡ ḡo haiḡide tucc Mḡaḡυιδιρ eipḡe amaḡ ar fñn ἡ ar α ḡuchaiḡ ḡó, nó cáin pan eipḡe amaḡ naḡ fḡuiḡḡi. Tucc ḡeop lḡ éḡca mapḡḡta duine ar fḡuḡ fñmanaḡ uile map an ccéḡna dua ḡomnaill.

Ο neill conn mac cuinn δο ḡol hi ccñḡ nḡḡ paḡan .i. an toḡḡmaḡ henḡi ἡ an ḡi δο ḡaiḡm iaḡla dua neill, ἡ α poḡḡonḡḡa faḡi ḡan ó neill ḡo ḡaiḡm ḡe ní ba ḡipe, ἡ fḡaiḡ ó neill onóḡi móḡi ón ḡiḡ ḡon ḡup pin.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaiḡu uillḡcc na ccñn, ἡ ó bḡiaḡ .i. Muḡchaḡ ḡo ḡol hi Saḡaḡḡ, ἡ iaḡla ḡo ḡaiḡm dá ḡaḡ aon aca, ἡ tanḡaḡḡar tar α naiḡ ḡlḡn aḡτ mac uilliam baóḡ hi fḡiaḡḡar ἡ níḡ bo hóḡḡlḡn uaḡa.

Maolmuḡpe mac eoḡain mic ḡuibne δο mḡapḡaḡ lá cloinn Maolmuḡpe mic colla mic ḡuibne α ccñḡ tḡeaḡḡmaḡne iaḡ nécc Maolmuḡḡi mic colla buḡéin.

Clann Maolmuḡpe mic colla ḡionnaḡbaḡ ar an tḡi, ἡ α mbailte ḡo bḡipeaḡ, fñ ḡíḡḡ fñn ἡ ḡḡonḡ dá luḡḡ lḡnaḡna δο mḡapḡaḡ.

Maḡυιδιρ Σfan, ἡ clann uí ḡomnaill (.i. aḡ ḡcc mac aḡḡa ḡuaḡ), Ruḡḡaiḡe

^f *Tuath-Ratha and Lurg*.—Tuath-ratha, which was O'Flanagan's country, is included in the present barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, and Lurg is still the name of a barony in the same county, separated from Tuath-Ratha, or Tooraah, by the Lower Lough Erne.

^g *Upon Maguire*, literally, "under Maguire." An English writer would say, "O'Donnell having some time before destroyed much of Maguire's territory or property."

^h *Rising out*, literally, "Maguire gave himself, and gave his country and land to O'Donnell for that, and particularly Maguire gave a rising out on himself and on his country to him, or a tribute in the rising out which would not be obtained." An English writer would say it thus: "In return for this Maguire submitted himself, his country, and lands, to O'Donnell, and ceded to him the privilege of calling for all

the forces of Maguire's country, and whenever Maguire could not furnish such forces he agreed to pay a certain tribute in lieu of them."

ⁱ *O'Neill*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates bacc, which is correct. O'Neill had renounced the Pope's authority at Maynooth, in January this year. He set sail for England in September, accompanied by Hugh O'Cervallan, Bishop of Clogher, and arrived on the 24th of that month at Greenwich, where in the most humble manner he disclaimed the name of O'Neill and the title of prince, and surrendered his territory and all that he had into the King's hands; but he received a re-grant of the same by letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date at Greenwich the 1st of October 1542, together with the title of Earl of Tirowen, and at the same time Matthew (falsely supposed, in the opinion of Camden and Ware, to be his son) was created Baron of Dungannon,

O'Donnell (Manus) gave Tuath-Ratha and Lurg^f to Maguire (John, son of Cuconnaught), O'Donnell having some time before destroyed a great deal upon Maguire^g. For this Maguire gave up himself, his country, and his land, to O'Donnell, and in particular the privilege of calling for the rising-out^h of his country, or a tribute in lieu of the rising-out not obtained. He also gave [i. e. agreed to give] to O'Donnell half the eric [i. e. fine] paid for killing men throughout Fermanagh.

O'Neillⁱ (Con, the son of Con) went to the King of England, namely, Henry VIII.; and the King created O'Neill an Earl, and enjoined that he should not be called O'Neill any longer. O'Neill received great honour from the King on this occasion.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na gCeann) and O'Brien^j (Murrough) went to England, and were both created Earls; and they returned home safe, except that Mac William had taken a fever [in England], from which he was not perfectly recovered^k.

Mulmurry, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, was slain by the sons of Mulmurry, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a week after the death of [their father] Mulmurry, the son of Colla.

The sons of Mulmurry, son of Colla Mac Sweeny, were banished from their country, their towns were destroyed, and one of themselves and a party of his followers were slain.

Maguire (John), and Rory and Naghtan, the sons of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge,

and two of the family of Magennis, who accompanied him, were dubbed knights, and the Bishop of Clogher was confirmed by the King's patent. It appears from a letter written by the King to the Lord Deputy and Council (State Papers, cccclxxxi.), that O'Neill had no money of his own on this occasion. After announcing the creation His Majesty adds: "And for his reward We gave unto him a chayne of threescore poundes and odde, We payd for his robes and the charges of his creation three score and fyve poundes tenne shillings two pens, and we gave him in redy money oon hundreth poundes sterling." For some curious particulars respecting these

creations, see Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1541, 1542, 1543, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 322.

^j *O'Brien*.—This should be entered under the year 1543. Maurice O'Bryen was created Earl of Thomond, July 1st, 1543. The King granted to each of these noblemen a house and lands near Dublin, for the keeping of their retinues and horses, whenever they resorted thither to attend Parliament and Councils.—See State Papers, cccxcvi.

^k *Not perfectly recovered*.—He died, according to Sir Richard Cox, on the 19th of October, 1545.—See note under the year 1544.

ἡ νεαῖταιν τοῦ δολ ἀρ ριυβαλ ερεῖε ἰ νδαρτραῖγε, ἡ ροσεινλῖς το ρεαοιλεαῦ
υαῖτα ἀρ ρυθ ἀν τῖρε, ἡ Μὰς υῖ δομναῖλλ νεαῖταιν το μαρβαῦ θυρῶορ το ζαε.

Ρελῖν θυθ μὰς αοῦα υῖ νέλλ το μαρβαῦ.

Μαῖρε ἰνῆλν μεζ ραῖμαρῶαῖν, βῆλ μεζ ρλαννχαῖθ (φῆραῶαῖς) ὀέεε.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1543.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, μῖλε, κυῖεε εεθ, εαῖτραῖα, ατῖν.

Εμανῦ μὰς βῖαν υῖ γαλλῦβαῖρ ερρῶορ ραῖτα βοῦ ὀεεε, 26 ρεβρυαῖν, ἰαρ ρραῖβῶαῖλ ρριῖβῆρτα ἰμον ερρῶορῖτε.

Μὰς μεῖς ρυῖβνε ράνατ Μὰολμυῖρε μὰς δομναῖλλ ὀῖεε αῶβαρ τῖζῆρνα ράναττ το μαρβαῦ λά κλοῖνν μεῖς ρυῖβνε ράναττ .ἰ. δομνχαῦ ἡ Μὰολμυῖρε, κλανν τοῖρρῶεαλβαῖζ, μῖε ρυαῖθρῖ, μῖε Μὰολμυῖρε ἰαυῖρῶε. Ζαλ, ἡ ζαῖρρεαῦ, ῖηζῆναῖ ἡ ὑρρῖκλαῖζ το ὀέναῖν ὀῶ ἀῖαῖλ ρο βα ζῖρεαῖ λαῖρ ρῖα να μαρβαῦ, υαῖρ ρο μαρβ ἀν οὐβαλταῖ μὰς ρῖρῶορῶα μῖε ρυῖβνε ἀν ζερῖρατ ζαῖρρεῖθ βά ὀεαῖρρεαῖζῖτε βαοῖ ἰνα αεχχαῖθ.

Μὰς ἰνεε ρυῖβνε βαῖζαῖνῖζ, Εῖοῖν μοῦαῖρῶα μὰς νεῖλλ ἰῶοῖρ το ἔεε α τῦρ α αῖοῖρ ἡ α οῖρβῆρτα.

Μὰς υῖ βαοῖζῖλλ, βῖαν μὰς νεῖλλ, μῖε τοῖρρῶεαλβαῖζ το μαρβαῦ τῖρε ἔαηζ-
ναῖτ λά κλοῖνν νεῖλλ ὀῖεε υῖ βαοῖζῖλλ βατταρ ἰνα ἰμῖντεαῖρῖ ρῖν, ἡ ἰνα ραρῖαῦ ἡ ρορ α ἔααῖρατ.

Ο δομναῖλλ Μαῖζνῖρ το ὀολ ζῖρ ἀν εκοῖμαῖρλε ἰῶοῖρ εο ἡῖτ κῖαῖτ εο να βῖαῖρῖθ μῖαῖλλε ρῖρρ ἔῖεεεαῖῶν ἡ δομνχαῦ βατταρ ἰ ηῖεῖνῖθ ῖε ἡατχαῖθ ὀεεα, ἡ α ῖῖεεῖν τῖρε εκοῖμαῖρλε ἀν ἰυρτῖρ, ἡ Μῖαῖτε Εῖρεανν ἀρῖῖνα ἰαρ ἰῶέ-
ναῖν ρῖῶῶα ἡ εαοῖκοῖμαῖρλε ῖτοῖρρα. Κοῖν ὁ δομναῖλλ (α ὀῖρβῖραῖταιρ βαοῖ ῖε ἡατχαῖθ ρῶῶα ἡ ραχῖοῖθ) το ρῖῶῶεῖαῦ ρῖρ μαρ ἀν εῖῖῶνα. Κοῖν το ὀολ ζο ραχῖθ ὀοῖρῶοῖρ το ραῖζῖθ ἀν ρῖζ, ἡ α βῖῖε ἰνα ρῶῶαῖρ εο ἰονῶοῖρ ἡ εο ἡαῖρῖῖῶοῖν.

Καῖρῖλε ῖῖῖῖῖρ ρο ράζαῖθ ὁ δομναῖλλ αῖζ εαῖταῖοῖρ ἰμὰς τῖαῖταῖλ βαῖλῖ υῖ γαλλῦβαῖρ, ἡ αεε ὀῖρῖνῖζ το ρῖῖῶῖτ αῶῶα υῖ γαλλῦβαῖρ οῖα ἰομῶοῖμῖῶ, ὀα

¹ *Bishop of Raphoe*.—Harris makes no mention of this Bishop in his list of the Bishops of Raphoe. There is a chasm in his list from the year 1515 till 1550.

^m *In his friendship*, i. e. on friendly terms with him.

ⁿ *Between them*, i. e. between O'Donnell and his kinsmen, Egneghan and Donough.

the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a predatory excursion into Dartry, and despatched a marauding party through the country ; and Naghtan, the son of O'Donnell, was killed by the cast of a dart.

Felim Duv, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain.

Mary, the daughter of Magauran, and wife of Mac Clancy (Feradhach), died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1543.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-three.

Edmond, the son of Brian O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe¹, died on the 26th of February, after having received opposition respecting the bishopric.

The son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge), heir to the lordship of Fanad, was slain by the sons of [the late] Mac Sweeny Fanad, namely, Donough and Mulmurry, the sons of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Mulmurry. Before his death he shewed, as usual, great valour, bravery, prowess, and dexterity at arms ; for he slew Dubhaltach, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, the most valiant champion that opposed him.

The son of Mac Sweeny Banagh (John Modhordha, the son of Niall More) died in the beginning of his life and renowned career.

The son of O'Boyle (Brian, the son of Niall, son of Turlough) was treacherously slain by the sons of Niall Oge O'Boyle, who were in his friendship^m, in his company, and in his pay.

O'Donnell (Manus) repaired to the great Council at Dublin, together with his relatives, Egneghan and Donough, who had been for some time held in fetters by him, but were set at liberty by the advice of the Lord Justice and the chiefs of Ireland in general, after they had made peace and friendship between themⁿ. Con O'Donnell, his brother, who had been a long time in England, was also reconciled to him. Con returned to England to the King, and remained with him, with honour and respect.

The castle of Leithbher^o, which O'Donnell had given to Cahir, the son of Donnell Balbh O'Gallagher, and to a party of the descendants of Hugh

^o *The castle of Leithbher*, i. e. of Lefford, on Tyrone.—See note ², under the year 1527, the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and p. 1391, *supra*.

O'Gallagher, to be guarded by them, was maintained by them for Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and for themselves; and they banished O'Donnell's loyal people, and the doorkeeper of the castle. O'Donnell and Calvagh were greatly incensed at this, and Calvagh in particular, [who] proceeded to wreak his vengeance upon them for what they had done, so that some persons were killed [in the contests] between both parties, besides herds and flocks which were abused^p and injured. The people of the town slew Dubhaltach, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a gallowglass distinguished for his valour and prowess. Donough, the son of O'Donnell, assisted the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher on this occasion. Rory, the son of O'Donnell; Ferdoragh, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, and his sons; and the sons of John Ballagh, son of John, were taken prisoners by Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and by Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher.

The son of O'Doherty (Cahir, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain by the sons of O'Doherty, Rory and John, the sons of Felim, son of Conor Caragh. They also slew Hugh Gruama O'Doherty. And O'Donnell marched with his forces against O'Doherty, to take revenge of him for these deaths, and proceeded to destroy the corn of the country, until he obtained hostages from O'Doherty, as pledges for his obedience, and for his own award for the violation of his jurisdiction^a.

Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh^f, was afterwards taken prisoner by O'Doherty, and delivered up to O'Donnell; and O'Donnell himself made a prisoner of Turlough, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, and brought both these prisoners to Lifford, to see whether he could obtain the town; but he did not obtain it on that occasion.

The descendants of Owen Mac Sweeny and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough went on a predatory excursion against O'Hara Boy. O'Conor (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) came up with them, and defeated the Clann-Sweeny, and slew Rory, the son of Donnell, the sons of Mulmurry, son of Owen, and a party of the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough, together with numbers of their people, on that occasion.

also Book of Lismore, p. 6, where it is used in the same sense: *in coll cana ⁊ geiri damra puð.*

^f *Tuathal Balbh*, i. e. *Tullius Balbus*, or *Tuathal*

the Stammerer. The name *Tuathal* is now obsolete as a man's baptismal name, but is preserved in the surname *O'Toole*.

Mac ruibne na ttauat, γ α mac brian do gabail lá coblae a hiarpar
 connaet i nnuir mic an duirn, γ α mbriat leó a mbriatdñar.

Earranta coccaio ap neirge etir Maguior, γ Shioet toirpdealbais
 megiur. Shioet toirpdealbais do teet hi ttip conaill go mbattar ag
 rogail γ ag ingreim ap fñais manac. Tanais Maguior hi cefñh uí doñ-
 naill, γ do róme a íte γ α éarattar pñ pñib do róme reacht pñm.

Muirgñr mac Paittín uí maileónaie pñoi lé pñeñur, γ lé pñideat
 pñ co ttoice γ co ttróm conac, pñpñibñig fñeña lar ap pñpñobad hñbair
 iomda, γ lar a ndeapñad duana γ dñeñta, γ lar a mbattar pñcola acc pñpñ-
 naim γ ag pñglaim, γ no éongbad pñcaide dñb ma éig buéin do gñér, dñcc iap
 mbriat buada ó dññan γ ó doñan.

Cénae ó maileaclaim doirpñeae ap cloinn colmáin ap bñlaiñ Ruðpñige
 uí maileaclaim, γ nñr bó pñmñeae pñ battar clann colmáin pñ lññ na dñpñ
 pñ m aépñgañ aññal pñ battar hi pñ pñdñmñd ap pñ baoi coccaio, γ eñeae-
 loñeae, uae, γ gñpñta, gñlñmñpñcc γ lamñomñpñt pñ lññ na dññi pñ iññ tñpñ,
 γ pñ tóccbad cíor, γ cobae tá gañ aon aca ap mañ corpññ, γ do pññad ulca
 añdñble ftoppñ gñr bo gññi an pñ pñapñpñot. Inpñpñeñd añdñe do éabñpñt
 la Ruðpñige, γ la a bñpñpñib pñ mañ gñlññne i ndealbñna dia pñ loipñpñt, γ
 dia pñ épñeñrat an mañ. Maileaclaim balb ua mañgaññ, γ apñ mañ co-
 lññ dia lññmññ co ttrócñrat tañar dñib i ngñlññne dñ m pñ mañbad corb-
 mac ua mañlñlñññ deapñpñatñi pñdñpñige co ttrñib pññais dñcc do maññib
 a mñññpñe do mañbad γ do battad don éur pñ.

^s *Inis-mic-an-Duirn*.—This is the island now called in English Rutland Island, and situated opposite Roshin, the residence of Robert Russell, Esq., the resident agent to the proprietor, the Marquis of Conyngham. It belongs to the parish of Templecrone, or district of the Rosses, in the barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal; but the inhabitants of the village of Dunglow and its vicinity still call it Inis mic a' Duirn, when speaking the Irish language, as the Editor learned from the most intelligent of the native Irish of the district, in the year 1835.

^t *Maurice, the son of Paidin O' Mulconry*.—This

Maurice made a beautiful copy of the old Book of the Abbey of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, in the year 1516, for Teige O'Rody, Coarb of Fenagh. Of this a considerable fragment is still extant, which contains several historical poems relating to the O'Rourkes, O'Donnells, and other families, and several poems of a prophetic kind attributed to St. Caillin, the patron saint of Fenagh, which, though mere fabrications of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, are still very valuable as throwing light on the history of the times.

"*Compared to, i naépñgañ*, literally, "in comparison of."—See note ^s, under the year

Mac Sweeny na-dtuath and his son, Brian, were taken prisoners by a fleet from West Connaught, at Inis-mic-an-Duirn^s, and carried into captivity.

Dissensions of war having broken out between Maguire and the descendants of Turlough Maguire, the descendants of Turlough went into Tirconnell, and were harassing and annoying the people of Fermanagh. Maguire [upon this] repaired to O'Donnell, and made [a league of] peace and friendship with him, as he had done some time before.

Maurice^t, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry, a man learned in history and poetry, a man of wealth and affluence, a learned scribe, by whom many books had been transcribed, and by whom many poems and lays had been composed, and who had kept many schools superintending and learning, several of which he had constantly kept in his own house, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Kedagh O'Melaghlin was inaugurated Chief of the Clann-Colman, in opposition to Rury O'Melaghlin. The Clann-Colman were not happy during the period of these two, compared to^u what they had been during the time of Felim; for, during the time of these two, war and devastation, cold and famine, weeping and clapping of hands, prevailed in the country. Rent and tribute were levied for each of them in Magh-Corrain^u; and though their career was but of short continuance, they, nevertheless, wrought innumerable evils. A nocturnal irruption was made by Rury and his kinsmen into the plain of Gailinn^v, in Delvin, and burned and plundered the plain. Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden and Art Mac Coghlan pursued them, and gave them battle at [the church of] Gailinn, where Cormac O'Melaghlin, the brother of Rury, and thirteen of the chiefs of his people, were slain and [*recte* or] drowned^w.

1542, p. 1474, *supra*, where another example of the use of this word occurs.

^u *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, in Westmeath. The castles of Clonlonan, Farnagh, Kilbillaghan, Castletown, and Newcastle, were in it.—See this place again referred to at the years 1548 and 1553. O'Melaghlin would appear to have possessed chiefry over the Mac Coghlan, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^v *Gailinn*, now Gillan, a townland and parish containing the ruins of an old church, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note ^x, under the year 1519, p. 1346, *supra*.

^w *Slain and drowned*.—This phrase, *do map-baö 7 do baöthaö*, which occurs throughout these Annals, is not correct; *do map-baö no do baöthaö* would be much better. An English writer would say, "they perished by field or flood."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1544.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-four.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick-na-gCeann), the most valiant of the English of Connaught, died. This was news of great moment in his country. Great dissensions arose in Clanrickard concerning the lordship; and Ulick, the son of Rickard Oge, was styled Mac William, although many in his own^x and in the neighbouring territories were opposed to him, in favour of Thomas, the son of Mac William, i. e. Thomas, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann.

Rory O'Melaghlin was slain at Clartha', by Richard Dalton and his kinsmen, in a nocturnal assault; and it was for the interests of Kedagh O'Melaghlin they committed this slaughter.

The son of O'Neill (Niall^z, the son of Art Oge), a Tanist, who had suffered most toil and hardship of war, between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell, of any that had come of the race of Owen, son of Niall; a select vessel to become Lord of Tyrone, had he been permitted to attain to it, [and] a man full of skill and knowledge in every science, died of a sudden illness in the old castle.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Mulmurry), an energetic, fierce, and vivacious man, who had suffered much from wars and disturbances in his own country for some time till then, was slain by the sons of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, in revenge of their brother, whom his [Turlough's] sons had slain. These were the names of those sons of Donnell Oge who committed that slaughter, namely, Rory Carragh and Donnell Gorm. John, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry, was also slain along with Mac Sweeny; but though he (John) fell, his slayer, i. e. Donnell Gorm, did not escape without being severely wounded. After this Rory Carragh, the son of Donnell Oge, was styled Mac Sweeny.

he was under age, they made Ulick Burke captain of the country during his good behaviour, and during the minority of Richard.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1545.

^x *Clartha*, now called in Irish Carplean Cláirca, and incorrectly anglicised Clare Castle. It is

situated on a conspicuous hill in the parish of Killare, not far from the celebrated, but now poor village of Ballymore Lough Sewdy, in the county of Westmeath.

^z *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates Conallac, which is correct.

Μυρchaδ mac meic ruibne na ttauat paof ap einat, ap uairle, 7 ap beoδat, 7 donnat a dñbpatar decc ina noir.

Μαργιέξ ingñ meic domnall (i. ingñ aongura ilig) bñ í domnall i. Μαγνυρ (iap Siubáin ingin í neill) decc, an. 19. December.

Sile ingñ magnupa í domnall (bñ pñe uí baogill domnall) decc an. 14. february.

Mac í domnall, an calbaδ do dol hi cefñ an luytir Shaxanaig, 7 cairtíní Saxanaéa do tabairt lair hi tír conall do paigib i domnall. O domnall, an callat, 7 iadpñe do dol co norðanar 7 co naðmib gabala baile leó dionnpaigib leðbir dia gabail for pñoet aoda uí gallcubair. Do pað ua domnall bpaigñe pleacta aoda baof occa lé hachan i. Cataoir mac tuatail 7 toirpñealbat mac peilim pinn dona Saxanaib ag dol sup an mbaile dóib do çor uatbair 7 iomomian ap luct anbaile. Ro pobairpñot an baile iapam. Ro mapbat aon dona gallaib po céðoir, Mapbair na paxain Cataoir mac tuatail ina glapaib a noioñail an goill. Do pað aod mac í domnall 7 pñoet aoda an çairléin ap mac peilim pinn, 7 ap mac ele tuatail bailb batpar i ngñmib, 7 páccbairt pñin an tír iap rin. Ro léicc o domnall na Saxain uada dia ticceh iap nioç a ttauapurtail pñú.

Slóicéat lá hua ndomnall ap an púta dia po gabat lair innri an loçain airm hi paibe çairlén çpoinn, 7 ðaingñ ðitoglaigi ag Mac uioilín 7 iap ngabán an çairlén lá hua ndomnall do pað an baile dua çatain. Ro gabat ðna ðon cup rin çairlén baile an laça lá hua ndomnall, 7 po geib éðala iomða etip airm, 7 éitcñ uñia, 7 iapann, im, 7 bið ip na bailtib rin. Ro gabat beór iap rin inri loça buppann, 7 inri loça lñitinnri lá hua ndomnall, 7 puair éðala iomða on muð ccéðna porpa, 7 po loipceat an tír co léir ina hiomtaçmonç lair, 7 taimic plán iap ccoiccar.

^a *Dismissed them*, literally, "O'Donnell let the English [go] from him to their house after paying their wages to them."

^b *Inis-an-lochain*, i. e. the island of the small lake. This island is shewn on the Down Survey under the name of Inishloughan. It is still so called in Irish, but usually called in English the Loughan Island. It is situated in the River Bann, which here expands into a kind of small

lough, about a mile and a half to the south of Coleraine, and still exhibits traces of earthen fortifications, but no remains of stone walls. This station was of great importance to Mac Quillin, as commanding the fishery of the Lower Bann, which is described by English writers as the most fertile river in Europe.

^c *Baile-an-lacha*, now Ballylough, in the barony of Lower Dunluce, and county of Antrim.

Murrough, the son of Mac Sweeny na dTuath, a man distinguished for hospitality, nobleness, and vigour, and Donough, his brother, both died.

Margaret, the daughter of Mac Donnell (Aengus of Ilea), the wife of O'Donnell (Manus) after Joan, the daughter of O'Neill, died on the 19th of December.

Celia, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Donnell), died on the 14th of February.

Calvagh, the son of O'Donnell, went to the English Lord Justice, and brought English captains with him into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. O'Donnell, Calvagh, and these captains, went with ordnance and engines for taking towns to [the castle of] Lifford, to take it from the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher. As they were approaching the castle, O'Donnell gave up the hostages of the sons of Hugh, whom he had had for some time in his custody (viz. Cahir, the son of Tuathal, and Turlough, the son of Felim), to the Englishmen, in order to strike terror and alarm into the minds of the people in the town. They afterwards attacked the town. One of the English was shortly afterwards killed; and the English, to avenge him, killed Cahir, the son of Tuathal, in his fetters. Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and the descendants of Hugh, surrendered the castle for the liberation of the son of Felim Finn, and of the other son of Tuathal Balbh, who were detained in fetters; and they themselves then left the country. O'Donnell, having paid the English their wages, dismissed them^a to their home.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the Route, and took Inis-an-lochain^b, whereon Mac Quillin had a wooden castle and an impregnable fastness. O'Donnell took this castle, and gave it up to O'Kane. On this expedition O'Donnell also took the castle of Baile-an-lacha^c, and obtained many spoils, consisting of weapons, armour, copper, iron, butter, and provisions, in these towns. He afterwards took the island of Loch-Burrann^d, and the island of Loch-Leithinnsi^e, where he likewise obtained many spoils. He burned the whole country around, and then returned home safe after victory.

On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Ballenlough is shewn to the south of Bonamargy. It is about seven miles south of it.

^d *Loch-Burrann*.—This was situated in the

parish of Ballintoy, in the same barony; but it is now dried up, and the place called Loughaverra.

^e *Loch-Leithinnsi*, i. e. the lake of the half-island, now Lough Lynch, in the parish of Billy, in the same barony.

Coccað veipge etip ó ndóinnail, 7 ó neill. O doinnail ap ndol hi cceilcc hi ccoingap don tríncaiplén, 7 apaill do dáoimib do mārbað laip, 7 mac meic bpiam co mbraiðib ele do gabáil do don toipcc rin.

O neill do denaím cpeice lá taoð na habann dianað ainon pionn.

An calbac ó doinnail do dénaím cpeice hi ττίρ eocáin.

O doinnail do denam cpeice ele hi ττίρ eocáin.

Cland meic doinnail (Semur, 7 colla) do teaçt peaçt albanach ap tap-piaing meic uiðilín. Mac uiðilín 7 iaðrín do vol um inip an locáin, 7 po gabað leó an baile ap bárhoib uí çáçain. Bpiam mac donnéaíð uí caçáin, 7 a piabe ap aon ipi i mññpi an locáin do lopccað etip dáoimib 7 eðail, apm, 7 éiofð. Cpeaca 7 dioxgbála mópa do dénaím lá Mac uiðilín ap ó ccaçain an tan rin.

O caçain dpopað gallócclac .i. Shioçt puaiðpi meic puibne, 7 aon do lánb dia τtámice Mac uiðilín tap banna co tapraíð cpeic, O caçain, 7 a gallócclaið do bñit paip i ττοραιγεaçt go po bñipacc an cpeç ðe. Ro mārðpaccc, 7 po loitpicoç dñioing mópi dia mñuñtip.

Iapla upmññan do vol hi cclonñ piocaiipo do çongnaím lá a bpaçaip .i. uilliam búpc mac Riocaiipo, 7 bñipñaiðm do çabaipte lá cclonñ Riocaiipo óice aip, 7 baipún maiç (.i. macóða) dia mñuñtip do mārbað, 7 ba moa olóap çtñpacha topepacccap do pluað an iapla i ndopap baile açta na píoð don çup rin.

Caiplén bñoçup do aiçðénaím lá hua cçñðaiill taðcc caoç tap papuccað cclonñe colman, 7 píl maðagaim, uaii batcap piðe in íppaonta pñia poile.

Maoileaclaíññ mac bñipail uí maðagaim (an ðapa tiðñina baoi for píol nanmchaða 7 nípi bó píó ðo dia mbaoñ laiñtiðeapna ap a pele 7 ap a oipññit) do mārbað lá Maoileaclaíññ goçt o maðagaim a çñitcc tpeççmñuine iap τtíonñpçnað bñoçup.

¹ *Mac Oda.*—This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the family of Archdeacon, who were seated in the barony of Galmoy, in the county of Kilkenny, adjoining the Queen's County. It is now corruptly anglicised Corly. The last chief of this family was Pierce Mac Oda, or Otho, *alias* Archdeacon, popularly called "Sir Pierce," of Ercke, who was implicated in the rebellion of

1641, but retained some of his estates till 1688. The Editor's great grandfather, Patrick Mac Oda of Timahoe, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, and his brother, Fulk Archdeacon, of Fiddown, in the same barony, were his representatives in the beginning of the last century; but their descendants have become since so scattered that the Editor could not find any of them

A war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. O'Donnell went [and lay] in ambush near the old castle, and slew several persons; and he took the grandson of Brian and others prisoners on that occasion.

O'Neill committed a depredation along the river which is called Finn.

Calvagh O'Donnell committed a depredation in Tyrone.

O'Donnell committed another depredation in Tyrone.

The sons of Mac Donnell, James and Colla, came [into the Route] with a band of Scots, at the instance of Mac Quillin; and he and they proceeded to Inis-an-lochain, and took that town from O'Kane's warders. Brian, the son of Donough O'Kane, and all that were with him on Inis-an-lochain, were burned, and also all the property, arms, and armour. Great depredations and injuries were committed by Mac Quillin upon O'Kane on that occasion.

O'Kane hired gallowglasses of the race of Rory Mac Sweeny; and one day as Mac Quillin crossed the Bann, and seized on a prey, O'Kane and his gallowglasses pursued and overtook him, stripped him of the prey, and slew and wounded a great number of his people.

The Earl of Ormond went into Clanrickard to assist his kinsman, William Burke, son of Rickard; but the sons of Rickard Oge suddenly defeated him; and a good baron of his people, namely, Mac Oda^f, was slain; and more than forty of the Earl's troops were slain in the gateway^g of Athenry on that occasion.

The castle of Banagher^h was re-erected by O'Carroll (Teige Caech), in despite of the Clann-Colman and the O'Maddens, for they were at strife with each other.

Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the second lord that had been in Sil-Anmchadha (and the entire lordship would not be too much for himⁱ, on account of his hospitality and noble deeds), was slain by Melaghlin God O'Madden, a week after the commencement [of the re-erection] of Banagher.

in this or the adjoining barony of Ida, in the year 1839. For a curious notice of this family see Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 120, note ⁱ.

^g *Gateway*.—There were two or three gateways in the town wall of Athenry. The eastern

one still remains in tolerable preservation.

^h *Banagher*, a well-known town on the east side of the River Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note under the year 1539, *supra*.

ⁱ *Too much for him*, ní b'ó pó óo.—Here pó,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1545.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céd, ceatpaétt, a cuicc.

Niall conallac mac airt, mic cuinn í neill décc.

Mac Suibne na ttauat (.i. eoccan) décc in umall uí maille.

Eicneacán ó domnaill do marbað lá dpuing do muinuir an calbaig uí domnaill.

O conócobair Sluccig taðcc ócc mac taiðcc, mic aodá do marbað lá dpuing do maið luig.

Maðm caille na ccuipruittin lap an ccallbac ó ndomnaill ap cloinn uí domnaill móir dú in po marbað domnchað cairpreac ó domnaill.

bloð do éinipall criort i naé cliaé do bpuifð lá haiðilec éiccin, γ tumba cloicé dpaḡal ann ina paibe corp erpuicc cona éinlað erpcoir uime. Deic ppainne ópda ma deich mepaib, γ caileac aipruinð ópda ina ppaam lá taoð a inuim, γ ap amlaib baof a corp, γ a díol pfin dáit ap ná tocaile lé ponpupa in ecloicé dóa γ a cúma pfin γ do tóccbað é a lñmām dia poile, γ do cuipf ina ppaam ppuir an altóir é, γ do bí ann map pin atchað, γ nup cpion γ in po loð aon ní dia étaé, γ bá móir an comapda naomtaéta inuipin.

Imppaan déiḡe etip iapla upmuāan, γ an lupuir .i. an Soinpiléir γ uol doib do laetaip an uig imon ccoinnuim inu, γ tuccrat móiu apaaon ná tiocpað tap a ap aét pfi pccin uib. Ro ppaiað an ní hípin uap do écc an tpaia hi Saḡaib, γ taimic an lupuir i nepuim. Ro ba doilig écc an ti atbaé anuipin .i. Semup mac Ppaap puað, mic Semaip, mic emaim buitilep munbað ap mill don ecclap tpe comaple na nstpuitticfð.

which is usually prefixed to adjectives as a con- significant particle, is used as an adjective signifying *excessive*.

* *Niall Conallagh*.—He was so called because he was fostered in Tirconnell.

¹ *Umhall-Uí-Mhaille*, i. e. Owel, or Umallia, the country of O'Malley, which comprised the baronies of Murresk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

^m *Coill-na-ḡuiridin*, i. e. the wood of the parsnips, now Killygardan, situated between Stra-

norlar and Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

ⁿ *Chisel*.—The word ponpupa is still used among the tradesmen of the south of Ireland to mean "a chisel."—This passage was published in the *Annals of Dublin*, in the *Dublin P. Journal*, in 1833.

^o *No part of the dress*.—Here it will be observed that aon ní dia étaé is the nominative case to the verbs cpion and loð. This, however, is a mere mistake of the writer, who should

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1545.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-five.

Niall Conallag^f, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, died.

Mac Sweeny-n-dTuath (Owen) died in Umhall-Ui-Mhaille¹.

Egneghan O'Dnnell was slain by a party of Calvagh O'Donnell's people.

O'Connor Slig^c (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) was slain by a party from Moylrg.

The defeat o Coill-na-geuiridin^m was given by Calvagh O'Donnell to the sons of the grea O'Donnell More, in which Donough Cairbreach O'Donnell was slain.

A part of Crist's Church in Dublin was broken down for some purpose, and a stone coín was discovered, in which was the body of a bishop, in his episcopal dress, with ten gold rings on his ten fingers, and a gold mass-chalice standing beside his neck. The body lay in a hollow, so cut in the stone by a chiselⁿ as to fit the shape of the body; and it was taken up, all the parts adhering together and placed in a standing position, supported against the altar, and left there for some time. No part of the dress^o had faded or rotted, and this was a grea sign of sanctity.

A dispute rose between the Earl of Ormond and the Lord Justice, namely, the Chancellor and both repaired to the King of England to settle that dispute before him, boh having sworn that only one of them^p should return to Ireland. And so it fell out^q, for the Earl died^r in England, and the Lord Justice returned to Ireland. The death of that individual, i. e. James, the son of Pierce Roe, son of Edmond Butler, would have been lamented, were it not that he had greatly injured the Church, by advice of the heretics.

have written it thus: γ ní lob γ ní po épíon an copp ná aon ní oia éoac, γ bá móp an comaptea naoiméaceta innrin; i. e. and the body or any part of its dress had not rotted or faded, and this was a great sign of sanctity.

^p Only one of them, i. e. both having sworn that only the one or the other of them should return to Ireland.

^q And so it fell out, literally, "and this thing was verified."

^r The Earl died.—Sir Richard Cox asserts, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280, at A. D. 1545, that the Earl of Ormond and thirty-five of his servants were poisoned at a feast at Ely house, in Holborn, and that he and sixteen of them died; but this historian does not take upon

Mac meic uilliam cloinne puocairb .i. tomap parrpeta mac uillicc na cefn mic Riocairb, mic uillicc énuic tuag do òol ar ionnaiscìd hì pìol nanm-
càda. Iar na airuccad irin tír lá pìol nanmchada p lñad é co bealac
típe iéain co po marbad irin maigin rin é lá Muinuir Moileaclainn bailb, 7
píce do poignib a muinuir amaille ppir.

Doemata mór irin mbliadair co tuccetái pe pingim (.i. do íñhairget) ar an mbairgin hì cconnactab, no pé pinginne bána irin nòe.

Coccad etir o puairc briar ballac mac eoccain, 7 a íñbraetair pñ do
taoib a matar .i. taðcc mac catail óicc uí concobair tighra Sliccig. Dioğ-
bala mópa do dénañ storpa ar gac taob, 7 bá dñbrén torpñcalbac ó paignilg
cliamain í puairc do marbad dupcor do peler i ndorap plicig lá mac catail
óicc.

Mac uí briar ap (connla) do marbad ina éairlén pñ lá bpaigtoib baí
i lám aige.

Eoin mac an giolla duib mic concobair mic donnchad, nic domnaill na
maðmann mic puibne do marbad la concobair mac murchad mic concobair
mic puibne.

Taðcc mac tomap mic pñannlám mic diarmada megorain do marbad
go mígaolmar lá cloinn Mhuirpñtairg Mhegorain.

Piarpur ó muirgñra maiginuir pccol, 7 pñ lñgionn coitcín pcar nepeann
pcar denma dñpce 7 cpaðad do écc.

Domnall mac an oipñteil móir meğ congail décc.

himself to decide whether this happened by accident or mistake, or was done by design. It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have made no reference to this poisoning.

^s *Thomas Farranta*, i. e. Thomas the athletic or puissant.

^t *Cnoc Tuagh*, now Knockdoe. Ulick was so called from having fought a battle at this place in 1504.—See note ^o, under that year, p. 1277, *supra*.

^u *The Sil-Anmichadha*, i. e. the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

^v *Tire-Ithain*, now Tirran a district in the barony of Longford, containing four quarters of land.—See *Indentures of Compositions, tempore Elizabeth*, in Hardiman's edition of Roderic O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Jar-Connaught*, p. 321.

^x *One of them*, i. e. one of the great injuries done between them.

^y *Son-in-law*.—The word *cliamain* means relative by marriage.

^z *Gateway*, *dorap*.—The word is often applied to the military gate of a town, which is otherwise called *ppappa*, and *ppappe*; but the word *dorap* is now always used in the spoken

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard (Thomas Farranta^s, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh^t) went upon an excursion into Sil-Anmchadha. When he was observed in the territory by the Sil-Anmchadha^u, they pursued him to the pass of Tire-Ithain^w, where he was slain by the people of Melaghlin Balbh [O'Madden], together with twenty of the most distinguished of his people.

Great dearth [prevailed] in this year, so that sixpence of the old money were given for a cake of bread in Connaught, or six white pence in Meath.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen) and his own brother by the mother's side, namely, Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, Lord of Sligo. Great injuries were done on both sides between them; and one of them^x was the killing of Turlough O'Reilly, the son-in-law^y of O'Rourke, with the shot of a ball, in the gateway^z of Sligo, by the son of Cathal Oge.

Mac-I-Brien of Ara (Conla) was slain in his own castle by some prisoners whom he had in captivity.

John, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhmánn^a Mac Sweeny, was slain by Conor, the son of Murrough, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Teige, the son of Thomas, son of Scanlan, son of Dermot Mac Gorman, was unbecomingly^b slain by the sons of Murtough Mac Gorman.

Pierce O'Morrissey, a master of schools, a general lecturer^c of the men of Ireland, and a man of charity and piety^d, died.

Donnell, son of the great official, Mag Congail^e, died.

Irish language to denote door or doorway; never gate, or gateway.

^a *Donnell-na-madhmánn*, i. e. Donnell of the defeats.

^b *Unbecomingly*.—The adjective *miḡaolmáp* signifies unrélation-like, or unbecoming a kinsman; and an adjective is made into an adverb in Irish by prefixing *ḡo*, or *co*.

^c *General lecturer*, *ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ*, i. e. man of reading, or literature. This term is translated *scholasticus*, seu *lector theologicus*, by Colgan in *Trias*

Thaum., p. 295, and *lector seu professor* in the same work, p. 298; and at p. 299, he renders *ἀρχοσκολαστικὸς* *léiginn*, *archischolasticus*, seu *præcipuus theologicæ professor*. This Mac Morrissey would not appear to have been an ecclesiastic. He was evidently a mere literary teacher.

^d *A man of charity and piety*, *ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ*, literally, a man of the doing of [acts of] charity and piety.

^e *Mag Congail*, now Magonigle, a name common in the south of the county of Donegal.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1546.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céd, cετραά, apé.

Domnall mac aoda duib mic aoda ruaid í domnaill do marbad (an. 20. apul) a ppuill lá hua ngallcubair, Eogan mac einann 7 lá a mnaoi onopa ingh tuatail bailb uí gallcubair iar na tódairib dia raiγið go hinir raimér ap planab dé, 7 Mhic an bairð goprað, 7 concoicricé mic diarmata mic taidec eaim uí clhricé. Bá liac oibð an tí topcáir anhrin, ap ní basí pñi a aopa do clannmáicne conaill mic néill ap ap mó raoilcétain poáide inár.

Ro hprgεταρ díbpccaig iomda do ghaltaáaib maγaið na Saxonac do noγail a mionnaprta ap a nouthaig popra .i. Uilliam mac Semair mac iarla cille dapa, 7 Muirur an pda mac Semair meipccig mic an iarla 7 óccbaib ele amaille ppiú. Do pónað oíogbála diainhri leó. Ba dibpíde cpeaá baile móir na nupráac Cpeaá paá bile, 7 a mbaoí ina cómpócraib. Cpeaádh 7 lopcað Raáa iomdám co puccrat an lucé cédna il míle bó 7 nuimh naé poic puih nó áirñ leó don cup rin.

Inopacchið lá hua cceallaiγ hi pól namchaá, 7 la plioct bñrail uí maγaγáin ap Mhaoíleaclainn goττ ó maτταccáin. Do dερατ an tír ina noíohaid, 7 do bñpτατ puabairτ popra. Sóaipriuñ ppiú co po marbρατ ní bá moa oluar cετραάτ don tóraiγ, 7 pob hpaðach an tír 7 upmuñain ón caigleo rin.

Aipccan 7 lopcað cláir cairppe 7 cairléin cáirppe lár na dibpccaáaib rémpraíte, 7 lá mac uí concobair pailge Donnchað ó concobair. Ua concobair pñn brian, 7 ua moíða giollapaτpαιcc díhge ipin ccoccað iar rin. An tan do éuala an lupτip anóin Sentliγep in ní rin taime i nuib pailge. Ro inuip

^f *Invited him*, iar na tódairib dia raiγið, literally, after the inviting of him to them to Inis-Saimer. Dia raiγið means *usque ad illos*. Inis-Saimer, now called Fish island, is a small island in the River Erne, under the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

^g *Expected by the multitude.*—*Majore spe plebis*.

^h *Disaffected persons.*—The word dibpapaγac is used in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a

plunderer or rebel; an outlawed person given to plunder and acts of revenge.

ⁱ *Maurice-an-sheadha*, i. e. Maurice of the wood.

^k *Baile-mor-na-n-Iustasach*, i. e. the great town of the Eustaces, now Ballymore-Eustace, situated on the River Liffey, in the barony of Newcastle, and county of Dublin.

^l *Rath-bile*, i. e. the fort of the old tree, now

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1546.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-six.

Donnell, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on the 20th of April, by O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond) and his wife Honora, daughter of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, after they had invited him^f to Inis-Saimer, under the protection of God, of Mac Ward (Godfrey), and Cucogry, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery. The death of this man was the cause of great sorrow, for of all the descendants of Connell, the son of Niall, there was not one of his years from whom more was expected by the multitude^g.

Many disaffected persons^h of the Geraldines rose up against the Saxons, in revenge of their expulsion from their patrimony, namely, William, the son of James, the son of the Earl of Kildare; Maurice-an-fheadhaⁱ, son of James Meirgeach, son of the Earl; and many other youths besides these. They did indescribable damages, among which were the plundering of Baile-mór-ma-n-Iustasach^k, and the plundering of Rath-bile^l, and of all the country around them; and the plundering and burning of Rath-Iomdhain^m, from which they carried away on that occasion many thousands of cows, a number [in fine] that could not be enumerated or reckoned.

An incursion was made by O'Kelly and the descendants of Breasal O'Madden into Sil-anmchadha, against Melaghlin God O'Madden. The [inhabitants of the] country went in pursuit of them, and made an attack upon them; but they turned round on them [their pursuers], and slew more than forty of them; and the territory and Ormond felt the loss sustained in this battle.

The plain of Cairbreⁿ and Castle-Carbury were plundered and burned by the aforementioned insurgents, and by Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly. O'Conor himself (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick) afterwards rose up, to join in this insurrection. When the Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, had heard of this,

Rathvilly, a village situated on the River Slaney, and giving name to a barony in the county of Carlow.

^m *Rath-Iomdhain*, now Rathangan, a well

known town in the county of Kildare.

ⁿ *The plain of Cairbre*, i. e. the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare, which is remarkably level.

ἡ πο λοιπε ἀν τῇ κο τοῦαν χρυσάειν, ἡ αἰριῶδ δι οἰδέε ινντε, ἡ ροαιὸ ζαν
κατ ζαν ριαρ. Ο μόρδα, ἡ μακ υῖ concobair Ruðpaigne do ðol pá baile áta aí,
ἀν baile ἡ ἀν μαινιρτιρ do λορρεαδ δόιβ, ἡ ἀρ μόρ do ταβαιρτε λεό (ετιρ
λορρεαδ ἡ μαρδα) φορ Shaxanōib ἡ Erennōib don ἔυρ ριν.

Ἀν ιυρτιρ do τοῦτ ἀρίρ ι νυῖδ παλγε ζο mbaí ρρῖ πέ cóicc lá ndécc ιρῖν
τῇρ ἀγά hínðpeaδ, ἡ accá milleaδ acc λορρεαδ τσmpall ἡ μαινιρτρεαδ ἀζ
διοτuccaδ στα, ἡ ἀρδα. Ro páccuib barða ιρῖν mbaile lé haccaδ uí concó-
bair .i. céδ mapcach céδ co ηγοναδαιβ, céδ co τυαγαιβ ἡ céδ ραιζοιῦρ cona
ndaoρccárpuaγ amaille ρρῖ. Ro páccuib α ρρῖρταιν do biúδ ἡ δα ζαδ
ναῖδilec αca, ἡ λυῖδ ἀρρ, ἡ do ðeachaδ co na móρ ροέραιδε ζο λαοιγῖρ, ἡ
τανινicc ιαρλα ðsrmumian ρλuaiγsδ lan móρ ina coinne δια cōmmoriaδ βατταρ
cóicc lá décc ele acc ινοραδ ἀν τῇρε hί ριν. Zabtar leo cairlén buí lá
hua móρδα .i. baile adam, ἡ páccbairτε barða ιnn. Ro ἔυρ ἀν ιυρτιρ ιαρρῖν
ιτρεαδά ἡ ρccribenna co μαῖτιβ uα ρρῖλγε δια ραδ ριῦ τοῦτ don τῇρ, ἡ
ο concobair do τρέcccan, ἡ co ττιοβρῖαδ ραρῖδῦν δόιβ. Tanzadap trá ἡ nῖρ
bó cian δόιβ ιαρ ριν ἀν ταν πο ιομπαρῖοτ ζοιλλ don τῇρ ζο πο ρeallpατ φορρα,
ἡ ζορ bñpατ il mīle do huaiβ ðioδ. Ro ρuaccpαδ uα concobair, ἡ uα móρδα
πό epinn, ἡ do τόccbaδ α nðuthaiγ ζυρ ἀν ριγ, ἡ do ταέδ uα concobair hι
connaétaib do cūingῖδ ροέραιτε. Ιομπαῖδ ριρceall ἡ Mageoócugáin (ἀρ
φορconzpa ἀν ιυρτιρ) ἀρ μυντιρ uí concobair ζο πο bñpατ bú ιοmδα ἡ

° *Togher of Cruachan*, now the townland of Togher, situated near the conspicuous hill of Cruachan, or Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note ¹, under the year 1385, p. 700, and note ^m, under 1395, p. 736, *supra*.

^p *Atk-Ai*, i. e. the ford of Ae, the son of Der-gabhail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Finn Fuathairt, who was slain at this ford in a battle which was fought here in the third century between Laoigh-seach Ceanmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the forces of Munster.—See Book of Lcean, fol. 105, a. The place was afterwards called in Irish *Doile áta Aoi*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ae. The name is now anglicised *Athy*, which is that of a well-known town on the River Barrow, in the barony of Narragh and Rheban, in

the county of Kildare.

^q *By burning and slaying*, literally, “and great slaughter was given [made] by them (between burning and slaying) upon the Saxons and the Irish on that occasion.”

^r *Crops*.—The word *sta* is the genitive case of *toṣ*, eorn, and *apda* is a synonymous word; but it must be borne in mind that the style of the Four Masters is full of redundancies of this kind.

^s *In the town*.—According to Ware, who is followed by Cox, the town in which the Lord Justice, Sir William Brabazon, left the garrison on this occasion was *Athy*; but the Editor is of opinion that the garrison was on this occasion in the fort of Daingean in Offaly (afterwards

he came into Offaly, and plundered and burned the country as far as the Togher of Cruachan^o; and he remained there two nights, but he returned without [receiving] battle or submission. O'More and the son of O'Conor (Rury) attacked the town of Ath-Ai^p, and burned the town and monastery, and destroyed many persons, both English and Irish, both by burning and slaying^a, on this occasion.

The Lord Justice came a second time into Offaly, and remained fifteen days in the country, plundering and spoiling it, burning churches and monasteries, and destroying crops^r and corn. He left a garrison in the town^s, to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred [armed] with guns, one hundred with battle-axes, and one hundred soldiers, together with their common attendants; he left them a sufficiency of food, and all other necessities, and then departed, and proceeded with his great army into Leix, whither the Earl of Desmond came with a numerous army to join him. They remained for fifteen days plundering that country; and they took Baile-Adam^t, a castle belonging to O'More, and left warders in it. After this the Lord Justice sent letters and writings to the chieftains^u of Offaly, inviting them^w to come into the territory, and abandon O'Conor, and that he would grant them pardon. They accordingly did return; but not long afterwards the English returned into the territory, and acted treacherously^x towards them, so that they deprived them of many thousands of cows. O'Conor and O'More were proclaimed [traitors] throughout Ireland, and their territories were transferred^y to the King. And O'Conor went into Connaught to look for forces; and the people of Fircall and Mageoghegan, at the request of the Lord Justice, turned upon O'Conor's people,

called Philipstown), which he built on this occasion to subdue O'Conor Faly. The Four Masters should have written it thus: "He erected a fort at Daingean in Offaly, in which he left a garrison to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred gunners, one hundred axemen, and one hundred soldiers [sagittarii?] with their attendants."

^t *Baile-Adam*, now Ballyadams, a castle in ruins, giving name to a barony in the north-east of the Queen's County.

^u *Chieftains*, i. e. the sub-chieftains who were tributary to O'Conor, as O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, O'Hennessy, &c.

^w *Inviting them*, literally, "telling them to come into the territory."

^x *Acted treacherously*.—This treacherous conduct of Sir William Brabazon is not referred to by Ware, Cox, Leland, or any of the modern Irish historians.

^y *Transferred*, i. e. confiscated or seized to the King's use.

βραιζδε ιλε διβ. Οο ρόνρατ clann colmáin γ μυντιρ ταδδcáin an ccéona
 Αρ ιηζ μα ρο εcclamaδ α ccomóρ ριν δαιρccτιβ γ δέδαλαιβ ιρ να διδóη-
 cοιβ cοναδ ανλαιο ριν ρο ηατέcυρκαδ occur ρο ηιονηαρβαδ ceann ρονυρα γ
 ραιδβρφα an λήτε ιρραιδε ρειν δερινν .ι. βριαν ó conócοδαιρ, γ ρο ρυιρiδ ρiδε
 ηι cconnaécταιβ co νοδλαicc ιαρ ηζαιρμ επέτυρα δε λά gallaιβ.

Mac giolla παττραιcc .ι. βριαν δο ζαβail α mic ρήν .ι. ταδcc (cήν ρfóna
 τοζαιδε ειρριδε), γ α cυρ ζο ηάτ cλιατ co να cοιρτέιβ ρήν ρccριοδcτα αρason μιρ,
 γ ζοιλλ δια δάρυccαδ αρ ροράιλήν α αταρ.

Μοναδ νua δο τέαcτ ι neρινν .ι. cοραρ, γ ροβliccήν δρεαραιβ επεανν α
 ζαβail ιναρ αιρccεττ. βά μόρ γ βά ηαδβαλ ηήρ δαζαναιζ ι neρινν an tan ρα
 co ιμβα ρυαλλ μά βαοί αιτέζιν να βρiοιδε ι ινβάτταρ λcέ μοζα ριαμ ριαρ an tan
 ροιν.

Ταδcc ó cobcαιζ οiδε ρcol επεανν lé δάν δο ζαβail lá gallaιβ γ α ηήτ
 ράιτε co λήτ ιλλαμ ηι ccαιρlen an ρiζ επε να cοιμβάiδ lé ζαοiδεαλαιβ co
 ρο ροβραδ αοiδc, αρ αοί τερνα ρlάν ρά δeοiδ.

Να δαζαν acc δénaμ cαιρlém an δαιηζιν, γ cήμπαλλ cille ο δυιρρiτi δο
 βριρεαδ leó, γ α cορ ραν οβαιρ, γ ρήρρύν cρυαcáιν δο mίlleαδ δóιβ.

Αη ρήρρδη Ευααρ δο ριοζαδη ορ δαζαιβ. 28. Ianuarij.

^a *The Clann-Colman*, i. e. the O'Melaghlines, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

^a *Muintir-Tadhgain*, i. e. the Foxes, who were at this period seated in the barony of Kileoursey, in the county of Westmeath.

^b *Scarcely*.—Αρ ιηζ is thus explained by O'Clery: "Ιηζ .ι. éiζήν. αρ ιηζ .ι. αρ αρ éiζen."

^c *Copper*.—Ware says, in his *Annals of Ireland*, under this year, that King Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland (being in want of money, by reason of the vast treasure he had wasted on his expeditions into France and Scotland), gave directions to have brass money coined, and commanded by proclamation that it should pass for current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Antiqua*, p. 280. Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of*

the Coinage of Ireland, p. 50, states that these coins, according to indenture, were to be eight ounces fine, and four ounces alloy; but that, as Simon and Ruding justly observe, they were only four ounces fine and eight alloy. From several of these coins yet remaining, it is quite evident that they were mixed, not pure brass, as Ware says, or pure copper, as the Four Masters have it. It is probable that neither Ware nor the Four Masters ever saw any one of these coins.

^d *Eighteen weeks*, literally, "a quarter and a half."

^e *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. The site of this Daingean, or fort of Philipstown, is now occupied by Mr. Blacker's house, situated at that extremity of the town nearest to Tullamore. In the wall of this house the proprietor pointed out to the Editor in 1838,

and took many cows and prisoners from them. The Clann-Colman² and Muin-tir-Tadhgain^a did the same ; and scarcely^b had there been in modern times so much booty and spoil collected together. And thus was he expelled and banished, he who had been the head of the happiness and prosperity of that half of Ireland in which he lived, namely, Brian O'Connor. And he remained in Connaught until [the following] Christmas, after having been proclaimed a traitor by the English.

Mac Gilla-Patrick (Brian) took prisoner his own son, Teige, a distinguished captain, and sent him to Dublin with [a statement of] his crimes written along with him ; and the English of Dublin put him to death at the request of his father.

New coin was introduced into Ireland, i. e. copper^c; and the men of Ireland were obliged to use it as silver.

At this time the power of the English was great and immense in Ireland, so that the bondage in which the people of Leath-Mhogha were had scarcely been ever equalled before that time.

Teige O'Coffey, preceptor of the schools of Ireland in poetry, was taken prisoner by the English, and confined for eighteen weeks^d in the King's castle for his attachment to the Irish. It was intended that he should be put to death, but he escaped safe from them at length.

The English erected the castle of Daingean^e, and destroyed the church of Cill O'Duirthi^f, and used its materials in the work ; and they ruined the castle of Cruachan.

Edward VI.^g was crowned King of England on the 28th of January.

two stones on which are sculptured the royal arms of England, and the date 1556. The Editor is of opinion that this was the place which was garrisoned by the Lord Justice in this year to subdue O'Connor, and not Athy, as is generally stated by Irish historians. If so, this entry should precede the one above given, beginning p. 1497, line 7, *supra*.

^a*Cill O'Duirthi*, i. e. the church of the Uiduirthi, now Killodurhy, or Killoderhy, a parish comprising the town of Philipstown, in the

King's County. No part of this church is now standing, nor does it appear to have been ever rebuilt after this period.

^g*Edward VI.*—The Four Masters should have entered this passage under the next year. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 334, shews from the most authentic sources, that Edward VI. ascended the throne on the day of the death of his father, Henry VIII., namely, Friday, the 28th of January, 1547.

Aois CRIOST, 1547.

Aois crioirt, míle, cuicc céo, cſtrácaat, a Seaat.

Mac ruibne bagaineé, mall ócc do marbað an. 3. repteber la cloinn a ðearbpaatar .i. clann Maolmuire .i. domnall ócc 7 brian ócc. Bá hann po marbað riðe ipin mbaðbðún nua, 7 hé i mbraiğbñur a ndioğail a naatar po marbað lá Niall fect riam, Maolmuire mſirgeac an dſibpaatar ele ní po cuioiz riðe an marbað ipin.

Mór ingſn uí cſrbaill bñ dſirccaizte dſiğeimiz décc.

Caſiaoinſd mór forr na dſſſccaaið i mbaile na ttri ccaiplén lá pa-ancoib 7 lá brian an éocaið mac toiprðealbaiğ uí tuatar dú in po gaðað dá mac Semair mic an iarla .i. Muirir an fſda 7 hanrai co cſſſſre fearaib décc dia muirir. Ruccað co haſ eliaſ iate iar rin, 7 do ionað cſſſſma na dſſ ule cenmoſa Muirir, 7 po cuireað hi ccaiplén an ríğ acc iomſuireé lé comairle cia bá r do beirſaí ðo. Ro pccaoileað, 7 po-rcanrað na poğlaða 7 na dſſſccaiz amlaíð rin 7 gér bó geairr a pé .i. blaðam, pob aðbal a ppoğail.

O concobair 7 ó mórða do ðol tar rionam, 7 air ndol do ðruing dá cclloinn ina ccoinne co háſ epóic, 7 poçaiðe mór do ðionol dóib do ðol do dioğail a nduicé 7 a pſſſſionn air Shaſancoib, 7 a ndol iar rin illaiğm.

Ğaot mór déirge an oicé na pſſſſ briğde ġur bó ruail má tamic a comór ó ġſn crioirt alle ġo po brip tſmpail, mamirre 7 caiplén 7 co hanriðe po brip rí an dá uillinn iarſaraiğ do tſmpall cluana mic nóir.

Smaet 7 nſr aðbial acc ſağm co na lſſſſ an ſecla do neoç blaðh ná caoinna do taðairt dua concobair na dua mórða.

An iurſireacſt do buam do antoin Sentliğer, 7 iurſir nua do gaðail a ionaíð .i. eduairð belligam.

Muirir an fſda mac iarla cille ðara do báruccað i náſ eliaſ.

^b *Baile-na-dtri-g-Caislen*, i. e. the town of the three castles, now the Three Castles on the River Liffey, in the parish of Blessington, barony of Lower Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow. It is called "the Town of the Three Castles" in the Down Survey, and, according to tradi-

tion, there were three castles at the place, but there is only the ruins of one of them at present.

ⁱ *Brian-an-Chogaidh*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the war.

^j *Ath-Croich*.—This was the name of a ford on

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1547.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-seven.

Mac Sweeny Baghaineach (Niall Oge) was slain on the 3rd of September, by the sons of his own brother, namely, the sons of Maelmurry, namely, Donnell Oge and Donnell Oge. He was killed while in prison, in the new Badh Bawn, in revenge of their father, who had been slain some time before by Niall. Maelmurry Meirgeach, their other brother, did not assist them in this killing.

More, daughter of O'Carroll, an excellent and truly hospitable woman, died.

The rebels [Fitzgeralds] sustained a great defeat at Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen^b from the English, and from Brian-an-chogaidhⁱ, the son of Turlough O'Toole, in which the two sons of James, son of the Earl, namely, Maurice-an-fheadha and Henry, with fourteen of their people, were taken prisoners. They were afterwards conveyed to Dublin, and all cut into quarters, excepting Maurice, who was imprisoned in the King's castle, until it should be determined what death he should receive. Thus were these plunderers and rebels dispersed and scared; and although their career was but of short duration (one year only), they committed vast depredations.

O'Connor and O'More crossed the Shannon, some of their sons having come for them to Ath-Croichⁱ. They assembled numerous forces for the purpose of wreaking their vengeance on the English, who were in possession of their patrimonial lands; and they afterwards proceeded into Leinster.

A great wind arose the night before the festival of St. Bridget. Scarcely had so great a storm occurred from the birth of Christ until then. It threw down churches, monasteries, and castles, and particularly the two western wings of the church of Clonmacnoise.

The power and jurisdiction of the English prevailed so much, that, through terror^k, no one dared to give food or protection to O'Connor or O'More.

The justiceship was taken out of the hands of Anthony St. Leger; and a new Justice assumed his place, namely, Edward Bellingham.

Maurice-an-fheadha, son of the Earl of Kildare, was put to death in Dublin.

the Shannon, near Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note ^b.

^k Through terror, literally, "the English had

immense jurisdiction and power, so that fear used to prevent every person from giving food or shelter to O'Connor, or O'More."

Γρεάα μόρα (.i. cuicc céo bó) do denamh lá Maeleaclainn go do ma-da-
gáin ar uib domnalláin.

Γαιλέν ατα λυαιν do corpuccad lá gallaib .i. lé huilliam brabaron tre-
pinér an ríḡ i nepinn, ḡ lá gallaib, ḡ gaoidealaib na miḡe (dairiḡeóin uí ceal-
laiḡ) (donncaḡ mac emainn) ḡ gaoideal cconnaḡt. Baḡtar dḡa ríoiḡ an
iurḡir an tan rin hillaḡir acc dénam dúncluiḡ acc an mbádún ríaganaḡ, ḡ
po fáccaiḡirioḡ barḡa ann lé haḡhaiḡ uí concaḡair ḡ uí morḡa.

Cobtaḡ mac Maoileaclainn mic bḡrḡail uí maḡagaín macaḡm a aḡia
(.i. bliadaín ar ríciḡ) pob rḡir dia éinḡ baḡein do marbaḡ lá muinḡir uí éḡr-
haiḡ ḡ lá muinḡir maoileaclainn baiḡb uí maḡacain. Muḡcaḡ ríabaḡ mac
uí maḡaccaín dḡrḡraḡair Maoileaclainn baiḡb baói i nḡrimeal aḡ cobtaḡ do
époḡaḡ ina oiḡḡail la bḡaiḡrḡib cobtaḡ ḡ lá a muinḡir conaḡ a naóirḡeaḡt
puccaḡ dia naḡnacal iad.

O concaḡair ḡ caḡaiḡir ruad co na bḡaiḡrḡib do dénam éḡḡail ḡo nua ré
muile i nacḡhaiḡ ḡall, uair po éḡḡrat ḡoill a ndúḡhaiḡ dḡbḡiḡe aḡail po éḡ-
rat dua concaḡair conaḡ aḡe rin do loḡtar a ccombáiḡ uí concaḡair.

Inoḡraicḡiḡ do éḡaiḡir lá hua móḡa ḡ lá cloinn éḡaiḡir uí concaḡair
hi contaḡ éille dḡa ḡo po loiḡcead ḡ ḡo po cḡeaḡaḡ uḡmóḡ cḡiḡe iurḡaraḡ
leó. Ro anḡatḡ iaraḡm iḡin tíḡ ḡo rucc an iurḡír ḡoḡra. Ro ḡraóinead
ḡoḡ na gaoidealaib rin, ḡ po marbaḡ dá céo ḡḡoiḡḡeḡ dḡb laiḡ don éur rin.

Maíḡm do éḡaiḡir ar ua maoileaclainn (conn mac aḡir) co na bḡaiḡrḡib
lá miall mac ḡeirim uí máoileaclainn, ḡ lá muinḡir barúin dealbna ar ḡaiḡḡe
ciaraḡn dḡ in po marbaḡ ó maoileaclainn conn, ḡ corḡmac a deaḡbḡraḡair
tanaiḡi clóinne-colmáin, ḡ ríḡe nó dḡ amaílle ḡriú.

O concaḡair bḡian, ḡ ó móḡa ḡoilla ḡatḡraicc (iaḡ ná ḡḡéccēan do
gaoidealaib) do ḡol hi cḡḡn ḡall fá na mbḡiḡḡ ḡḡin ar comaiḡce ḡoill uaraḡ
.i. lieutenant ḡ bá holic an comaiḡce hiḡin.

¹ *From the O'Donnellans*, ó uib domnalláin. Here the uib is the dative plural of O, the prefix of the surname, not of the tribe-name, which was Clann-Breasail. For the true descent of this family, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 32, 76.

^m *Badhun-Riaganach*, i. e. the bawn of the Hy-Regan which was the tribe-name of the

O'Dunnes, in the barony of Tinahinch and Queen's County. This is probably Castlebraek, situated near Cloonaslee in this barony.

ⁿ *Faithche-Chiarain*, i. e. St. Kieran's green. The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

^o *The Lieutenant*.—This was Francis Brian, who married the Countess Dowager of Ormond,

Great preys, i. e. five hundred cows, were carried off by Melaghlin God O'Madden from the O'Donnellans¹.

The castle of Athlone was repaired by the English, namely, by William Brabazon, the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and the English and Irish of Meath, in despite of O'Kelly (Donough, the son of Edmond) and the Irish of Connaught. At this time the forces of the Lord Justice were [engaged in] erecting a fortification in Leix around Badhun-Riaganach^m, where they left warriors to oppose O'Conor and O'More.

Coffey, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the best youth of his age (twenty-one years) of his tribe, was slain by the people of O'Carroll and of Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden. [But] Murrough Reagh, the son of O'Madden, the brother of Melaghlin Balbh, who was in prison with Coffey, was hanged, in revenge of him, by Coffey's kinsmen and people; so that both were carried for interment at the same time.

O'Conor and Cahir Roe, and their kindred, formed a new confederacy against the English, for the English had stripped these also of their patrimony, as well as O'Conor; and therefore they joined in confederacy with O'Conor.

An irruption was made by O'More and the sons of Cahir O'Conor into the county of Kildare, and burned and plundered the greater part of the territory of the Eustaces. They remained in that country until the Lord Justice overtook them. These Irish were defeated on this occasion, with the loss of two hundred foot soldiers.

O'Melaghlin (Con, the son of Art) and his kinsmen were defeated by Niall, the son of Felim O'Melaghlin, and the people of the Baron of Delvin, at Faithche-Chiarainⁿ, where there were slain O'Melaghlin (Con) and Cormac, his brother, Tanist of Clann-Colman, and a score or two along with them.

O'Conor (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick), having been abandoned by the Irish, went over to the English, to make submission to them upon their own terms, under the protection of an English gentleman, i. e. the Lieutenant^o. This, however, was a bad protection.

and was made Marshal of Ireland, and governor of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. He was chosen Lord Justice of Ireland on the 27th of December, 1549, but did not long enjoy this

honour, for having made a journey into the county of Tipperary, to check the incursions of O'Carroll, he died at Clonmel on the 2nd of February following.

Cucoicpice mac emainn méḡ coeláin cñn a ḡabláin fñn do marbað hi
 pñuill lá maóileaclainn ua maóileaclainn, ḡ lá Muḡeáð mac toipḡdealbaidḡ.
 Mac muḡeáð, Muḡeḡḡḡtað mac aipḡ buide décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1548.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuícc ced, cḡḡaía, a hoct.

Maðm mór do ḡabairḡ lá hua ndomnaill Maḡnur ap ḡḡaḡ bó ḡiaich ap
 a mac fñn .i. an calbað, ḡ ap ó ccaḡán .i. Maḡnur mac donnhaið dú in po
 marbað ó caḡain ḡḡḡḡḡ co ḡoḡaiðib ele an ḡeaḡḡmað lá do mí ḡeḡḡu.

Maḡe inḡñ meic conmhde do écc, an. 4. appil.

^p *Mac Murrough, &c.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 287. It is in the handwriting of Daniel Molyneux, who was Ulster King at Arms, but the translation was made for Sir James Ware, by some good Irish and Latin scholar, probably Dr. John Lynch, the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*. The Editor considers it his duty to lay this translation before the reader, that he may be enabled to judge for himself; but it should be remarked that the translator does not follow the irregularities or imperfections of his original:

“1547. Mae Suinius Bagnensis, Nellus juvenis a fratris ejus Mariani filiis quem jampridem interfemerat, Daniele juveni & Briano juveni vita privatus est in mandro novo, etiam tum ad eum in vinenlis haberent; vt nimirum ultione de patris nece sumerent. Sed frater eorum Marianus Mergeaeh illius cædis ne conscius nec consors fuit.

“Mora filia ó Cearvallí proba mulier et hospitalis obiit.

“Angli et Brianus cognomento bellicosus filius Terdelachi ó Tuathali cum præscriptis Geraldinis in villa Trium Castellorum pugnam

congressi duos filios Jacobi filii eomitis Kildariæ, Mauritium et Henricum et 14 eorum comites ceperunt, qui postea Dublinium adducti omnes in carcerem æti et in quatuor partes dissecti sunt; præter unum Mauritium qui in vineula conjectus arei Regia eustodiendus traditur, dum concilium miretur qua pœna multaretur, atque hoc pacto ea societas dissoluta est, quæ exiguo unius anni spatio quo florebat, elades pene innumeras edidit.

“O’Conehauro et ô Moro ultra Sinneum amnem profectis ex ô Conehauri filiis atque ad vadum de Croich occurrunt, et eopiis quam maximis eomparatis Lageniam ingrediuntur ad avitos agros sibi eximi vendieandos, vel injurias sibi ab Anglis illatas vindicandas.

“Pridie f. Sanetæ Bridgidæ venti adeo vehementer extuli sunt, ut post Christum natum tanta vehementia eoneitati non putantur templa, monasteria & castella solo adæquarunt æ præcæteris duo anguli occidentales templi Clonmacnosiensis evertuntur.

“Anglorum potentia eo provecta est ut nemo cibum aut quidvis aliud subsidium ô Conehauro aut O’Moro subministrare auderet.

“Anthonio St. Legero proregi suceessit in proregum munere obeundo Edw. Bellinghamus.

Cucogry, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch of that family, was treacherously slain by Melaghlin O'Melaghlin and Murrough, the son of Turlough.

Mac Murrough (Murtough, the son of Art Boy) died^p.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1548.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-eight.

A great defeat was given by O'Donnell (Manus) to his own son, Calvagh, and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough), at Srath-bo-Fiaich^a, where O'Kane himself and numbers of others were slain, on the 7th of the month of February.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], died on the 4th of April.

“Mauritius an fedha Comit̃is Kildarię filius extremo supplicio Dublinii afficitur.

“Malachias Got ô Maddin 500 boum prædam ab Uibh-Donellanis retulit.

“Castellum Athlonię a Gulielmo Brabazono Hibernię Thesauro et Anglis et Hibernis Midiam incolentibus instauratur invit̃is etiam O'Kellio, Donal filio Edmundi, ac cęteris Hibernis Conaciensibus. Proregis Exercitus per ea tempora in Leghsia agens, vallum de Riaganach muro valido et præsidio militum munivit, ut se ô Conchauri & ô Mori conatibus opponeret.

“Cobtachus filius Malachię filii Bressali ô Maddin juvenis 21 annos natus contemporaneorum gentis ejus præstantissimus, occisus est a clientela ô Carvalli & Malachię Balbi ô Maddin; sed Murachus Riabhach Malachię Balbi frater apud Cobtachum in vinculis pœnam cedis illius dedit, suspendio affectus, a memorati Cobtachi propinquis et clientibus ita ut eodem finire ad sepulturam elati fuerunt.

“Cahirus Rufus novo se armorum societate ô Conchauro junxit ut quem etiam Angli non secus quam ô Conchaurum avitis possessionibus extirparunt.

“O'Morum et Cahiri O'Conchauri filios in

comitatum Kildarię progressos, et in eo postquam Eustachiorum agros devastatos diutius hærentes Prorex prælio aggressus fudit, 200 peditibus internecioni datis.

“Cum ô Moelachlino Cono Arturi filio ac propinquis ejus in certamen veniunt Nellus Felemei O'Moelachlini filius et Baronis Delvinę filius in Campo Ciarani his victoriam reportantibus O'Moelachlino, Cormaco fratre Clancolmanorum post O'Moelachlinum Dynasta, et aliis 20 desideratis.

“O'Conchaurus et O'Morus a suis derelicti ad nobilis cujusdam procenturionis Angli profugium se ultro receperunt, quod sibi minime tutum posteaprehenderunt.

“Cuchogrius filius Edmundi Mac Coghlani in tribu ejus primus proditione a Malachia O'Moelachlin et Muracho Terdelachi filio coesus est.

“Mac Murchus, Murchertachus, filius Arturi Flavi obiit.”

^a *Srath-bo-Fiaich*, i. e. the holm or strath of the cows of Fiach, a man's name. This was the name of a very beautiful strath, situated along the banks of the River Finn, near the town of Ballybofey, in the barony of Raphoe, and county

Ο concobair γ ὁ μόρδα do dól hī raxaib lair an leutenant pá ghráirib an ríġ γ an rí do tábairt a nduitéce .i. laoiġuir γ uí failġe don leutenant, γ dia braitair, γ da cúirt móra do déanam leó rna tairib rin .i. an campa hīl-laoiġuir, γ an dainghī i nuib failġe, γ no gabairt acc tabairt na bfeinnon rin ar cior do Shaxanóib γ dñirñdóib amail rob atairda dñir dóib fñin ias ias nactúr γ ias nionnarbāo a noirpeas bunnāo eirtib .i. o concobair, γ ὁ μόρδα co na ccinb γ co na cclannmaicne apcna.

Ο maoileaclainn .i. taōcc ruas do tábairt Eimann afan γ iocraide laigheac lñr go dealbna dia hiondard, γ ar amlaib tapla dóib, Ro gabāo Maoileaclainn mac airt, uí maoileaclainn lá hemann afan ar tteact dó le hemann fñin don tair ar forcōngra cōmairle an ríġ, γ no cuir pé co hát chiat é. Ro gabāo dñā cairlén cinn cōpaō γ mainrtir galinne lá hua maoileaclainn, γ lá hemann. Do impa ua maoileaclainn fó aitméla gan umla gan eiripe. Daí emann afan ag gabāil delbna a huēt an ríġ ar bélaib uí maoileaclainn conāo amlaib rin tucc ὁ maoileaclainn plat lair dia no buaireāo é fñin pñia, uair no atcúir γ no iondarb emann a fan é fñin co na cñib uile ὁ delbna, γ no dio cúir é eirte amail dio cúirñr an raitē nua an rñ raitē. Ro ġair pé iasam Macc cocláin dārt mac corbmaic, γ no bñn pé an cúir don tair do bí ag corbmac mac an pñdōrca de. Ro cñeac, Ro ionnarb, γ no dñir é tair pñonainn rñar hī mainechair, γ ias ndiočar corbmaic do no atñuadair cairlén cille comainn, γ do cúir lón pleacta fñgail ann, γ bairda uadā fñin. Sluacceaō lá corbmac, g. mai, γ lá maineachair i ndealbna, Ro loirccrte, γ no cñeacpat lomcluan í plaitile, γ cnoc páta benain, γ no

of Donegal. After the erection of the town the word Baile, "town" was substituted for Strath, "holm."

^r *Campa*, now the town of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

^s *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. It should be here remarked that what the English and Anglo-Irish writers call the fort of Leix, is called Campa by the Irish annalists; and that what the latter call Daingean in *Ui Failghe*, the former call the "Fort of Falie."

^t *A Faii*.—This name is now written Fay, not Fahy, as Sir Richard Cox has it. The

O'Fahys are Irish, and were seated in the county of Galway; but the Fays are Anglo-Normans, and were seated in Westmeath.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 10th of July, 1620. Cox calls him Edmond Fahy, and supposes that he was an Irish rebel!

^u *Ceann-Coradh*, now Kincora, in the parish of Wheery, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note ^c, under the year 1517, p. 1340, *supra*.

^w *Galinn*, now Gillen, near the village of Firbane, in the King's County.

^x *To strike himself*, i. e. a rod for his own

O'Connor and O'More went to England with the Lieutenant [Francis Bryan], at the King's mercy. The King, however, gave their patrimonial inheritances, namely, Leix and Offaly, to the Lieutenant and his kinsman, who built two large courts [mansions] in these territories, namely, the Campa', in Leix, and Daingean', in Offaly; and they proceeded to let these lands at rents to the English and Irish, as if they were their own lawful patrimonial inheritances, after having banished and expelled their own rightful, original inheritors, O'Connor and O'More, from thence, with all their adherents and descendants.

O'Melaghlin, i. e. Teige Roe, brought Edmond a Faii' and the forces of Leinster into Delvin, to plunder that territory. It happened that Edmond a Faii made a prisoner of Melaghlin, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had come along with Edmond, by order of the King's Council, and sent him to Dublin. The castle of Ceann-coradh^u and the monastery of Galinn^w were taken on this occasion by O'Melaghlin and Edmond. O'Melaghlin returned [from Delvin] in sorrow, without [obtaining] submissions or hostages; and Edmond continued to conquer Delvin in the King's name, in opposition to O'Melaghlin; and thus had O'Melaghlin brought a rod into the country to strike himself^x, for Edmond a Faii expelled and banished himself and all his tribe out of Delvin, just as the young swarm [of bees] expels the old. He afterwards styled Art, the son of Cormac, the Mac Coghlan, and deprived Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh, of that portion of the country which he possessed. He plundered [him, and] expelled and banished him westwards, across the Shannon, into Hy-Many; and after thus expelling Cormac, he repaired the castle of Cill-Comainn^y, and placed the provisions of the descendants of Farrell and his own warders in it. Cormac and the Hy-Many, on the 9th of May, made an incursion into Delvin; and they burned and plundered Lomchluain-I-Flaithile^z and Cnoc-Ratha-Benain^a, and

breech,—a very trite proverb.

^y *Cill-Comainn*, i. e. the church of St. Coman, now Kilcommon, in the barony of Clonlisk, and King's County.—See an Inquisition taken at Drumkenan on the 15th of December, 1621.

^z *Lomchluain-I-Flaithile*, i. e. the bare lawn or meadow of O'Flaithile (now Flattery). Now Lumploon, a townland near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's

County.—See extract from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, quoted under the year 1285, note ^e, p. 442, *supra*. The O'Flaithilys, or Flatterys, as they are now called, are a branch of the Dealbhna-Eathra, said to be senior to the Mac Coghlan. They are still numerous enough in the territory of Delvin, or the barony of Garrycastle.

^a *Cnoc-Ratha-Beanain*, i. e. the hill of Banan's

marbhat ríreap do dáoimib, ⁊ aon mac uí ríagail Muircearthaé fíh a aora
bá fíh lé lúgíh dá mbaoi ina coimpoépaib. Do pala dóib iarain go ceomair,
nec mág coeláin, an tíh, ⁊ na buandóda pameača fíh ag bél ata na ceo-
paé foh dubabainn, Ro ríaoinead foh corbmac co na fluaacé, ⁊ Ro marbat
tuillead ap fíh doib im Mhaoileaclainn mac Sfaín uí ceallaig im mac
uí pollamain feilim ⁊ im mac dubgaill mic neacéan, ⁊ ba moa oibá fíh
eac amaille lé haim ⁊ lé hínob íomda po fáccabíoh, ⁊ po báicé apail
ele doib. Ro díclódaí iat uile a haén coimairle an luan iar fíh, ⁊ puccad
a ceinn go baile emainn fíh (.i. baile mic adam hí ccel fíh ⁊ nele í
clíhail), ⁊ po dóccad foh biopéuailib í náirde iat hí ceomarda corcair.

Forlongporc lá hemann a fan a taimceall cairléin an fíodáin fhu pe oét
lá, 7 corbmac mág coeláin do bñt iurcig iurc ccairlén go po bñad bpaigve de,
7 do póinepion, 7 emann cairdñr cpiort fpuá poile.

Coccað móri eitur þrangæðaðib, Saxancoib, 7 albancoib, Donnæð mac uí conðobair þailge, 7 clann ætæsoir uí conðobair do ðol i ttauapudal an níg, 7 a ccup go pafoib do ðongnam coccað, 7 dia nuðocur ó natarða co nñrge amac móiri amaille þriú do cñtjrn cñccuð laigñ 7 na miðe.

[illegible]

An leutenont, 7 emann a pai do dol pá dó ar pluaicéō i néle 7 imieaccla
 mór do gābail uí ceapbail tādcc lunc deirde go mo eiriz coccaō stoppa de
 rin. Níp bó cian iar rin go mo iarri emann a pai ar mág cocláin 7 ar dealbina
 dol lair ar caoraiḡeacēt i néle. Ro simḡsttar puīn dna an ní rin, Ro lon-
 naicéō 7 mo pñicacéō emann tríd rin go mo eiriz eapanta stoppa, 7 no

rath. The Editor has not been able to identify this place.

^b *O'Sheil*.—The head of this family lived at Baile-Ui-Shiaghail, now Ballysheil, near the River Brusna, in the parish of Gillen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The O'Sheils of this district were hereditary physicians to the Mac Coghlauns. Niall O'Sheil and Hugh O'Sheil were subscribing witnesses to the will of Sir John Coghlan, made in 1590.

^c *Bel-atha-na-gcaerach*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the sheep. This name is now obsolete, at least the Editor did not meet any one residing in this neighbourhood that ever heard of it.

^a *Dubh-Abhainn*, i. e. the Black River, now the Blackwater, a small river which forms for some miles the boundary between the parishes of Tisaran and Clonmacnoise, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^c *Boile-mic-Adam*, i. e. the town of Mac Adam,

slew six persons, besides the only son of O'Sheil^b (Murtough), the best physician of his years in the neighbourhood. It happened afterwards that Mac Coghlan, the inhabitants of the country, and the bonaghtmen of the Faiis, met them at Bel-atha-na-gcaerach^c, a ford on the River Dubh-Abhainn^d, where Cormac and his army were defeated, and more than twenty slain, together with Melaghlin, the son of John O'Kelly, the son of O'Fallon (Felim), and the son of Dowell Mac Naghtan; and they left behind them twenty horses, besides weapons and armour. Others of them were drowned. By common consent they were all beheaded on the Monday following; and their heads were carried to the town of Edmond a Faii, namely, Baile-mic-Adam^e, in Kinel-Fearga^f, in Ely O'Carroll, and elevated on sharp poles as trophies of victory.

Edmond a Faii pitched his camp around the castle of Feadan^g, and remained there for eight days. Cormac Mac Coghlan, who during this time was within the castle, was compelled to give hostages; and he and Edmond formed a gossipred with each other.

A great war having broken out between the French, the English, and the Scots, Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly, and the sons of O'Conor Faly, entered the King's service, and were sent to England to assist in the war, and [thus] to be banished from their patrimonial inheritances. They were attended by a numerous muster of the kerns of the province of Leinster and Meath.

Calvagh O'Carroll went to Dublin to the great court, and was taken by treachery, and imprisoned in the King's castle; nor was any one suffered to know why he was taken, or how much would be demanded for his ransom.

The Lieutenant and Edmond a Faii made two incursions into Ely, which very much alarmed O'Carroll; and a war broke out between [him and] them in consequence. Not long after this Edmond a Faii requested Mac Coghlan and the people of Delvin to accompany him on a predatory excursion into Ely. This they refused to do; and Edmond became highly enraged and incensed on account of it, so that hostilities broke out between them; and O'Carroll and

or of the son of Adam, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about six miles westwards from the little town of Clonaslee, in the Queen's County.

^f *Kinel-Fearga*.—This was the name of a tribe

and territory in Ely O'Carroll, nearly, if not exactly, coextensive with the barony of Ballybritt, in the King's County.

^g *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lismagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

δίοειρ ό εφβαλλ 7 Μαγ κοίλαιν εmann uata τρια na anppoltaib 7 τpe na anpmaet πορpa. Ro γαβαδ leó cairlén cille comaino 7 cairlén cinncoπαδ παρ conad amlaib pin do bfnad dealbna de iar mbfit lit bliadain i noap-hpoto occa.

Σαιγιρ άιαράιν, 7 cill copbmaic do lopccaδ, 7 do bripfδ la Saxoncoib 7 lá hua ccfbaili.

Sluaiccfδ lap an leutenont, 7 lá gallaib ap cappaing émainn a pa (a noioγail a ionnapbta) go delbna go po loipccfδ, 7 co po cpechaδ leó ó bealac an potair go tocap (.i. tocap cno mona), 7 baile még uallaacán hillurmag, 7 báτταp avhaib poplongpuit i mbaile na cloice, 7 luioptot ap ccúlaib ap ná mapac go ccfícaib, 7 co nédalaib gan deabaib gan diubpaccad.

Indpaδ maige plaine lá hua maioleaclainn taδcc puad, 7 lá gallaib aca luain, 7 lá coblac an calaib.

Cairlén éle, 7 cairlén delbna .i. bfnncop, cairlén maigi ipctfn 7 clocan na cceapac do bripfδ ap eccla na ngall.

Sluaiccfδ lap an ccaprtin puad ap ua ccfbaili go cappaicc an compaic 7 do paδ ua ccfbaili taδap doib go po mapbaδ dá pfit no atri doib laip. Do pónad pluaiccfδ pó tpi in aon paite lap an ccaprtin puadh co cappaicc an compaic, 7 ní caemnaccai ní don bealac ná don cairlén, 7 tépna gan paip iar ppaγail mapla, 7 iar ppaγbail opuinge dia muuip.

Cataoir puad ua concobair do γabail lá Riocapo paγanaδ a bupe, 7 a toipbepe do gallaib.

^h *Saighir-Chiarain*, now Seirkieran, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about four miles to the east of the town of Birr. There are some ruins of the old church still to be seen here, and the sites of various buildings are faintly traceable around it.

ⁱ *Cill-Cormaic*, i. e. the church of St. Cormac. This place is now called Frankford, which is a small town in the barony of Ballyboy, in the King's County.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society for 1846.

^k *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, barony of

Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this place is shewn.

^l *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the north of the King's County. From the situation of these two places it is quite evident that the annalists intended to say that the whole of Mac Coghlan's country was burned and ravaged on this occasion.

^m *Baile-Mheg-Uallachain*, i. e. Mac Uallachain's town, now Ballymacuolahan, a townland situated in the west of the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle.—See *Tribes and Customs*

Mac Coghlan banished Edmond for his insolence and tyranny towards them. They took the castle of Kilcommon and the castle of Kincora from him; and thus was he deprived of Delvin, after it had been for half a year in cruel bondage under him.

Saighir-Chiarain^b and Cill-Cornaic^c were burned and destroyed by the English and O'Carroll.

The Lieutenant and the English made an incursion into Delvin, at the instance of Edmond a Faii (in revenge of his expulsion), and burned and plundered (the country) from Bealach-an-fhothair^k to Tochar-cinn-mona^l, and also Baile Mheg-Uallachain^m, in Lusmhagh. They remained encamped for one night at Baile-na-Cloicheⁿ, and returned on the morrow with booty and spoils, without receiving battle or opposition.

Magh-Slaine^o was plundered by O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), by the English of Athlone, and by the fleet of Caladh^p.

The castles of Ely and Delvin were demolished through fear of the English, namely, Banagher, the castle of Magh-Istean^q, and Clochan-na-gceapach^r.

The Red Captain made an army against O'Carroll to Carraig-an-Chomhraic^s, where O'Carroll gave battle to them, and slew forty or sixty of them.

The Red Captain made three incursions into Carraig-an-Chomhraic in one quarter of a year, but was not able to do any damage to the pass or the castle, and returned without obtaining submission, having (also) received insult, and lost several of his people.

Cahir Roe O'Conor was taken prisoner by Richard Saxonagh Burke, and delivered up to the English.

of *Hy-Many*, p. 184, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this place is marked. Henry Cuolahan, Esq. of Cogan, is the present representative of the family of Ballymacuolahan.—See his pedigree traced for eleven generations in the work already referred to, p. 183–186.

^b *Baile-na-cloiche*, i. e. town of the stone, now Stonestown, in the parish of Gillen, in the aforesaid barony of Garrycastle.

^o *Magh-Slaine*, now Muigh-Shlaine, a well-known district in the parish of Lemanaghan,

barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^p *Caladh*, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.

^q *Magh-Istean*, now Moystown, on the River Brusna, in the barony of Garrycastle.

^r *Clochan-na-gCeapach*, now Cloghan Castle, the residence of Garrett Moore, Esq., who generally styles himself the O'Moore, situated on the banks of the Little Brosna, about three miles to the south of the town of Banagher.

^s *Carraig-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. the rock of the

Ο εσφβαλλ δο λορρεαδ αν αέναιζ αρ αν εσαιρτίν ρυαδ ετιρ μαινιρτιρ γ βαλε ο βαδδούν αμας. Ρο λορρε δεορ δον εϋρ ριν μαινιρτιρ υαιτνε, γ ρο διοεϋρ δαχαναιζ ερτε γ δο. ραδ μίρεβυαιδρεαδ μόρ φορρα δια ρο ελοί αραιλλ δια νοιρτε, γ δια εαλματαρ ζο ρο ρόεσαιρ αρ α έρ ιατε εένμότη υατθαδ βαρδαδ βαοί ριν αοναδ .ι. ηι ετορ μιε μαζνυρα ναμα.

Καταοιρ ρυαδ ό concobair δο βαρυεαδ ι νατ ελιατ, γ Μαοιλελαινν υα μαοίεαελαινν δο ετερνωδ α ζσιμεαλ ό ζαλλαιβ.

Ο μόρδα .ι. ζιολλαπαετραιεε δεεε ηι δαχαιβ ζο hopann, γ ρο βα μόρ αν ρζέλ ειρριδε munbaδ ηίρτε ζαλλ.

Ινδραδ μαίξε κορραιν τιζιβ, εςμπλαιβ λά hua εεσφβαλλ ταδεε εαοε, γ λά Μαζ εοελάιν (αρτ mac κορβμαε) α νδιοζαιλ α ναρφοлта αρ δελβινα, γ φορ- longpope δο denam leó αν οιοδε ριν ραν lscach αμαδλάιν.

Σταν mac í neill δο δολ ρλυαζ αρ ελοινν αοδα βυιδε, γ βριαν φαζαρταε ό neill mac neill όεε, μιε neill, μιε cuinn, μιε αοδα βυιδε ρφι αζήμαρ ιονν- ραιζτεαε, ραοί δςρλαεεταε, δειζεμιζ, γ Ρέδλα ρολαιρ να ελαννμαεενε δια mbaοί δο μαρβαδ λά Σταν υα neill δον εϋρ ριν.

confluence, or contest, now Carrickachorig, or Carrigahorig, a small village in the parish of Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

^c *Uaithne*, now Abbington, in the barony of Owny, and county of Limerick.

^d *The tower of Mac Manus*.—This was the name of the massy tower, now called “the Round” of Nenagh. The Editor has not been able to discover who this Mac Manus was, after whom this tower was called.

^e *Escaped from the English*.—Do ετερνωδ α ζσιμεαλ, means, that he escaped from confinement, or from his gyves, as D. F. renders it. An English writer would express it thus: Melaghlin O'Melaghlin effected his escape from the King's Tower in Dublin, where he had been confined by the English for his rebellious practices.

^f *Magh-Corrain*.—This was the name of a level district in the south of the barony of Clonlavan, in the county of Westmeath.

^g *Leacach Amadlain*, now evidently Lackagh-

more, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, and close to Magh-Corrain, if not in it.

^h *On that occasion*.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. I. 18:

“O'Donellus apud Strath bo fiach memorabilem victoriam de filio suo Calbhacho extulit, O'Cahano, Magno, filio Donati, qui opem filio ferebat ac multis aliis cæsis ad 7 Februarii.

“Maria, filia Mac Connii obiit 4 April.

“O'Conchaurus et O'Morus in Angliam a procenturione illo deducti ad Regis arbitrium se causamque suam prorsus referunt, spectantes favorem aliquem sibi ab ipso exhibitum iri; sed procenturio et frater ejus amborum ditiones Leghsiam et Offalgiam a Rege donati in Hiberniam ocyus contendunt, & duo palatia Campanum in Leghsia, et Daingin in Offalia, extruunt, fundos omnes quibuscunque Anglis sive Hibernis prætio locantes, non secus ac si avitum patri- monium adiissent, nec solum justos Heredes

O'Carroll burned Nenagh upon the Red Captain, both monastery and town, from the fortress out. On this occasion he also burned the monastery of Uaithne¹, banished the Saxons out of it, and created great confusion among them, by which he weakened their power, and diminished their bravery; so that he ordered them [all] out of his country, except a few warders who were at Nenagh, in the tower of Mac Manus².

Cahir Roe O'Connor was put to death in Dublin; and Melaghlin O'Melaghlin made his escape from the English³.

O'More (Gilla-Patrick) died suddenly in England; and he would have been a lamentable loss, were it not for the power of the English.

Magh-Corrain⁴ was burned, both houses and churches, by O'Carroll (Teige Caech) and Mac Coghlan (Art, the son of Cormac), that they might wreak their vengeance upon Delvin. They pitched their camp for the night at Leacach Amadlain⁵.

John, the son of O'Neill, marched an army against the Clann-Hugh Boy; and Brian Faghartach O'Neill, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, a successful and warlike man, a bountiful and truly hospitable worthy, the brilliant star of the tribe to which he belonged, was slain by John O'Neill on that occasion⁶.

ô Conchaurum et ô Morum, excluserunt, sed etiam omnes ad eorum familias originem referentes longe arcuerunt, ut antiquum indigenorum jus antiquarent.

“O'Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, Edmundum Faium et copias Lageniæ ad Delbhinam expilandam sibi adscivit, et Edmundus Malachiam filium Arturi ô Moelachlini, ad hanc expeditionem ipsum ducentem, senatu regio iubente, cepit et Dublinio ablegavit. O'Moelachlinus et ipse sic debellando congressi sunt et castellum de Kincoradh et Gailinnæ monasterium expugnaverunt. Deinde, obside nullo a suis relata, ab Edmundo digreditur, pænientiâ pene obrutus, quòd illum sibi ulla unquam belli societate junxerat. Porro, Edmundus Regis nomine, nullâ O'Moelachlini ratione habitâ, Delbhinam sibi obedientem esse cogit, nimirum O'Moelach-

linus flagellum comparavit quo ipse vapularetur, ipsum enim et gentem ipsius universam Delbhinæ finibus expulit, quemadmodum examina recentia apud apes vetusta protrudunt. Tum Mac Coghlani titulo in Arturum filium Cormaci collato, Cormacum filium Ferdorchi parte agrorum quam possederat et pecuniâ spoliavit, et trans Sineum amnem in Imanachiam fugavit; qua re pactâ, Kilcommanam reparavit, et com meatu gentis Ferghalliæ et suo præsidio instruxit; sed nono Maii Cormacus infestis Imanachiensium agminibus Delbhinam incursat, direptionibus et exustionibus Lomchluainiam Ui Flaithiliam et montem” [*recte collem*] “Rathbeniam exinanivit, 6 hominibus et unico filio O'Sedulii (Sighelii), Murchertacho, rei medicæ in eo tractu scientissimo, interemptis. Inde progressæ copiæ Mac Coghlan, incolas, Faianos milites

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1549.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cuícc céo, cēpać, anaói.

Ο βαοιγίλλ δομνall mac neill míc τοιρρδεalβaγ décc, an. 4. aугуст.

Αιβίλín ιηγή í δομnalll βήn uí βαοιγίλλ τοιρρδεalβać décc.

Μαοίleaćlainn ɣoτ ua maδaccáin tanairi ɣíl nanmíaða do mapbað lá maοίleaćlainn moδapíða ua maδaɣain, ɣ lá a βραιτέρib a noioććail a aćari ɣ a óɣibpaćari.

Τεαch διοηηραicchió i mbaile an cairléin nuí lá miall ua maοίlsc̄lainn ap ua maοίleaćlainn taðcc ɣuað, ɣ ap a βpaćair Mupćað. Ro loipeceað an tēɣ ɣopɣa, Ro mapbað, ɣ ɣo loiteað tuilleað ap ɣićit ann, Ro mapbað naonbap do láćair oib. Τεɣna ua maοίleaćlainn ɣ a βpaćair mupćað ap, aćt ɣo ɣonað Mupćað don c̄up ɣin.

immissos ad Os Vadi Ovium in Amne Nigro obvios habuerunt, cum quibus ibi manus conseruerunt, profligatæ supra 20 eorum desiderarunt qui sub Malachiá, filio Joannis O'Kelly, Felimeo O'Falani filio, et filius Dubhgalli mac Naghtain meruerunt, plures etiam quam 20 equos, loricas multas, arma plurima in conflictu, præter alios amne absorptos, amiserunt. Die vero Lunæ pugnam insecutá, de omnium consensu capita captis amputata ad Edmundum Faium in villam suam Ballimaacadam in Kinelferga Eliæ Carolinæ deferebantur, ubi in contorum cuspides elata pro trophæis visenda exhibebantur.

Postea Edmundus Faius Fadani castellum, quo se Cormacus receperat, octidua obsidione cinxit, Corniaco obsides tradente et patriæ feodus" [Gossipred] "cum eo ineunte acquievit.

"Magno bello inter Gallos Anglos et Scotos exorto, Donatus filius O'Conchauri Falgii et Cahiri O'Conchauri filii, militiæ adscripti, in Angliam specie quidem ut sub Rege stipendia facerent, reuera ut avitis sedibus amoverentur, abducti sunt, magno Lageniensium ac Midensium militum numero illos ad ea arma insecuto.

"Calbachus O'Carvaille Dublinium ad concilia

profectus arcis Regiæ per insidias in custodiam traditur, causá ipsius in carcerem tradendi nec ipsi nec ulli mortalium indicatá" [nec quo lytro liberaretur].

"Procenturio ille supra memoratus et Edmundus Faius, copiis in Eliam bis ductis, O'Carvallum Tadeum Luseum ita terruerunt, ut bellum pro se tuendo suscipere dubitaverit. Proinde Mac Coghlanum et Delbhina incolas Edmundus, ut, se bellum Eliæ inferente, comitarentur, rogavit, a quibus cum repulsam ferret, iracundiá sic exarsit ut ab eorum amicitia protinus desciverit; illis etiam in sententiá firmius persistentibus discordia non mediocris erupit; quæ eo usque provecta est, ut viam aperuit O'Carvallo et Mac Coghlanus Edmundi a suis finibus pellendi. Ejus enim insolentiam diutius ferre non poterunt. Quare Castella de Kilcomain et Cancoradli ei ademerunt et hoc facto Delbhinam a dominationis jugo, quo seniannum premebatur, liberarunt.

"Saighria Keirani et Kilcormac immisso per Anglos et O'Carvallum igne dirutæ conflagrarunt.

"Procenturio, aliis sibi Anglis adjunctis, in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1549.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-nine.

O'Boyle (Donnell, the son of Niall, who was son of Turlough) died on the 4th of August.

Eveleen, the daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough), died.

Melaghlin God O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Melaghlin Modhardha O'Madden and his kinsmen, in revenge of his father and brother.

A house was attacked at the town of Newcastle [in Clonlonan, Westmeath], by Niall O'Melaghlin, upon O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe) and his kinsman, Murrough. The house was burned over them, and more than twenty persons were killed and wounded; nine of them were killed on the spot. O'Melaghlin and his kinsman, Murrough, escaped; but Murrough was wounded on that occasion.

Delbhinam crebris hortatibus Edmundi Fiai, vindictam ob se ab incolis ejectum spirantis, pertractus, agros inter Belachantochair et Tocharcinnmona, et Bailimicuallachain in Lusmagh rapinis et deflagrationibus procucurrerat. Obsidione deinde unius noctis Balinacloihæ admotâ operam lusit, nam postridie sine prædâ, sine pugnâ, sine deditione abire coactus est.

“Maighslaniam terrâ O'Moelachlinius et Athlonienscs Angli, mari classis de Caladh devastarunt.

“Eliæ Delbhinaque castella de Banchor de Maighistin de Clochannageapach ab incolis solo adæquata sunt ne receptacula forent Anglorum.

“Centurio [Rufus] versus O'Carvallum ad Rupem altercationis adortus, acie dimicans 40 vel 60 suorum desideravit, nihilominus tamen trium tantum mensium spatio restauratas copias ad Rupem altercationis [ter] aduxit; nec aliud quidpiam quam dedecus et suorum amissionem toties rursus retulit.

“Cahirus Rufus O'Conchaurus, a Ricardo Anglico de Burgo captus, in manus Anglorum traditur.

“O'Carvallus Enachæ vicum et monasterium

igne absumpsit, quo minus autem castellum et pomoerium ejus ab eadem ruinâ prohibuerunt præsidarii; ignem etiam ô Carvallus Uathniæ monasterio admovit, et ex illo Anglos expulit. Quæ res et eorum viribus decrementum et potentiaæ contemptum non modicum peperit; et ad eam potestatem ô Carvallum extulit, ut totâ ditione suâ illos abegerit præter paucos præsidarios qui Enachæ Mac Magnusi turrim insederunt.

“Cahirius Rufus ô Conchaurus Dublinii morte multatus, et Malachias ô Moelachlinus vinculis solutus, in libertatem eductus est.

“O'Morus Gillapatricius in Angliâ morte repentinâ sublatus, magnum sui desiderium reliquit, magnus evasurus nisi Anglorum potentia obstitisset.

“Maighcoraniam, tigh, templa” [*recte*, tecta pariter ac ecclesias] “ô Carvallus, Tadæus Cœcus, et Mac Coghlanus Arturus, Cormaci, filius populati sunt, ut hac ratione poenas ab incolis exigerent injuriarum quibus Delbhinam non ita pridem affecerant. Nocte vero populationem insecutâ apud Laccach de Amanlain castra posuerunt.

“Johannes ô Nelli filius, ducto in Clannaboiani

Αν ιურτιρ εδυαρδ belligam do ðul hi Saxoib, 7 uilliam brabaron .i. an tpepinér ina ionað, 7 cúipt mór lap an iurτιρ rin hi luimneac. O cfrbail do ðol gur an ccúipt rin ar comairce iarla ðfrumman, 7 mérae luimnið, 7 maite gall 7 gaoðel, baói ar in ccúipt, 7 a éeaét plán por ccúlaið maille le ríotcám do fñh 7 dá pann do gaoðealaib .i. Mac murcáða, ó ceallaið, ó maóíleaclainn, 7 poðaiðe ele nað airiúntep.

baile mic adam do buain demann a pan, 7 ríol ccfrbail do bñt and do míoip, 7 ba mór luaðgairpe 7 gairneacur éle de rin.

Donnchað ua fñrgail tanairi ua pfrñrgail do mairbað lá a ðfrñbráταιρ fñh tpe meabail.

O Suillebán ðiarmaitt, fear cñðair cairðñmail maττα naíññðe do loρccað lá puðar ina cáirlén fñh, 7 a ðfrñbráταιρ amlaoib ó puillebáin do gðabail a ionaib, 7 amlaoib fñrrin do mairbað iarpan.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1550.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céð, caocca.

Ruðpauðe mac donnchað mic aóða puaið í ðomnaill eppcop ðoirpe, 7 bráταιρ ar aoi ttoile ðecc an. 8. october, 7 a aðnacal i nuún na ngall in aibíττ, S. Ppoinpep.

Αν tabb (.i. fñp puaið eoin a áññññðe).mac ðomnaill puaið í gallcúðair ðécc, an. 29. april.

excreitu, Brianum Fagartach O'Nell, filium Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, virum antea prosperitate et bellicis aggressiōibus clarum, hospitalitatis laude, et suorum studio eomendatum, lucidam inter contribules stellam interfecit."

^a *Baile-Mic-Adam*, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

^b *Soon afterwards*.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

"O'Boylus, Daniel, filius Nelli, filii Terdelachi, obiit 4 Augusti.

"Evelina filia ó Donnell uxor ó Boyl Terde-

lachi obiit.

"Malachias Moddartha ó Maddin cum necessariis suis Malachiam Got ó Maddin ó Maddino in Silanmehiá dignitate proximum, paternæ & fraternæ cædis pœnas repctens vitâ privavit.

"Domus in pago Castelli novi, quâ ó Moclachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, et frater ejus Murachus claudabantur, igne Nelli ó Melachlini operâ injecto, conflagravit. Inter plures quam 20 in eo tumultu cæsos et vulneratos 9 loco viri non excesserunt. O'Melachlinus et Murachus evaserunt, ille incolumis, hic vulnere affectus.

"Edwardus Bellingham proregis in Angliam profecti vicees Thesaurarius Brabazonus in Hiber-

Edward Bellingham, the Lord Justice, went to England ; and William Brabazon, the Treasurer, [was appointed] in his place. A great court was held by this Lord Justice in Limerick, to which O'Carroll repaired, under the safe protection of the Earl of Desmond, the Mayor of Limerick, and the chiefs of the English and Irish who were present at that court ; and he returned home safe, with [terms of] peace for himself and his Irish confederates, namely, Mac Murrough, O'Kelly, O'Melaghlin, and many others not enumerated.

Baile-Mic-Adam^a was taken from Edmond a Faii, and the O'Carrolls returned to it again ; in consequence of which there was great rejoicing and exultation in Ely.

Donough O'Farrell, Tanist of the O'Farrells, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

O'Sullivan (Dermot), a kind and friendly man [to his friends], and fierce and inimical [to his enemies], was burned by gunpowder in his own castle ; and his brother, Auliffe O'Sullivan, took his place ; and he also was killed soon afterwards^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1550.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty.

Rury, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Bishop of Derry, and a friar by his own will^c, died, and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, in the habit of St. Francis.

The Abbot of Assaroe (John, the son of Donnell Roe O'Gallagher), died on the 29th of April.

niâ obivit. A quo cum comitia Limerici indice-
rentur, ad ea O'Carvallus, comitis Desmoniaë,
prætoris Limericensis ac omnium Anglorum
Hibernorumque qui ad ea comitia confluerunt
præsidio tectus, concessit, et impunitate sibi ac
pace sibi confederatis, O'Kellio, O'Mælachlino et
aliis hic non recensitis, impetratâ domum inco-
lumis rediit.

“ Villa de Macadam Edmundo Faio ablata et
familiâ O'Carvallorum [restituta, quod] Eliam
in summæ voluptate perfudit.

“ Donatus O'Ferrall, O'Ferrallo dignitate
proximus a fratre suo per fraudem necatur.

“ O'Sullevanus Dermitius, bello fortis, hosti
formidabilis, amicis charus, pulveré tormentorio
ignem fortuito concipiente ambustus in suo cas-
tello interiit, ac fratrem suum Amlaivum suc-
cessorem habuit, sed non diuturnum ut qui paulo
post interemptus fuit.”

^c *By his own will*, ἀπ αοι τοιλε, i. e. *quoad vo-
luntatem*. The translator in F. I. 18, understands
this passage thus : “ Studio tanto ordinis mi-

Mac ruibne bagaineac toirpdealbac meirceac do marbad i mbaile meic ruibne la cloinn coilin (.i. uilliam tadg 7 Sean), 7 la cloinn coinneic-cem, 8. ianuairi.

Ruaidri ballac mac eogain Ruaid mic ruibne do beic acc cuingid tigeannair eipe bogaine for ua noimnaill, 7 o na ruair do deachaid gur na ceallaib bfga, 7 po leirindrad an baile lair, 7 po marbadrom iaram la Maolmuire mac aeoa pia ceind raite .i. an 31. do Martia.

Mac an baird eipe conaill, feargal mac doimnaill ruaid raoi firdana, 7 oide pccol, ffr po ba mori ainn, 7 oirdricur ar pud epeann ina ainnir, cong-malaid coitcenn tige naoidib decc.

Antoni Sintligei .i. an Iurair, do bi moine i neirinn do teic i neirinn ina Iurair, 7 orong mori do maicib epeann do dol ina docum gur an ceuir mori go hat elia.

Iarla do garim do Riocapo Sarganac mac uillice na cefn.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1551.

ΑοιS CΡΙορτ, mile, cuic ced, caocca, aliaon.

Airpocce cairil emann buirleir mac piarair .i. iarla urinumman decc.

Murcad mac toirpdealbaig, mic taidec, mic toirpdealbaig ui briaun iarla tuadmuman a huic gall 7 an rig, O briaun e do gnat gaoideal, fear agmar le hionnraicid, coinnaric le cozucaid, Suim, Saibbir, co molmaoinib, ba heirde ced dunne dia po garimib iarla do riol mbriaun do ecc, 7 mac a deap-braatar donnachad mac concobair doirond ina ionad

norum affectus ut sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit."

^d *Was styled Earl.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

"Rodericus, filius Donati, filii Hugonis Rufi o' Donelli, Episcopus Derensis, obiit 8 Octobris, studio tanto ordinis minorum affectus ut Sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit.

"Edmundus filius Donati, Abbas Asroc, obiit

27 Aprilis.

"Mac Suinnius Baganensis, Terdelachus Mer-gach, occisus est in villa Mac Suinnii a Clancolin Gulielmo, Tadeo et Johanne, et Clancollagen, 8 Januarii. Cum autem Rodericus, filius Eugenii Rufi Mac Suinnii, diu cum O'Donnello ageret, et ipse Mac Suinnius Baganensis renunciaretur nec voto potiretur, ira percitus Kilbeggam penitus diripit quod facinus non diu multum tulit; nam 3 mensibus nondum elapsis, 31 primo Martii, a Mariano filio Hugonis confossus, periit.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Turlough Meirgeach) was slain on the 8th of January, at Mac Sweeny's town, by the Clann-Coilin (William, Teige, and John) and the Clann-Coinnegein.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, requested O'Donnell to give him the lordship of Tir-Boghaine; and as he did not obtain it, he went to Killybegs, and totally plundered that town. He was slain three months afterwards by Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, on the 31st of March.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Farrell, the son of Donnell Roe), a learned poet, a superintendent of schools, and a man of great name and renown throughout Ireland in his time, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Anthony St. Leger, who had been sometime Lord Justice of Ireland, returned to Ireland as Lord Justice; and a great number of the Irish chieftains went to meet him at the great court in Dublin.

Richard Saxanagh, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, was styled Earl^d [of Clanrickard].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1551.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-one.

The Archbishop of Cashel, Edmond Butler, the son of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, died.

Murrough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, [styled] Earl of Thomond by the English and the King, but [styled] O'Brien, according to the custom of the Irish, a man valiant in making and puissant in sustaining an attack, influential, rich, and wealthy, the first of the race of Brian who was styled Earl, died; and the son of his brother, Donough, the son of Conor, was inaugurated^e in his place.

“Macanbhard Tirconellensis, Fergallus filius Danielis Rufi, obiit, qui, ob summam rei poeticæ scientiam et plurimos eruditionis in ejus Scholâ excultos, nominis celebritate per totam Hiberniam inclaruit, nec modicam etiam laudem consecutus est quod ædes ejus advenis pauperibus hospitio excipiendis patuerit.

“Anthonius St. Legerus, denuo proregis titulo

honoratus, in Hiberniam rediit, a quo cum Dublinii comitia indicerentur, multi ex Hibernis proceribus eo confluerunt.

“Richardus de Burgo, cognomento Anglicus, filius Ulechi (a capitibus), comitis dignitate creatus.”

^e *Inaugurated*.—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lines*: “ταοι δεαρμασ punn dom dóic, i. e.

Caibharri mac maġnura mic aōḁa duib mic aōḁa ruaiḁ, Mac uí baogill, ḡ Mac meic ruibne baġainiġ do mārbāḁ (ġo luēt luinge fauve amaille ppiú) la halbancoib i ttopaiġ an. 16. do September.

Ḥpaine inġŋn Maġnura, mic aōḁa, mic aōḁa ruaiḁ bŋn uí ruaipe brian mac eoccain do écc, an 29. apiril.

An iurtip antoni Sintliger do bpiḁ ppi, ḡ iurtip ele do chup ina ionaḁ co hepin n. Semur criofter.

Sluaicceāḁ lar an iurtip i nulltoib i ttopaḁ foġmair, ḡ po cúirpior luēt cŋḁpe nŋtar uataib co peaḁpaim do cúingio cpeach. Baḁtar clann meic doḡnaill na halban ipin oilén acc imḁeaġail na cpiḁ n. Semur, ḡ colla maol-oub. Peaḁar iomaipeacc ttoppa ġo paoiḡiḁ ppi na Saḁancoib co ná tépna pŋi aiḁpirtē pġél dīb cénmoḁá a ttopiḁeaḁ n. leutenont po ġabaḁ lar na halbancoib ḡ baoiḁpe i nġiallnur aca co ppuairpior a ndearbpaḁair app n. Soḡmaipie buiḁ mac doḡnaill baoi i nġimel aġ ġallaib aḁa cliaḁ ŋḁ bliaḁna ppiar an tan pin, ḡ puarcclaḁ mópi ele amaille ppi.

Cúirt mōpi i naḁ cliaḁ iari niompúḁ anall don iurtip, ḡ po ġabaḁ ó néill conn mac cuinn iapla típe heoccain an tan pin tria ionnlaḁ ḡ ŋarḁoḁaioḁ a mŋic pŋin pŋpooḁea n. an barún, ḡ coccaḁ mópi do ḁénaḡ do clōinn óicc í néill ppi ġallaib ḡ ppiar an mḁarún a noŋoġail ġabala a naḁar, ḡ uioġbála iomḁa do denaḡ ttoppa.

Sluaicceāḁ lá ġallaib doḁioḁiḁ i nulḁuib do ḁoġail a naincpiḁe ppi cloinn mŋic doḡnaill, ḡ ppi cloinn í neill, ḡ ppi mac néill óicc mic neill mic cuinn, mic aḁa buiḁ. Baḁtar ulaiḁ ḡ albanaiġ i neplainḁ ap a ccionn. Ro pġŋḁ caḁioḁġal amḡnur aimarḁa ttoppa iari poḁtain lu ccŋnn apoile uóib co po meābaḁ ppi ġallaib, ḡ ġo po mārbāḁ uá éḁ do Saḁancoib ḡ uŋipŋncoib

there is a mistake here in my opinion." The error consists in using the word *óiponeaḁ*, for Henry VIII. had granted the title of Earl of Thomond to Murrough O'Brien for life, remainder to his nephew, Donough O'Brien, and the title of Baron of Inchiquin to his own heirs male. The reason of this kind of succession was because Conor O'Brien, the elder brother of Murrough, was the last chief of Thomond, and his son, Donough, was considered by the King to have been the true heir.

This Donough, on surrendering the patent to King Edward VI., obtained a new grant of the dignities for himself and the heirs male of his body by patent, dated 7th November, 1552, and also possession of all the honours and lands which had fallen to the crown by the death of his uncle.

¹ *Tory Island*.—An island off the north-west coast of Donegal.—See note ², under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

² *Reachrainn*, now Raghery, or Rathlin, a

Caffer, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; the son of O'Boyle, and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, together with the crew of a long ship, were slain by the Scots on the 16th of September, on Tory Island^f.

Grainne, the daughter of Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and wife of O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), died on the 29th of April.

The Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, was called to England; and another was sent to Ireland in his stead, namely, James Crofts.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster in the beginning of Autumn; and he sent the crews of four ships to the island of Reachrainn^g, to seek for plunders. The sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, James and Colla Maelduv, were upon the island to protect the district. A battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, so that not one of them escaped to relate their story, except their chief, a lieutenant^h, whom these Scots took prisoner, and kept in custody until they obtained [in exchange] for him their own brother, Sorley Boy, who had been imprisoned in Dublin by the English for the space of a year before, and another great ransom along with him.

A great court was held in Dublin after the arrival of the Lord Justice; and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), Earl of Tyrone, was at that time taken prisoner, in consequence of the complaints and accusations of his own son, Ferdoragh, the Baron; and the young sons of O'Neill waged a great war with the English and the Baron, in revenge of the taking of their father. Many injuries were done between them.

A hosting was made by the English a second time into Ulster, to wreak their vengeance on the sons of Mac Donnell, the sons of O'Neill, and the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy. The Ultonians and Scots were prepared to receive them. On coming together, a fierce and furious battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and two

well-known island off the north coast of the county of Antrim. This island is mentioned by various ancient writers: it is called *Ricnea* by Pliny; *Ricina* by Ptolemy; *Rechrea* by Adamnan; *Raclinda* by Buchanan; *Rachryne* by Fordun; and *Reachraind* by the author of the

Life of St. Comgall.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 958; Dubourdieu's *Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim*, p. 450–454; and Hamilton's *Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 9, 14, 15, 39.

^h *Lieutenant*.—His name was Bagnall.

don cup rin, γ α πτερνα αρ δις τανγατταρ αρ ccúlaið fó átaip, γ fó diommbuaið don dá cupur rin.

Cúipt moip i nað luain, γ Mag cocláin do ðol gur an ccúipt írin, γ α παρδύν θραξβαίλ dó, γ patent αρ α ðuthaiγ, γ ðelbna fepa do ðol fó cíor don píg.

O concóðair pailge .i. brian do bñt illaim i Saχaið ó puccað poir é, γ iarpaið do áðairt dó for elúð, γ bñt pair. Fuaripriom a anam ðoríðip, γ bpaiððñup piorpuidε αρ α haiεle.

Domnall mág congail décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1552.

Αοίρ Cριopt, mile, cúicc céð, caocca, aðó.

Innpað, γ opccain cluana mic nóip lá gallaið áta luain, γ na cluicc mópa do bñt αρ an ccloicctεac, ní po páccbað fór clocc bñcc nó mór, ioñaiγ ná

ⁱ *From these two expeditions.*—This should be, “returned back in disgrace having been unsuccessful on these two hostings. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, observing the defect in the original, has improved it thus :

“Angli profligati, ducentis, tam Anglis quam Hibernis, ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerrimè tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis expeditionibus, fusos fuisse.”

^k *Dealbhna Eathra.*—This territory is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King’s County.

^l *He was [sentenced to be] kept.*—The words added in brackets are absolutely necessary, because, as will be seen hereafter, he was afterwards set at liberty, at the mediation of his daughter, by Queen Mary.

^m *Mac Congail*, now Mac Gonigle. The entries under this year are translated in F. l. 18, as follows :

“Edmundus Butler filius Petri Comitis Ormonie Archiepiscopus Casselensis obiit.

“Murachus filius Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O’Brian, Comitis Tuomonie titulu, ab Anglis, ô Briani nomen ab Hibernis consecutus, vir in oppugnationibus audax, in propugnationibus fortis, opibus affluens, obiit; Comitis honore, quem ille primus obtinuit, Donato, suo ex Conchauro fratre nepoti delato.

“Cathbarus, filius Magni, filii Hugonis Nigri, filii Hugonis Rufi, filius O’Boillii, filius Mac Suinnii Baganensis, et tot præterea homines quot cymba grandior capere poterat; a Scotis in Torachan 16 Septembris mersi sunt.

“Grania, filia Magni, filii Hugonis Rufi, uxor O’Ruarki Briani filii Eugenii, obiit 29 Aprilis.

“Proregi Anthonio Senlegero in Angliam accito suffectus est Jacobus Crofts, qui Autumno ineunte, ducto in ultoniam exercitu, 4 grandioris formæ cymbas in Rachrannæ insulam armatas vehi jussit, ut educti inde boves militibus supeditarentur in vitam. Sed Scoti sub imperio filiorum Mac Donnelli, Jacobi et Collai Moeldulfi, ad pecorum et insulæ custodiam con-

hundred of the English and Irish [of their party] were slain; and such of them as escaped returned back in disgrace and discomfiture from these two expeditionsⁱ.

A great court was held at Athlone; and Mac Coghlan repaired to that court, and obtained his pardon, and a patent for his territory; and Dealbhna-Eathra^k became tributary to the King.

O'Conor Faly, i. e. Brian, continued in prison in England from the time that he was taken thither. He made an attempt to escape, but he was taken. His life was spared, but he was [sentenced to be] kept^l in constant confinement ever afterwards.

Donnell Mac Congail^m died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1552.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-two.

Clonmacnoise was plundered and devastated by the English of Athlone; and the large bells were taken from the Cloigtheachⁿ. There was not left,

stituti non modo invasorum prædæ inhiantium impetum prohibuerunt, sed omnes ita interne-
cione deleverunt, ut ne nuncius cladi superfuerit præter solum procenturionem qui cæteris præficietur: quem non ante dimiserunt quam fratrem juvenem Somharlium Flavum e captione, quam sex menses jam Dublinii sustinuerat, in libertatem assertum, et lytrum non mediocre præterea reciperent.

“Ab hac expeditione pervenit Dublinium, comitia indixit, et ô Nellus, Conus filius Coni, captus est, Ferdoracho filio ejus, Dunganoniæ Barone, de illo querelam subornante, qua re juniores ô Nelli filii sic commoti sunt, ut Anglis et Baroni bellum præterea inferre non dubitaverint, ex quo, alterâ parte alteram pertinaciter infestante, multa nocumenta enata sunt.

“Angli deinde O'Nelli et Mac Donelli filios, necnon etiam filium Nelli juvenis, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, armis impetentes ad pugnam ac-

cinctos offenderunt, qua cum infensis animis et infestis armis utrinque quam acerrimè concurreretur, Angli profligati, ducentis tam Anglis quam Hibernis ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerimè tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis expeditionibus, fusos fuisse.

“Ad comitia per illud tempus Athloniæ habitata Mac Coghlanus venit et delectorum veniam ac diploma quo suas sibi possessiones habere permitteretur impetravit. Delbhna Eathra jam obnoxia facta Regii Vectigalis persolutioni.

“O'Conchaurus Falgiæ longo jam tempore in Angliâ custodiæ traditus fugâ elabi contendit, sed interceptus et in fugâ retractus, vivere permissus perpetuo tamen carceri addictus.

“Daniel Mac Conghail obiit.”

“*Cloigtheach*, i. e. the Round Tower Belfry. This was the Tower now called O'Rourke's.—See this passage already published in Petrie's *Ancient Eccles. Architecture of Ireland*, p. 388.

αλτόρι ná leabari ná gémað fiú gloine hi ppuinneóicc ó balla na hseailpi amac nac puccað eirte. dá tpuag tpa an gmoim rin inðriað caépiac ciapáin an naoim éplaim.

Ταðce ó puaipe tanaipi bpeiρne do époçað lá a múntip pém. Ατ hepat apioile po basí cuio do brian ó puaipe (.i. deapbriatari a atar) a ndénam an piazta írin.

Mac ruibne pánaττ puaiðri, 7 mall a briatari, 7 brian mac emaim do mapbað a bpioll hi mainipeti.

Ματζαίμαιν mac briain mic ταιðce mic τοιριðealbaiç í briain do mapbað lá muinipet donnçaið mic conçobaiρ uí briain.

Mac uí briain tuaðmuman διαριματτ mac mupeçaið mic τοιριðealbaiç vécc oiðce péile bpiçðe, 7 a aonacal i mainipeti inopi.

Coccað móri an bliaðain pi etip çallaið do leiç, 7 ulaið (cenmoçá uatçan) 7 albanaiz don lñt apaiil, 7 uile iomða do dénam çtoppa.

Sluaicécað laiρ an lupeti ço hulltaið do piðiri do paiçio meic neill óicc, (.i. aoið ó neill) 7 na nalbanaç. Do deaçaið cétyρ opoiz do na saçançoið 7 Mac an tpaçaoiçiz pluaç pñupa diaρpiaið cpeaç. Do mala mac neill óicc ppiu aç bél pñipete. Do bñpe puabaipe poçaið ço po muið popia ço po mapbað Mac an tpaðbaiçiz laiρ, 7 da piçte nó a tpi amaille ppiρ. Ap a aoi do éotaρ na plóicé ele anonn, 7 po çabpate acc dénam caipléin i mbél pñipete. Aét éfna ní puçcraττ buaið, 7 ní puaiρpiot bpaizðe ná cpeaçá, 7 po maolan mópán dá mñbaiρ don çup rin. Do taou iapiom mac uí neill pçapðoçá (.i. an bapiún) pluaç móri do çabaiρ an lupeti 7 na nçall, 7 ní pañaiçc laiρ pioçtain ina çñn in aoiçaið rin, 7 po çab longpope ma compoçaið. Ro lñ a briatari Sfan donngaileaç ó neill é co pluaçé ele amaille ppiρ, 7 do bñpe amup longpuipe ipin oiðce ap pluaç an bápiún, 7 po mneabaið piaiñ popia co

° *Teige O'Rourke*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates Mac Eoçam, i. e. son of Owen, which is correct.

• ° *In a monastery*.—This sentence is left imperfect. It was probably intended to be: "do mapbað a bpioll hi mainipeti Ráta Maelán, i. e. were treacherously slain in the monastery of Rathmullan."

° *Mac an tSabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish

name of the head of the Savadges of the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

† *Their spirits were greatly damped*, literally, "much of their mirth was blunted."

° *Kinsman*.—John was the legitimate son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and Ferdoragh, Baron of Dunganon, who was many years older than he, was a bastard, according to Edmund Campion, Fynes Moryson, Camden, and Ware. John O'Neil him-

moreover, a bell, small or large, an image, or an altar, or a book, or a gem, or even glass in a window, from the wall of the church out, which was not carried off. Lamentable was this deed, the plundering of the city of Kieran, the holy patron.

Teige O'Rourke°, Tanist of Breifny, was hanged by his own people. Some assert that Brian O'Rourke, his father's brother, had a part in causing this execution.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory), Niall, his relative, and Brian, the son of Edmond, were treacherously slain in a monastery^p.

Mahon, the son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the people of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Dermot, the son of Murrough, who was son of Turlough) died on the eve of the festival of St. Bridget, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

A great war [broke out] in this year between the English, on the one side, and the Ultonians (a few only excepted) and Scots, on the other, during which great injuries were committed between them.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice again into Ulster, against the son of Niall Oge (i. e. Hugh O'Neill) and the Scots. A party of the English and Mac an tSabhaoisigh^q preceded them with a force, in quest of preys; but the son of Niall Oge met these at Belfast, and he rushed on and defeated them, and slew Mac an tSabhaoisigh, together with forty or sixty others. The other troops, however, went across [the River Lagan], and proceeded to erect a castle at Belfast, but they gained no victory, and obtained no hostages or spoils; and their spirits were greatly damped^r on this occasion. The son of O'Neill (Ferdoragh, i. e. the Baron) went afterwards with a great army to assist the Lord Justice and the English; but not being able on that night to come up with them, he pitched his camp in their vicinity. His kinsman^s, John Donghaileach O'Neill, pursued him with another army, and made a nocturnal attack upon the forces of the Báron in their camp; and he routed them before him^t, and slew

self undertook to prove in England that Ferdoragh was the son of a blacksmith of Dundalk.

^r *Routed them before him.*—*Riam* in this phrase is the old form of *poime*, *before him*, not

riam, *ever*. This sentence is improved by the Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"Sed morá aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogebatur; fratrem

τοῖς πατταρ ποῖαιδε ἰλε λαίρ. Uilliam Bpapapún επεινέρ an píg i nepinn lé hachaid foda, γ do baí tan ina iurair, γ lár ar cumhaicéad cúirt i nát luain décc for an pluaiḡeasó pémpáite. Ruccas a corpp i nḡtar co háit chias, γ a érhoide iarrin ḡur an píg do deapbas a foḡnamá γ a pírinne dó.

Ua neill do bhít illaím beór, γ a mac Sfan donnḡaileas, γ mac neill óicc (aod) do bhít acc dénam coccas ar an mbarún, γ ar ḡallaib ina díoḡail.

Sluaicéas ele ir in pfoḡmar laf an iurair i nulltoib, γ ní éappaib ní aét ḡuirt do milleas dó, γ dponḡ dia muinair do mairbas, γ tanais ḡan mair ḡan pít.

Coccas mor etir ó Raḡallais, γ na paḡanaḡ, γ cpeasá iomda do dénam lá hua paḡillḡ forpa.

O concobair paḡḡe do bhít i Saḡoib, γ ḡan púl cáic lé tocht ina píriting dó.

barún dealbna do dol hi Saḡoib, γ a teét tar air ina píriting iar ccríoc-nuccas a éorḡca amail ar deas for caeínnaccair.

An iurair Semur cpaft do dol hi Saḡoib, γ an Soimrilér tomar cionrócc .i. cionpoccas baile cúirin do bhít na iurair ina ionas.

ejus Joannes, cognomento Dungalach, eá se noete non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit."

"*A court.*—By the word cúirt the Irish at this day mean any large, quadrangular mansion-house. The Latin translator in F. l. 18, renders this, "Athloniæ Castellum."

"*His heart.*—Ware says that his body was interred in Trinity Church, Dublin, but that his heart was sent to England, where it is said to have been interred in the monument of his ancestors.

"*Upon them.*—An English writer would say, "among them;" but the Editor thinks that this characteristic Irish idiom should be preserved in the translation. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it, "ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit."

¹ *Baile-Cuisin*, now Cushinstown, in the barony

of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. See Ordnance map of Meath, sheets 32, 33, 38, 39. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. l. 18, as follows:

"Clonmaenóisiam qui Athloniam incolebant Angli miserum in modum expilarunt, majora campana ex obeliseis campanariis extraxerunt, a minoribus etiam campanis eripiendis, ab imaginibus communeendis et altaribus evertendis sacrilegias manus non continuerunt, libros omnes et fenestrarum vitra quæ parietum ipsius ecclesia fenestris non inhærebant, exportarunt. Sic locus sanctissimo Kicrano summá omnium veneratione impense cultu sacratus sacrilegorum hominum audaciâ sædata est, magno bonorum omnium luctu.

"Tadeo O'Ruarko in Brefniá, O'Ruarko ipsi dignitate proximo, sui laqueo gulam eliserunt, cujus faeti consortem patrum ipsius Brianum fuisse nonnulli asserunt.

great numbers of them. On this occasion, William Brabazon, who had been for a long time the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and who had been Lord Justice for some time, and had erected a court^u at Athlone, died on the aforesaid expedition. His body was brought in a ship to Dublin; and his heart^w was afterwards sent to the King, in token of his loyalty and truth towards him.

O'Neill still remained in prison; in revenge of which his son, John Donnghaileach, and Hugh, the son of Niall Oge [of Clannaboy], continued waging war with the Baron and the English.

Another hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster, in Autumn, but effected nothing, except that he destroyed corn-fields. After having lost a great part of his people, he returned without submission or peace.

A great war broke out between O'Reilly and the English; and O'Reilly committed many depredations upon them^x.

O'Connor Faly remained in England, no one expecting his return.

The Baron of Delvin went to England, and returned home, after having transacted his business as well as he was able.

The Lord Justice, James Croftes, went to England; and Thomas Cusack, i. e. the Cusack of Baile-Cuisin^y, the Chancellor, became Lord Justice in his stead.

“Mac Suinius Fanatensis Rodericus, propinquus ejus Nellus, et Brianus filius Edmundi per insidias occisi sunt in monasterio.

“Mahonius filius Briani filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brien, occisus est a famulantibus Donato filio Conchauri O'Brien.

“Dermotus filius O'Briani Tuomonie Murachi filii Terdelachi mortuus in prævigiis S. Brigidæ in monasterio de Innis sepultus est.

“Gravissimo bello, Angli ex unâ parte, Ultonienses omnes, præter paucos, et Scoti, ex alterâ parte inter se committuntur, multis malis ad Rempublicam ex eorum dissidiis redundantibus.

“Prorex in Ultoniam contra Hugonem O'Nellum, Nelli juvenis filium, et Scotos movit, et emissarii ex hostico prædas abducere et explorare si itinera copiis sint pervia jussi, ad Belferstium in Hugonem inciderunt, a quo, pugna non nisi Sovasio filio, qui cæteris præficietur,

cum 40 vel 60 aliis occiso diremptâ, excepti sunt. Angli tamen vadum transeuntes castellum ad Belferstiam moliti sunt; sed nec victoriam nec obsides nec prædam retulerunt, ita ut hac expeditione fastus et potestas multum repressa fuerat. Fardorchus O'Nelli, filius Baro Dunganensis, accessione copiarum quas contraxerat maximas proregis et Anglorum vires augere contendens, ad castra properat, sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogebatur. Frater ejus Joannes cognomento Dungalach, eâ se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit. Gulielmus Brabazonus Thesauri munere diu in Hiberniâ functus, qui sæpius etiam proregis vices obivit, et Athloniæ castellum restauravit, in castris vitâ excessit. Cadaver ejus Dublinium feretro” [*recte*,

Aois CRIOST, 1553.

Aois crioist, míle, cúicc céd, caoCCA, atri.

QUEENE MARY do oiríoneadh ór Saxeib, an. 6. Iulí.

Ammaí oíde do tábairt lá a bhráitir fín (doínall 7 coirpdealbác clann concóbaí uí brian) ar a ndearbhráitir donnchaó móir mac concóbaí (tigearna tuadhúman) go cluain paitíoda, an baile do loiceadh, 7 daiceann 7 daoíne do inarbad leó, 7 ó brian donnchaó do dol irin torí baí irin mbaile dia imdóiní forpa. A tóir an corráir do íonraó inirín. Bá hé focann na hísraonta rin eirí ríol mbrian uairí po gnóiz donnchaó on ríiz eirí oirdeacta dia mac fín go po gairí bairín de ar bélaib a íonraí. Ro lonnaitheas na dearbhráitir de rin conaó a re do rónraí an ionraicéid reirraite 7 aobrídír aroile nár bó maicthaó iat do gnóin ina ndearbhíat. Ro éirí eirraonta hi tuadhúman deirde, 7 ní bó cian báttar i nimeirraí ppaí aroile uairí po écc donnchaó móir ua brian iarla tuadhúman raíarín na páirí iarí rin, 7 po gáí doínall a ionaó.

Siubán inghí maígnara uí doínall bín uí concóbaí ríiciz décc an. 16. Iún.

Donnchaó mac coirpdealbiz mic murchaí uí brian décc.

Níall mac peilín uí maíleaclaínn tanaí cionne colnáin ríí ázmar ionraicéad, 7 ríí a aora bá rííí dia maíre do inarbad a ppaíll lá hua

navigio] “delatum et cor cadaveri extractum in Angliam missum est, ut eo indicio pateret fidem illum Regi prætistisse.

“O’Nello in vinculis adhuc apud Anglos persistente, filius ejus Joannes et Hugo Nelli juvenis filius perstiterunt etiam cum Barone et Anglis bellum gerere.

“Prorex in Autumno armis Ultoniæ illatis nihil aliud prætistit quam conculcare segetes et eadem suorum ab hoste factam pati, hoste nec ad obsidem nec ad pacem redacto.

“Magno bello inter O’Raughlic” [O’Reilly] “et Anglos exorto, ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit.

“O’Conchaurus Falgia in Angliâ versebaturâ, nec speratur unquam venturus in patriam.

“Baro Delvinia profectus in Angliam et illinc redux venit in patriam post [negotium] finitum ex animi sententiâ.

“Jacobi Crofti proregis in Angliam profecti vires obivit Cancellarius Thomas Cusacus de Balecusin.”

² *Queen Mary.*—This fixes the accession of Mary to the day on which Edward VI. died; but Lady Jane Grey usurped the sovereignty for about thirteen days; a fact which seems to have been unknown to the Irish annalists.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1553.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-three.

Queen Mary^z was made Queen in England on the 6th of July.

A nocturnal attack was made by Donnell and Turlough, sons of Conor O'Brien, upon their brother, Donough More Mac Conor, Lord of Thomond, at Cluain-Ramhfhoda^a; and they burned and plundered the town, and slew many persons. And O'Brien (Donough) went into a tower which was in the town, to protect himself against them. This happened in the very beginning of Lent. The cause of this dissension was, that Donough had obtained from the King the right of succession for his son, who had been styled Baron in preference to his seniors. In consequence of this the brothers became enraged, and made the aforesaid attack upon O'Brien. Some assert that it was no wonder^b that they should have acted thus. From this, disturbances arose in Thomond; but they did not continue long at strife with each other, for Donough More O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond, died on the Passion-Saturday ensuing; and Donnell took his place.

Joan, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Conor Sligo, died on the 16th of June.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Niall, son of Felim O'Melaghlín, Tanist of Clann-Colman, a successful and warlike man^c, and the best of his tribe for his years, was treacherously slain by

second edition, p. 334.

^a *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or insulated holm of the long rowing.—Now Clonroad, a townland on the River Fergus, in the parish of Drumcliff, and county of Clare, adjoining the town of Ennis.—See note ^x, under the year 1408, p. 796, *supra*.

^b *No wonder*, nap bó maétnaó. The word maétnaó, or maétnaó, is explained “ionznaó,” i. e., a wonder, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of difficult Irish words. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it loosely: “Quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia.”

The literal translation, however, is: “Aliqui dicunt non mirum esse illos fecisse quod fecerunt.”

^c *A successful and warlike man*, fíor aghmair ionnraigeaeac. The translator, in F. l. 18, renders this, “Vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus,” from which it is evident that he takes aghmair to be an adjective derived from agh .i. caé, a battle, not from ágh, prosperity, or luck, as the Editor has taken it throughout, on the authority of the printed dictionaries and living language. Ionnpaigeaeac means “given to making incursions, or warlike expeditions.”

maoileaclainn taðcc ruad̃ ag bél an aṭa ag tŕŕt ó cúipt an m̃uillinn c̃ipp. Inṑpað mairge corrain, 7 gabaíl a c̃airplén .i. cluain lonain, 7 an c̃airplén nua, 7 ionnarbað í m̃aoileaclainn lá barún deib̃na 7 lá gallaib̃ aṭa luain a noio-
gail marb̃ta neill mic péilim.

Maidm do éabairt ap Mac uilliam búpc .i. Rir̃of̃ro an iarainn lá cloiño
tomair̃ bacaiḡ a búpc, 7 lá gailŕgac̃aib̃ dú in po gabað Rir̃of̃ro f̃ŕin 7 in po
marb̃að céo co lŕŕt dia ŕluac̃c.

Slóic̃c̃eað lá hua mbriain doim̃nall hillaig̃m̃b̃ go ñdeap̃na coim̃ne lé gallaib̃
hillaig̃ir ip̃in b̃por̃t gur̃ pccap̃ rú amaille lé pioṗc̃áin. Rucc d̃na b̃raiḡde
ó ua cc̃ŕb̃aill laip̃ f̃p̃i com̃all pioṗa.

Inḡŕn uí coñc̃obair̃ failḡe Mair̃ḡp̃écc do dol hi rac̃c̃roib̃ a huṗt a c̃air-
p̃ŕa, 7 a gaoil t̃oir̃, 7 a huṗt a b̃ér̃la diair̃pað a haṗar̃ ap an mbañríog̃ain
queen maria, 7 iar̃ ñdol di fo na ḡraar̃ib̃ fuair̃ a haṗar̃ 7 tucc lé i neir̃inn é,
7 do paṗað b̃raiḡde ele ap̃r̃ don iur̃tir̃, 7 don c̃oim̃ar̃ple .i. Ruṗraḡe ó con-
c̃obair̃ r̃inñreap̃ a cloim̃ne f̃ŕin go mb̃raiḡdoib̃ ele amaille f̃p̃ir̃.

Clann iar̃la c̃ille d̃ara ḡŕíóṗt̃ ócc, 7 éduap̃o do teaṗt̃ go heir̃inn iar̃
mb̃ŕŕt̃ f̃or̃ ionṑar̃bað dóib̃ f̃p̃i r̃é r̃é mb̃liaṗ̃an d̃écc ip̃ in Róim̃ ip̃ in ŕeṗaill,
7 ip̃ in b̃pp̃ainc, 7 fuap̃at̃tar̃ air̃eacc a ñduiṗc̃e, 7 a maṗlaṗc̃ta ón mbañríog̃-
ḡain. T̃ainicc̃ b̃eó̃r̃ mac iar̃la op̃raiḡe tom̃ár̃ mac ŕemair̃ muic̃ ŕiair̃ar̃
b̃uic̃il̃ér̃ ina iar̃la i m̃onað a aṗar̃.

Tanaic̃ mar̃ an cc̃éona oĩṑre meic̃ ḡiolla paṗ̃raic̃c, b̃riaiñ ócc mac b̃riaiñ
ar̃aon lá cloim̃n iar̃la c̃ille d̃ara, 7 lá hiar̃la op̃raiḡe. D̃á m̃ó̃r̃ luat̃ḡair̃e
up̃m̃ó̃ir̃ lŕŕt̃e moḡa dia t̃eoiṗ̃eaṗc̃t̃ r̃iṑe, 7 ní po ŕ̃aoil̃rioṗt̃ aóim̃neac̃ ap̃ r̃lioṗt̃
iar̃laṗc̃ta c̃ille d̃ara iná ua coñc̃obair̃ do t̃eoiṗ̃eaṗc̃t̃ go b̃r̃áṗt̃ i neir̃inn.

Sluaic̃c̃eað lá barún dealb̃na i ñdealb̃na ŕ̃p̃ra ap̃ taṗ̃raing̃ cor̃b̃maic̃
c̃aoiṗ̃ 7 ŕ̃leaṗc̃ta f̃ŕŕḡail̃ mécc coṗl̃áin coic̃tir̃ inṑiaṗ̃ na raṗ̃m̃na, 7 a b̃ŕŕt̃ d̃í

^a *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, the name of a townland and bridge in the parish of Mullingar, barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, and county of Westmeath.— See the Ordnance map of this county, sheets 18, 19. It is different from Bel-atha-glasarnach, now Bellyglass, in the same parish, already mentioned at the year 1450, page 970, note ^q, *supra*.

^e *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

^f *Cluain-Lonain*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Lonan, a man's name, now Clonlonan, which gives name to the barony.

^g *Newcastle*, in the parish of Killeagh, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. Tradition still points out this as one of the castles erected by the O'Melaghlin. It appears from

O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), at Bel-an-atha^d, as he was retiring from the court of Mullingar. In revenge of this killing of Niall, son of Felim, Magh-Corrain^e was plundered, and its castles, i. e. Cluain-Lonain^f and Newcastle^g, were taken, and O'Melaghlin was expelled by the Baron of Delvin and the English of Athlone.

A defeat was given to Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, by the sons of Thomas Bacagh Burke and the people of Gallen, in which Richard himself was taken prisoner, and one hundred and fifty of his army were slain.

A hosting was made by O'Brien (Donnell) into Leinster; and he held a conference with the English at the fort^h in Leix, and he parted from them in peace. He took hostages from O'Carroll [as pledges] for keeping the peace.

The daughter of O'Conor Faly, Margaret, went to England, relying on the number of her friends and relatives there, and on her knowledge of the English language, to request Queen Mary to restore her father to her; and on her appealing to her mercy, she obtained her father, and brought him home to Ireland; and other hostages were given up to the Lord Justice and the Council in his stead, namely, Rury O'Conor, the eldest of his own sons, and other hostages along with him.

The sons of the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge and Edward, came to Ireland, after having been in exile for a period of sixteen years in Rome, Italy, and France, and obtained from the Queen the restoration of their patrimonial inheritances, and the Earldom. The son of the Earl of Ossory, James, the son of Pierce Butler, also returned, and succeeded as Earl in the place of his father. The heir of Mac Gillpatrick, Brian Oge, the son of Brian, came along with the sons of the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ossory. There was great rejoicing throughout the greater part of Leath-Mhogha because of their arrival; for it was thought that not one of the descendants of the Earls of Kildare, or of the O'Conors Faly, would ever come to Ireland.

A hosting was made by the Baron of Delvin into Delvin Eathra, at the instance of Cormac Caech and the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan, a fort-

the forfeitures of 1641, that Newcastle was fortified by "Callogh Mac Loughlin, Irish Papist."

^h *The Fort*, i. e. Port-Laoighise, i. e. the fort of Leix, which is the present Irish name of the

town of Maryborough.—See it called by this name at the years 1580, 1597, 1598, and 1600. See it already mentioned at the year 1548, under the name of Campa. Ware calls it Campaw,

οἷδε ἡ πρὸς ὀντοροπὶ ἰρὶν εἶρ κο πο λοιρρεαδ ἡ κο πο ἡντορὰδ λαίρ ὁ βεαλαδ ἀν ποταίρ κο ποταρ εἰνν ἡμόνα, ἡ βά ἡαδβαλ ἡν πο ἡἡλλποτ ἀν πλυαζ ἡν cen κο ἡνδεαρναδ ερεαα. ἡδ μαρβαδ οἰρδεαρε λαίρ.

Coccað dioḡlað do eirḡe etir maḡ coeláin, ἡ plioct ffrḡail ἡ ὁ maolmuað iarir, ἡ dioḡbála náð poðainḡ oðairnir do dēnam tcorra. bá for an ccoccað ἡν do pónað ḡníoḡ ionḡnað ἡ ccluaḡ ἡóna .i. baclach do ἡuun. etir an baile ffrin do dēnam feille far baðvað an baile, ἡ triúr dfrccairḡteað oib do ἡarbað la tuairḡ connairḡ, ἡ bfr do baof ἡrḡiḡ do clḡḡal ἡ an cairlén do ḡabail lair, ἡ ba dāna an ḡníoḡ aen moḡað ἡnḡir.

O bḡiaḡ .i. doḡnall do cor iarla cloinne pḡocair do ὅḡ ἡbfrin ἡóir baof ἡn iomḡrde ar Shlan a búre.

otherwise Protector, and Cox, Campaun, *alias* Protector, both having misprinted Portleix.

ⁱ *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^k *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle.

^l *Or slaughter*, i. e. although they acquired no remarkable booty, or slew no person worthy of note.

^m *Cluain-Nona*, now Clonony castle, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near Moystown, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. At the year 1519, this castle is called Cluain-damhna, which is evidently the true ancient form of the name.—See note ^l, under the year 1519, p. 1347, *supra*.

ⁿ *Town*.—The word baile here means castle.

^o *Beann-mor*, now Benmore, a townland in the parish of Grange, barony of Loughrea, and county of Galway. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. 1. 18, as follows:

“Regina Maria Angliæ regnum inivit 6 Julii.

“Donatum Magnum O'Brian, Tomoniæ dominum, Clonramhodæ diversatum, fratres sui Daniel et Terdelachus nocturno impetu aggrediuntur,

oppidum diripiunt et eremant nonnullos etiam occidunt. Donatus in turri abditus eorum se furori subduxit. Illi autem ad hoc facinus ideo impulsī sunt, quod filium suum Baronis titulo exornatum, ac proinde ad avitam hæreditatem post se fato funetum adeundam designatum, contra patrias leges et consuetudines longâ temporum diuturnitate corroboratas, adultioribus protulerit, quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia. Sed hæ contentionis seintilla, quæ in belli flammam eruptura videbatur, brevi sopita est, nam eum, ineunte quadragesimali tempore, a Clonramhodensi tumultu initium duceret, Donato, Sabatho ante Dominicam Passionis, mortuo, et Daniele illi surrogato, finem habuit.

“Joanna, Magni O'Donelli filia, uxor O'Conchauri Sligoensis, obiit 16 Junii.

“Donellus, filius Terdelachi, filii Murachi, obiit.

“Nellus, filius Felimæi, O'Moelachlini, vir bellieosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus et inter suæ gentis eævos præstantissimus, quum è comitiis Mulengariæ rediret, ab O'Moelachlino, Tadeo Rufo, apud Belanatha (*aditum vadi*) fraudulenter vitâ spoliatur; sed sædam hanc eædem non diu impunitam tulit, nam Maighcoranniâ vastatâ, castello Clonlonanensi et Castro

night after Allhallowtide, and he remained for two nights encamped in that country; and he burned and plundered [the territory] from Bealach-an-fhothairⁱ to Tochar-cinn-mona^k; and this army caused great destruction, though they committed no remarkable depredations or slaughter^l.

After this a vindictive war arose between Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Farrell and O'Molloy, during which injuries not easily described were done between them. During this war an astonishing exploit was performed at Cluain-Nona^m, namely, a peasant of the people of the town acted treacherously towards the warders of the townⁿ, and slew three distinguished men of them with a chopping-axe, tied a woman who was within, and then took possession of the castle; and this was a bold achievement for one churl!

O'Brien (Donnell) drove the Earl of Clanrickard from the [castle of] Beannmor^o, which he was laying siege to on John Burke.

Novo captis, ipse suorum ditione et finibus pulsus est a Barone Delvinæ et Anglis Athloniensibus.

“Fili Thomæ Claudi de Burgo et Galingenses, victoriâ de Mac Wilielmo Bourk, Richardo a ferro, relatâ, ipsum cæperunt et 150 milites ejus occiderunt.

“O'Brianus, Daniel, in Lageniam cum exercitu profectus, ad Portum Loighsiæ locum ab Anglis conductum venit; a quibus, post pacem initam digressus, observandæ pacis obsides ab O'Carvallo retulit.

“Margareta O'Conchauri Falgiæ filia, in Angliam transmisit, a Reginâ patri reditum impetratura, quippe linguæ Anglicanæ gnara, et frequenti cognationi in Angliâ freta voti se facilius compotem fore sperabat, nec eam spes fefellit; nam pater, operâ ejus, in Hiberniam redire et in ea permanere promissus est, datis proregi & senatui obsidibus, hærede suo Roderico et aliis, se in fide inviolabiliter persisturum.

“Fili comitis Kildariæ, Geraldus Juvenis et Edwardus, post 16 annos in exilio per Galliam et Italiam transactos, avito honore et hæreditate donati, in Hiberniam revertuntur; eodem etiam

venit Thomas Butler, jam comes renunciatus post patrem Jacobum, filium Petri Butleri; Ossiriæ Comitem; se comitem in redditu addit Brianus Juvenis Mac Gillepadrigi hæres: qui omnes maximâ totius pene Leithmoe gratulatione excepti sunt, spem enim omnes abjecerant fere ut ullus è Comitum Kildariæ prosapiâ oriundus, aut O'Conchaurus Ofalgia, Hiberniam unquam vel oculis usurparetur.

“Delvinæ Baro, suadente Cormaco Cæco et stirpe Fergalli Mac Coghlani, circa medium Novembris Delbhinam Ethram ingressus est armatus, et, positis biduo castris, per agros inter, Balachanothar et Tocharnamona positos vastationes et incendia latè circumtulit, et regioni multis quidem detrimentis, sed nullâ memorabili cæde aut prædâ rediit. Hæc tamen expeditio ansam præbuit acerbissimo bello, quod postea flagravit inter Mac Coghlanum et stirpem Fergalli ac O'Melmuaidhum, quo tot ærumnæ per eam regionem diffusæ sunt, ut illæ vix ullâ narratione pertexti possint. In eo bello unius agricolæ aut robur aut astutia enituit, qui, conatu nimis audaci sed prospero tamen, castellum Cluainnonæ præsidiariis adimere co-

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1554.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céo, caocca, a cftair.

Cataoír mac aipe mic diaimatta laimóirce meic murchaóa raóí ágmar ionnpaigéac, γ οίολ λαιγín do éigearna munbaó gabaltar gall décc.

Ο cφβαίλλ an calbac (.i. mac donncaí) do marbaó lá huiliam oðar, γ lá rlioct maolpuanaíó uí cφβαίλλ, γ lá conall ócc ó mópòa a ndioγail na peille do rinnepium ari taócc caoc riar an tan rin, γ bá maíe po haíeíó an mίgníom rin papium uair do poóair pín γ taócc mac donnchaíó a deapbraéair a ccíonaíó an mίgníomía rin pia ccíonn mbliadna, γ ó ceapbaíll do γairm duiliam ó cφβαίλλ ina ionaó.

Sluaicéac lá doinnall ua mbriain tigeapna tuadnúman go cairlén dúin mícil ari conóbar γroibleac mac donnchaíó í briain do γabáil an baile papi. larla upnúman co na rluag do toct do díocupí uí briain ón cairlén.

Sluaicéac lá hua mbriain ipin tpectíam ipar rin hi cclóinn Riocair do ndearna cpeac móp ari ópíom don típ. Dól ari rin dó go dún laépaig, Slíoct Riocair doice γ rlioct maóilip a buip do toct ina éínd, γ do γabail oílínna γ tuapartail uaó.

Maíom cinnpalac hi cclóic éinnpolaíó do éabairt etip cloinn tpuíne na tpuac lá pamna do pónnpaó. óáttar íatt báttar do éaoíó don íomairfccc rin Mac ruióne eocáin ócc mac eocáin, γ a deapbraéair toiprdealbácc caprac γ niall mac maolmuipie. Clann donnchaíó mic Suíóne don líe ele .i. aó buíde, Emann, γ conóbar γ doinnall. Ro marbaó ann rin mac Suíóne co na deapbraéair toiprdealbácc caprach γ niall mac maolmuipie, do poóair

natus est ; is pagum incoluit castello adjacentem, ac proinde facilis ei patuit accessus ; solus ergo cum ingressus sit 3 valentes homines securi mactavit, et castellum expugnavit.

O'Brien Daniel Comitem Clanrichardíæ, Richardum, a Bennmoríæ [Castello] removít, ad quod comes, ut Joannem de Burgo adiret, accessit."

^p *Ample revenge was taken*, literally, "and well was that evil deed revenged upon him."

^q *Dun-Michil*, now Doon, *alias* Doonmulvihil, in the parish of Inchicronan, barony of Upper

Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^r *Fosterage*, i. e. they agreed to foster some of his children, and to fight in his service for pay. The translator, in F. l. 18, renders it very well, as follows :

"Ac, nonnullorum obductâ prædâ, in Dunlathacham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt."

^s *Ceann-salach*, i. e. dirty head. This is pro-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1554.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-four.

Cahir, the son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg Mac Murrough, a successful and warlike man, and worthy to have become Lord of Leinster, had it not been for the invasion of the English, died.

O'Carroll (Calvagh, i. e. the son of Donough) was slain by William Odhar, the descendants of Mulrony O'Carroll, and Connell Oge O'More, in requital of the treachery which he had practised towards Teige Caeach some time before. For this treacherous conduct ample revenge was taken^p of O'Carroll, for, before the expiration of a year after the perpetration of his treacherous deed, he himself and Teige Mac Donough, his brother, were slain; and William O'Carroll was styled O'Carroll in his place.

Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, marched with an army to the castle of Dun-Michil^a against Conor Groibhleach, the son of Donough O'Brien, to take the castle from him; but the Earl of Ormond arrived with his force, to drive O'Brien from the castle.

A hosting was made the week after this by O'Brien into Clanrickard; and he committed a great depredation upon some people of that country. From thence he proceeded to Dun-Lathraigh [in the county of Galway], to which the descendants of Richard Oge and the descendants of Meyler Burke repaired, and received fosterage and wages from him.

The battle of Ceann-salach^s, in Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh^t, was fought by the Clann-Sweeny of the Tuathas, precisely on the day of Samhain [1st of November]. In this engagement were, on the one side, Mac Sweeny (Owen Oge, the son of Owen) and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the other side were the sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh Boy, Edmond, Conor, and Donnell. On the one side were slain in it, Mac Sweeny and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the

bably the place now called Bloody Foreland, situated opposite Tory Island, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

^s *Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh*, now Cloghineely, a dis-

trict in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, comprising the parishes of Raymunderdoney and Tullaghobegly.—See note ^t, under the year 1284, p. 440, *supra*.

δον τας ἀραις διαρ το cloinn donnachaid .i. emann γ concobair do porcraetar
ona rocaide do dfgdaoidib stoppa adiu γ anall cenmoat irde.

Μόρπλουαίεαθ λά h:apla cille dapa, λά barún dealbna, γ λά mór po-
raide gaoidei i nultuib ap feilim ruad mac airt mic aoda í néill ap tarraing
tshain donngailig mic í neill. Do rónaí cpeac mór leó, γ bá mó oldár caoca
po mapdaí dia muinipir don éur rin.

Sluaicéaí lá hua neill conn mac cuinn do dol for cloinn aoda buide, γ
iar ndol dó ir in tír po éionóil aod mac néill óicc í neill γ claid mic doimnaill
ina mbaí do rlocé aca for a éionn imá comraicé dób co peimíð for ua néill,
γ go po láo ár a muinipir uair porcraetar ap éed dia rlogaib.

Óraime mór .i. dá ríct, γ ap éed bó do poinn, γ do togbáil ap dealbna
ítra diaira cille dapa a néraic a comalta Robert nugeat po mapdaí lá
hap mac corbmaic még coeláin.

Ο concobair pailge .i. brian do bñt illaín ag gallaib.

Αοδ mac anmáda uí madaíain tigeapna ríl nanmchaída décc, γ Sfan
mac bñraí uí madaicáin do gabáil a ionaid.

Ταδcc mac aoda uí cobtaig ppiom oide epeann, γ alban lé dán décc.

Corbmac mac pporcra meg coeláin cñn a gabláin rñn, γ aóbar tige-
apna dealbna ítra décc hi ccluaín lonáin.

^u For, uap.—This gives the style a clumsy appearance, but the Editor has deemed it proper to preserve the exact construction of the original. It could be better expressed in fewer words, thus: “And an engagement ensued, in which O'Neill was defeated, and three hundred of his forces were slain.” The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it thus:

“Et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nellorum strage late edita 300 desiderati sunt.” O'Nellorum is incorrect, because they were O'Neills on both sides. It should be: “et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nelli copiarum strage late edita 300 desiderati sunt.”

^v Eric, a fine, or mulet. This entry affords evidence that the Brehon, or ancient Irish laws, were put in force by the Earl of Kildare, so late as the reign of Queen Mary.

^x Chief preceptor, ppiomoid.—This term is rendered “præcipuus institutor” by the translator in F. l. 18.

^y Clonlonan.—This was the principal castle in O'Melaghlin's country, and gave name to the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. l. 18:

“Cahirus, filius Arturi, filii Dermitti a manu rubra Mac Murchus, vir domi militiæque clarus, dignus qui Lageniæ præfuerit si per Anglorum potentiam liceret, obiit.

“O'Carvallus Calbachus, filius Donati, occisi non ita pridem Tadei cæci pænas morte dedit, operâ Gulielmi Odhar, stirpis Moelruani ô Carvaill et Conalli Juvenis ôMordhi; nimirum Deus vix annum elabi passus est, cum execrandam hanc cædem authoris ejus O'Carvalli et sui fratris

other side, two of the sons of Donough, namely, Edmond and Conor. Numbers of other distinguished persons were also slain on each side, besides those [already mentioned].

A great hosting was made by the Earl of Kildare, the Baron of Delvin, and a great number of the Irish, into Ulster, against Felim Roe, the son of Art, son of Hugh O'Neill, at the instance of John Donghaileach, the son of O'Neill. They committed a great depredation, and lost more than fifty of their people on that expedition. An army was mustered by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), to march against the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Upon his arrival in the country, Hugh, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Donnell, assembled all the forces they had to meet him; and an engagement followed, in which O'Neill was defeated and his people slaughtered, for^u three hundred of his forces were slain.

A great fine in cows, namely, three hundred and forty cows, was apportioned upon and obtained from Delvin-Eathra by the Earl of Kildare, as an eric^w for his foster-brother, Robert Nugent, who had been slain by Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan.

O'Conor Faly (Brian) was held in custody by the English.

Hugh, the son of Anmchadh O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and John, the son of Breasal O'Madden, took his place.

Teige, the son of Hugh O'Coffey, Chief Precentor^x of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], and heir to the lordship of Delvin-Eathra, died at Clonlonan^y.

Tadei sanguine expiari curavit: post Calbachum sublatum, O'Carvalli nomen ac dignitas Guli-elmo Odhar collata est.

"Daniel O'Brien, Tuomonix Dominus, ab obsidione quâ Dunmicheliam, castellum Cornelii Groblechi, filii Donati O'Brian, cingebat, Comite Ormonix ad obsidionem solvendam appropinquante, recessit, et hebdomadâ proxime sequente in Clanricardiam cum exercitu abscessit, ac, nonnullorum abductâ prædâ, in Dunlathracham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero

Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt.

"Mac Suinii Tuathenses in duas partes factionibus discissi ad manus venerunt, alterius partes causam foverunt Mac Suinius ipse, Eugenius Juvenis, Eugenii filius, frater ejus Terdelachus Calvus, et Nellus, Mariani filius; alteri parti adhærebant filii Donati Mac Suinii, Hugo Flavus, Edmundus, Conchaurus et Daniel, utraque pars ipsis calendis Novembris ad Kinsalach de Cloch-Kinfaelaidh in aciem prodiit et infestis animis et

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1555.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, caocca, a cúicc.

Αοο mac neill óicc, mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoða buíde mic brian bal-laiḡ í néill ticéḡna cloinne aoða buíde, fḡ tótaátaá toirbḡrtach deaplaic-taá deigemig, Ríḡdaḡna ór puircaáib, tigearna ar éren cornaḡ, fḡ ná tucc umla, ná upraim daoín neac do ḡaoídeaiḡ ḡ ná ro léicc ḡéill ná siuirḡa uaða ar a éir, ḡ aḡá mbáttar ḡéill, fḡ do raḡ bḡḡḡmaḡanna iomḡa ar ḡallaib ḡ ar ḡaoídeaiḡ aḡ cornaḡ a éire fḡiú do maḡbaḡ lá halbancoib duircoḡ peilér.

Iurḡir nua do teátt ḡo heḡinn .i. tomar Surig, ḡ antom pentliger .i. an pean Iurḡir do óioḡur roir. Sluaicécaḡ lar an iurḡir rin fó céoóir ar tapḡaiḡ í neill do óioḡur cloinne meic doḡnaill, ḡ na nalbanaá báttar aḡ dénaḡ ḡabaltar ip in puca, ḡ hi cloinn aoða buíde. Daoí an iurḡir co na ḡluaḡ léḡraíte acc moḡaḡ na nalbanaá, ḡ do róine cpeca iomḡa foḡra. Ro maḡbaḡ céo no óó do na halbancoib laiḡ, ḡ laiḡ co na ḡlóg foḡ ccúla ḡan maḡ ḡan bḡaiḡoib.

ḡrian mac caḡaoir puaiḡ uí concobaḡr faḡḡe do maḡbaḡ lá donnchaḡ mac uí concobaḡr (.i. brian).

armis acerrimè decertavit. Tandem ex illá factionis parte tres suprà memorati et ex hac Edmundus et Conehaurus aliisque præstantes viri præter plebeios animam profuderunt.

“Copias immensas Kildariæ Comes et Delviniæ Baro, magno Hibernorum numero illos ad ea arma prosequente, in Ultoniam, ut Felimei Rufi, filii Hugonis ô Nelli audaciam reprimerent, Joanne Dungalacho O’Nello rogante, duxerunt quidem prædas magnas sed 50 suorum retulerunt.

“O’Nellus, Conus Coni filius, bello se cum Clannaboienſibus gerendo involvit, sed Hugo, Nelli juvenis O’Nelli filius, et Mac Donelli filii, facto quam potuerunt maximo militum apparatu, ad certamen capessendum accinguntur, nec mora, ubi acies utraque occurrit, mox con-

currit et pugna sic incaluit, ut O’Nellorum strage late edita 300 desiderati fuerint.

“340 boum muletam Delbhinaë Ethræ, irrogatam Kildariæ Comes, ob collectaneum suum Robertum Nugent, ab Arturo, filio Cormaci Mac Coghlan cæsum, exigit.

“Angli O’Conchaorum Falgiæ Brianum in vineulis conjiciunt.

“Hugoni Anmchadi O’Maddini filio morienti Joannes, Bressali O’Maddini filius, in dignitate successit.

“Tadeus Hugonis O’Cobthaigh, præcipuus per Hiberniam et Scotiam poeseos institutor fato functus est.

“Cormaeus, filius Ferdorehi Mac Coghlan, qui familiañ in suo tribu duxit, et Delbhinaë Ethræ Dominus foret, obiit apud Cluain Ionain.”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1555.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-five.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, an influential, bountiful, generous, and truly hospitable man, a prince over chieftains, a mighty lord in defending, a man who had not yielded submission or obedience to any of the Irish, who had never given pledges or hostages for his territory, and who had [received] hostages himself, a man who had given many defeats to the English and Irish in the defence of his territory against them, was killed by the Scots, with the shot of a ball².

A new Lord Justice, namely, Thomas Sussex^a, came to Ireland; and Anthony St. Leger, the old Justice, was banished to England^b. A hosting was immediately made by this Lord Justice, at the instance of O'Neill, to expel the sons of Mac Donnell and the Scots, who were making conquests in the Route and Clannaboy. The Lord Justice remained for half a quarter of a year with his army, harassing the Scots; and he committed many depredations upon them. He slew one or two hundred of these Scots, and then returned with his army, without obtaining submission or hostages.

Brian, the son of Cahir Roe O'Conor Faly, was slain by Donough, the son of O'Conor (Brian).

² *Shot of a ball.*—Ware adds, that after Hugh, the son of Niall, junior, had been shot through with a bullet in a skirmish with the Scots, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, on the 15th of September, divided Clannaboy between Phelim O'Neal and the sons of Phelim Bacagh.

^a *Thomas Sussex.*—This is intended for Thomas, Earl of Sussex, which is not correct. It should be: "Thomas Radcliff, Viscount Fitz Walter, afterwards Earl of Sussex.

^b *Banished to England*, literally, "expelled eastwards." Of the cause of the removal of St. Leger, Campion writes as follows in his *Historie of Ireland* (Dublin edition of 1809, p. 184):

"Queene Mary established in her Crowne,

committed her government once more to *Saint-leger*, whom sundry Noblemen pelted and lifted at, till they shouldered him quite out of all credit. He to be counted forward and plyable to the taste of King *Edward* the sixt his raigne, rymed against the Reall Presence for his pastime, and let the papers fall where Courtiers might light thereon, who greatly magnified the pith and conveyance of that noble sonnet. But the original of his own handwriting, had the same firmly (though contrary to his own Judgement) wandering in so many hands, that his adversary caught, and tripped it in his way: the spot whereof he could never wipe out. Thus was he removed, a discreete Gentleman, very

Ιურτιρ να ηΕρεανν δο δέναν ρλόιγιο δο δολ don mumain. Ua brian do tionol ρλόιγ ele ina aghaidium, γ δολ δό hi ccoinne an iurτιρ go huiδ piac-cain. Síδ do δέναν δόιδ ne poile, γαιδιλ ó δεapba go pionainn ap pít uí brian, γ goill mumain ap pít an iurτίρ.

Mac uí domnaill .i. an calbac do δολ go halbain go nuataδ daγδaoíne ina caoímteact, γ puair poδpauδe ρλόιγ ó mac cailín (.i. γiolla epraig donn) γ maiγiurτιρ apribél a τοοιργεact ποppa. Tanaicc iaram go ppeact mópí albanac lair do millead γ do mímirte tipe conuill. Bá don cúp rin do bñre lair gonna dia ngoipéi an gonna cam lar po bñr-δ caplén nua inñpí heocáin, γ caplén eanaig. Iap tpeact δó cetup don tíρ, Ro γabaδ lair ua domnaill Maγnup a atair hi ppoγpaca, ní po lícc uada an pεact albanac rin on tpañfuin a ttaγγactap go féil bñéainn ap ccionn. Baoí tpa ua domnaill illáin go a écc.

studious of the State of Ireland, enriched, stout enough, without gall."

Ware adds in his annals that he died in Kent, where he was born, and that he was buried on the 12th of March, 1559.

^c *Hy-Regan*.—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Dunne and their correlatives, who were seated in the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County.

^d *On the part*, literally, "on the peace."

^e *Arsibel*, now Archibald, or Arehbold.

^f *Gonna-Cam*, i. e. the Crooked Gun, or Tormentum Curvum, as the translator, in F. I. 18, renders it. This was a very odd, if not contradictory, name for a gun.

^g *Newcastle*.—This castle is still called Cap-lean nua, i. e. new castle, by the Irish-speaking inhabitants of Inishowen, though it is now in ruins, and of respectable antiquity. It is also called Newcastle on Mercator's Map of Ireland, made in 1629, but now always in English "Greencastle." It is situated in the parish of Moville, on the western margin of Lough Foyle, near its mouth. This castle was erected by the Red Earl of Ulster (Richard De Burgo), in the

year 1305. The ruins of this castle still remaining shew that it was one of the strongest and most important fortresses in all Ireland.—See note ^b, under the year 1305, p. 481; and note ^a, under the year 1332, p. 551, *supra*.

^b *Eanach*.—This castle is called the Tower of Enagh by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under this year; and "Arx nobilissimæ O'Cathanorum" by Colgan, who describes it, as "tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distans ab ipsa civitate Dorensi."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450.—See note ^a, under the year 1197, p. 108, *supra*. This castle was situated on an island in Lough Enagh East, in the parish of Clondermot, near the City of Londonderry. This castle must have been afterwards re-edified, as it is shewn on several maps of Ulster, made in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. There are no ruins of it at present.

ⁱ *Rosracha*.—This is probably the place now called Rossreagh, which is a townland in the parish of Tullyfern, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. It would appear from the account of the defeat of John O'Neill, in the year 1557, that Calvagh O'Donnell then set his father

The Lord Justice of Ireland mustered an army to march into Munster. O'Brien mustered another army to oppose him, and marched to Hy-Regan^c, to meet the Lord Justice. They [however] made peace with each other; the Irish, from the Barrow to the Shannon, on the part^d of O'Brien; and the English of Munster on the part of the Lord Justice.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Calvagh, went to Scotland, attended by a few select persons, and obtained auxiliary forces from Mac Calin (Gillaspick Don), under the command of Master Arsibel^e. He afterwards came back, with a great body of Scots, to desolate and ravage Tirconnell. It was on this occasion that he brought with him a gun called Gonna-Cam^f, by which Newcastle^g in Inishowen, and the castle of Eanach^h, were demolished. Upon his first arrival in the country, he took O'Donnell (Manus), his father, prisoner, at Rosrachaⁱ, and retained this body of Scottish troops from the Allhallowtide, in which they arrived, until the festival of St. Brendan following. O'Donnell remained in captivity until his death.

at liberty. The entries under this year are translated into Latin, as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“Hugo, filius Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, filii Briani Nævosi O'Nelli, Dominus Clanaboia^e, vir soliditate, munificentia, gravitate et hospitalitate celeberrimus, qui nobilitatis ac tuendae patriae praerogativam palmam aliis præcipere visus est, qui nemini ex Hibernis proceribus obsequium unquam detulit, ab aliis obsides sæpe retulerit, victorias plures de Anglis et Hibernis in sua ditione propugnanda reportaverit glande a Scotis transfossus interit.

“Anthonio St. Legero proregis dignitate moto, Thomas Sussexius excepit qui ab O'Nello rogatus ducto in Ultoniam exercitu, filiorum Mac Donelli et Scotorum potentiam Rutam et Clanoiboiam armis sibi vendicantium coercere conatus est, sed post sesquimensum in ea expeditione, nihil memorabile præstitit præterquam quod Scotos magno pecorum numero et ex ipsis 100 aut 200 vita spoliaverit nec eorum obsequiis nec obsedibus relatis.

“Proregi in Momoniam, ut obviam conatibus occurreret, castra moventi O'Brian etiam armatus ad Ibhriaganum obviam fit, ubi pace inita digrediuntur et qui Hiberni agros e Berbhæ flumine ad Sinneum amnem extensas incolunt, pacis ab O'Brieno impetratae participes esse permisi sunt, et Angli Momonia in proregis præsidium cesserunt.

“Calbachi O'Donelli filii paucis admodum comitantibus in Scotiam profectus agmina militaria quam plurima quibus Mr. Arsibellus præficebatur, a Mac Callino Gillaspico Donno impetrata in Hiberniam duxit, quorum ope fultus Tirconallia quietem turbis interrupit. Tormento bellico cui tormenti curvi nomen indictum est tum in Hiberniam importato Castellum Inisoenia et Castellum Enaghense solo adæquavit. Primum illius in Hibernia facinus fuit parentem Rosrachæ cupere, quem non ante passus est vinculis educi, quam corporis ergastulo anima solveretur. Nec Scotos in Hiberniam ineunte Novembre adductos ante medium Maii abire permisit.”

Aois Criosc, 1556.

Aoir Criosc, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, a sé.

Siolla colaim o clapaicch comarba Pátraice i nuairán maíge haoí, cñd sinis, 7 raiðbriora comarbað connaët, fñicñm coitécñn do èpuaḡaib, 7 do èpénaið décc hi cclonn Riocaird iar ná ionnarbað a huairan, 7 iar marbað a mñc (diarimair puad o clabaiḡ) lá cloind connmaiḡ.

O mórdá conall ócc do epḡabáil lar an lurtir.

Cairlén lip cluaine .i. i ndealbna do cpioñuccað lá maíleaclainn ó noálaçain hi pfeíl maḡa Suircél.

Caḡraoínñ lá hua mbrian doñnall for taðcc mac mupcaidh uí brian aḡ cairlén an díripit dú in po marbað epioça do ðaoínñ nó ní ar uille.

Donnchað mac uí concobair pailḡe (.i. brian) do epḡabail lar an lurtir i ndruim dá maíge ar ioncaib, 7 ar eineac iarla cille dapa. Ro cúip an lurtir, 7 an iarla teaçta uaḡaib lñ ar lñ gur an mbainpíogañ go Saḡaib dyp epéd a dèpað do dènañ lar na bpaḡuibh ípin uair baí ó concobair, 7 donnchað go mbpaḡuibh ele illainn aḡ an lurtir an tan pin. Ro léicceað ó mórdá, 7 donnchað ó concobair pó ðaiḡin na comairce baí aca .i. iarla cille dapa, 7 iarla upñumhan mar náñ paoíleað do dènañ dó.

O Pñḡail bán .i. taðcc mac conmaic décc iar pññdaḡað toçcaide.

O maḡagañ (.i. Sñan mac bññail) tiḡñma pil nanmcaða do marbað lá bññal dub ó maḡaḡañ 7 dá tiḡearina do ḡairim ar pñol nanmcaða .i. bññal dub, 7 maíleaclainn modapða.

Uairene mac uilliam uí cobḡaicç paoí Éireann lé dñn do marbað ran oioçe a pñull i mbaile an luicc i maḡbaçla, 7 ní fear cia po marb.

Peilim (.i. ua ðocairḡaḡ) mac concobair çairpḡaḡ uí ðocairḡaḡ do écc an. 6. do december.

ⁱ *Uoran-Maighe-Aoi*, i. e. Oran of Moy-Aoi, now Oran, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^r, under the year 1201. p. 130, *supra*, where the ruins now to be seen at this place are mentioned.

^k *Lis-cluaine*, i. e. the fort of the meadow, lawn, or bog island, now Lisloony, a townland

in the parish of Tisaran, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen in this townland. The O'Dalaghans were respectable and numerous here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^l *Disert*, now Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1556.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-six.

Gilla-Columb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick at Uaran-Maighe-Aoiⁱ, head of the hospitality and affluence of the Coarbs of Connaught, general entertainer of the indigent and the mighty, died in Clanrickard, after having been banished from Uaran, and after his son, Dermot Roe O'Clabby, had been slain by the Clann-Conway.

O'More (Connell Oge) was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice.

The castle of Lis-cluaine^k, in Delvin, was finished by Melaghlin O'Dalachain, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist.

O'Brien (Donnell) defeated Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, at the castle of Disert^l, where thirty persons or more were slain.

Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly (Brian), was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, at Druim-dá-mhaighe^m, while he was under the safe protection and guarantee of the Earl of Kildare. The Lord Justice and the Earl sent each a messenger to England to the Queen, to learn what should be done with those hostages [whom they had]; for the Lord Justice had O'Conor and Donough, as well as other hostages, in his custody. O'More and Donough O'Conor were afterwards set at liberty, on account of their guarantees, namely, the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ormond. This had not been expected.

O'Farrell Bane (Teige, son of Cormac) died at a venerable old age.

O'Madden (John, the son of Breasal), Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Breasal Duv O'Madden; and two lords were set up in Sil-Anmchadha, namely, Breasal Duv and Melaghlin Modhardha.

Owny, the son of William O'Coffey, the most learned in Ireland in poetry, was treacherously slain at night, at Baile-an-luigⁿ in Magh-bhachla^o, but it is not known by whom.

O'Doherty (Felim, the son of Conor Carragh) died on the 6th of December.

^m *Druim-da-mhaighe*, i. e. the hill of the two plains, now evidently Drum-caw, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Coolestown, King's County (Ordnance map, sheet 19); a remarkable hill in the district of Tethmoy, or Tuath-

da-mhaighe, i. e. the district of the two plains, in the east of the King's County.

ⁿ *Baile-an-luig*, i. e. the town of the hollow, now Ballinlig, a subdivision of Moyvoughly.

^o *Magh-bhachla*, now Moyvoughly, three miles

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1557.

Αοιρ, Χριοτ, μίλε, cuicc céo, caocca, a Seact.

Ἰνδραδ αρθμααά πο όί ι ναον μί λαρ αν λυρτιρ τομαρ πυριγ.

Mac mupcáda .i. Mupcáð mac muirir caománaicch do bápuccáð hi lútglionn la gallaib, ar baí riðe acc triall arðaiðte, 7 fpaonta ppiú co po pcallpat fair iprið i ttið na comairle.

Cairlén an fíobáin i ndelbna eaðra do gabail lá bpaðaitte baof illaim mo, 7 a eaðairt do Mháð cocláin, 7 pñioct fíriðail dionnarbað, 7 a mbpaigðe do cpochað luan imette .i. an céu lá do marta.

Cairlén pacpa do bpiðfò lá hua maioleaclainn 7 lá gallaibh aza luan, Coccoað deipðe etir mág cocláin 7 ó maioleaclainn iaprtain.

Ἰνδραδ ua pfailðe, 7 píol cconcóðairi dionnarbað ar an típi dopiðiri 7 a mbpaigðe do congðail lár an luytiρ. Aiaat na bpaigðe O concóðairi failðe, 7 mac a deapðpaatar .i. Roρa mac mupchað co poçaiðib ele amaille ppiú. Ro bapaigðite na bpaigðe pin uile lá gallaib aæt ó concóðairi namá.

O mópða conall do gabail lá gallaib, 7 a bápuccáð leó hi lútglionn. Ða tpuagð tpa lá gaoiðelaið an diaç pin do bpiða poρ a paopclantaib poice-nelcailb giongyp cuimðgetar ní dóib.

Sluaicécað lar an luytiρ do díocyp píl concóðairi ar Miliucc iar na

north from the town of Moat, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated as follows in F. 1. 18 :

“ Gillacolumbius O'Clabbaidh, Comorbanus Sancti Patricii in Oran de Moybai, Comorbanorum Conaciæ opulentiâ et hospitalitate Coryphæus ad ejus domus tenuioris et opulentioris fortunæ hominibus facilis patuit accessus, ut quæ omnibus publior gratiutius diversorii instar erat, in Clanricardiâ, ubi, suâ pulsus sede post filium Dermitium a Clanchonmhoensibus interfectum, exulare coactus est animam exhalavit.

“ O'Mordhus Conallus Juvenis, a prorege in custodiam tradi jussus est.

“ Castelli Lisclonensis in Delvina extruendi

finem fecit Malachias O'Dalachan in festo Sancti Mathæi.

“ O'Brienus, Daniel, cum Tadeo filio Murachi O'Brien, ad castellum de Disert signa contulit, ubi è Tadei parte 30 vel plures ceciderunt.

“ Donatum O'Conchauri Falgiæ, Briani, filium, prorex in vincula, comite Kildariæ annuente, dari jussit; sed Reginâ quid de ipso ac ejus patre, cæterisque careere inclusis statim vellet consultâ, ô Morus et Donatus in libertatem præter omnium expectationem educti sunt, Kildariæ et Ormonia comitibus in se accipientibus ipsos in sede posthac inviolatæ permansuros.

“ O'Farrellus Albus Cormaci filius senio confectus obiit.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1557.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-seven.

Armagh was plundered twice in one month by Thomas Sussex.

Mac Murrough^p (Murrough, the son of Maurice Kavanagh) was killed at Leighlin by the English, because he had begun to exalt himself, and foment disturbances against them; whereupon they dealt treacherously by him in the house of the council.

The castle of Feadan^q in Delvin-Eathra was taken by a prisoner who was confined therein, and given up to Mac Coghlan; and the descendants of Farrell were banished, and their hostages hanged, on Shrove-Monday, being the first day of March.

The castle of Rachra^r was demolished by O'Melaghlin and the English of Athlone; after which a war broke out between Mac Coghlan and O'Melaghlin.

Offaly was ravaged, and the O'Conors were again banished from it, by the Lord Justice, and their hostages detained. These were the hostages: O'Conor Faly, and the son of his brother, i. e. Ross, son of Murrough, with many others along with them. All these hostages were put to death by the English, except O'Conor only.

O'More (Connell) was taken by the English, and put to death by them at Leighlin. It was grievous to the Irish that their free-born noble chieftains should be overtaken by such an evil destiny; but they could not afford them any assistance.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice to banish the O'Conors [of Offaly]

“O'Maddino, Joanne, Bressali filio, per Bressalum Nigrum O'Maddin interempto, Silanmchia duos dominos Bressalum Nigrum et Malachiam Moddarha puti coactaque.

“Uathnius, filius Gulielmi ô Cobthaigh, poeseos Hibernicæ peritissimus, in Baileanluicc de Maighbachla nocturnâ fraude peremptus est, nec prodi poterit quis cædis fuerit auctor.

“O'Dochartus, Felimeus, filius Conchaui Calvi, 6 Decembris occubuit [obiit].”

^p *Mac Murrough*.—Ware states, in his Annals

of Ireland, that “Maurice Cavenagh and Conall O'Moore,” were sentenced to death as stubborn rebels, and executed at Leighlin Bridge this year.

^q *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lismagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note ^f, under the year 1520, p. 1348, *supra*. See other notices of this castle at the years 1540 and 1548.

^r *Rachra*, now Raghra, otherwise Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's

from Meelick, after having heard that they were there; and he conveyed and carried* great guns to Athlone, and from thence [sent them] in boats to Meelick, while he himself^t marched his army through Bealach-an-fhothair^u, and by Lurgan-Lusmhaighe^w. He afterwards took Meelick and Breac-chluain^x, and slew Donough, the son of Colla, together with others of the warders. The entire territory was plundered and ravaged on that occasion. The sons of Melaghlin Balbh were banished from the territory, together with the insurgents. The Lord Justice left an English constable at Meelick, i. e. Master Francis, and took hostages from the two O'Maddens, namely, from Melaghlin Modhardha and Breasal, and other hostages from Mac Coghlan, namely, his son and others: and thus was Siol-Anmchadha taken, and it is not easy to state or enumerate all that was destroyed on that expedition. Three weeks before Lammas that [expedition] was made.

O'Farrell Bane (Donnell) was slain by Fachtna, the son of Teige O'Farrell; and Fachtna himself was banished for this deed by the English.

Donnell, son of Laoighseach^y O'More, Lord of Sliabh Mairge^z, was hanged by the English, namely, by Master Sili.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Fircall, to expel the plunderers from it, for he had heard that they were in the woods of Fircall. He took Theobald O'Molloy and others prisoners, and proceeded from thence into Ely, where he took Leim-Ui-Bhanain^a; and it was the goodness of his steed [alone] that enabled O'Conor to escape from him. The Justice returned back, after having thrown the Irish of these parts into confusion. He afterwards went to England, and left the Treasurer^b in his place. Another hosting was made by the Treasurer into Fircall, to take vengeance upon O'Molloy (Art) for his protection of the wood kerns^c and other insurgents. On this occasion the whole

in the parish of Clonfert, barony of Longford, and county of Galway. In this townland still stands a square tower said to have been built by O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anamchy.

^y *Laoighseach*, now anglicised Lewis.

^z *Sliabh Mairge*, now the barony of Slew-margy, or Slievemarague, in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See note ^b, under the year 1398, p. 763, *supra*.

^a *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the Leap Castle, the seat of H. Darby, Esq., in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.—See note ^q, under the year 1514, p. 1326; and note ^w, under the year 1516, p. 1337, *supra*.

^b *The Treasurer*.—This was Sir Henry Sidney, afterwards so celebrated in Irish history.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1557.

^c *Wood kerns*, i. e. the outlawed kerns. O'Fla-

ροισ, Ro loipecead baile mic abainn η lanneala cigib csmplaib, η po mapbad mac uí maolmuaid .i. an calbac acc bel aca glairi lap an tpepineri co na rlog don cup rin. Taimcride uoiridiri, η po lope an tiri, η po ghir a coillte, η ní tapd rite nó orpad dua maolmuaid acc a atcori η a ionnarbad, η tpe-tuir do gairim de, η tapcead cigirnar do tsiroio ó maolmuaid iar ffaigbail a mlic map brágaire acc ina ionad rin.

Coccad adbal eir gallaib η ina mbaoi amuig ina naccaid do gaoidealaib .i. Siol cconcobair, Siol mórda, η Siol maolmuaid η Siol ccsirbaill co nac eirir apioin an lion cpeac mapbta, η fogla do pionad leó ó tá pionainn go rliab muad, η ó tá blaoma go cliona, η ó tá eoir gur an ccliona cceona.

herty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 27), in his strictures on Peter Walsh, acknowledges that the term *kethern*, which was originally a military term, was used in a bad sense, even by the Irish themselves, after the Irish soldiery were reduced by war, and forced to live in woods in a barbarous and uncivilized manner.

^d *Baile-mhic-Abhainn*, now pronounced by the few old people who speak Irish in this district, as if written baile ic abainn, and anglicised Ballycowan, a castle in a barony of the same name, about two miles to the west of Tullamore. It is stated in a poem composed by Ferganainn Mac Keogh, on the triumphs of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalur, that Hugh O'Byrne plundered and burned this place, the name of which he writes baile coham, as it is now pronounced. No part of O'Molloy's castle now remains at this place; but its site is occupied by a more modern castle, erected in 1626, by Sir Jasper Harbert, as appears from the style of it, and the following inscription over the entrance:

"This house was built by Sir Jasper Harbert and Mary Dean Finglas, in the year 1626."

^e *Bel-atha-glaisi*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the streamlet, now called Bellaglash, and sometimes Glash, a ford over which there is now a bridge, on a stream which rises in the townland of Derrybeg, in the barony of Geshill, and flows into

Lord Charleville's lake.

^f *Sliabh-ruadh*, i. e. the red mountain. There is a mountain of this name, now anglicised Slieverue, near Blessington, on the frontiers of the counties of Wicklow and Dublin; but the Three Rock Mountain, and the whole range of hills to the south of Dublin, were anciently called Sliabh-ruadh, and they are, doubtlessly, the range here referred to.

^g *Slieve Bloom*, a range of mountains on the boundary between the King's and Queen's Counties.—See note ^x, under the year 1269.

^h *Clidhna*.—This is more frequently called Tonn Chliodna, i. e. the wave of Cleyna, who is believed to be the familiar sprite of the south of Ireland, as Oeibhinn, now corruptly Aoibhill, is of North Munster; but, according to the *Feilire Aenguis*, Clidhna of Tonn-Chliodhna was a saint venerated on 17th March. This locality is referred to in a poem addressed to Donnell O'Donovan, who became chief of his name in 1639, by Muldowny O'Morrison, who styles him "Dragon of Clidhna," from which it is quite clear that he had a residence near it. This was the castle of Raheen in the parish of Myross. The name Tonn-Chliodhna is not yet forgotten, and is applied to a loud surge in the harbour of Cuan-Dor, now Glandore, in the south of the county of Cork. Mr. James

country, from the Wood [of Coill mor] eastwards, was ravaged; Baile-mhic-Abhainn^d and Lynally, both houses and churches, were burned; and Calvagh, son of O'Molloy, was killed at Bel-atha-glaisi^e, by the Treasurer and his army, on that occasion. He came a second time, and burned the territory, and cut down its woods, and gave neither peace nor rest to O'Molloy, but chased and banished him, and proclaimed him a traitor, and gave the lordship to Theobald O'Molloy, who delivered up to him his son as a hostage in his own place.

A great war between the English and all those Irish who had turned out against them, namely, the O'Conors [Faly], O'Mores, O'Molloys, and O'Carrolls; so, that it is impossible to enumerate the number of preys, slaughters, and plunders, which were committed by them, from the Shannon to Sliabh-ruadh^f, from Slieve Bloom^g to Cliodhna^h, and from the Eoirⁱ to the same Cliodhna.

O'Donovan, of Squince, now living at Gravesend in Kent, describes its situation in a letter to the Editor, from which the following extract may be interesting, as the situation of Tonn Chliodhna has never been pointed out:

"You ask me if I have any recollection of having heard the name Tonn Cleena (Cleena's wave)? I have heard the name, and often enough the wave, or the roar of the surge, both in calm and in storm. You will be surprised when I say in calm, but it is a day, or sometimes two days, before the wind shifts from any other point to the north-east that the noise is loudest; and at Squince, where it is heard perhaps loudest, it was and is always taken as a certain indication of a shift of wind to the north-east. The old people will have it that it emanates from a rock which is off the point of the western entrance of Glandore harbour, connected with which there exists a curious legend; but the truth is, that this remarkable roar, even in a calm, when a north-east wind is approaching, emanates from the eastern side of the harbour's entrance. The cliffs facing the south and south-west being of stupendous height, and hollowed out into enormous caverns (of which Dean Swift has given, in his poem *Carberie Rupes*, a very accurate,

though general, description). When the wind is north-east off shore, the waves, resounding in the caverns, send forth a deep, loud, hollow, monotonous roar, which in a calm night is peculiarly impressive on the imagination, producing sensations either of melancholy or fear."—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. first edition, p. 273, where Dean Swift's poem is printed.

There is a Carraig-Chliodhna on the coast of the townland of Reenogrena, parish of Kilfaughlinabeg, in the west division of the barony of East Carbery, and another rock of the same name in the parish of Kilshannick, barony of Duhallow, in the same county, where Cliodhna is believed to have held her aerial palace. But Tonn-Chliodhna is evidently the place alluded to in the text.

ⁱ *The Eoir*, called Feoir by Keating and O'Heerin, now the River Nore, which rises in the Devil's Bit mountain, barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and flowing, by a very circuitous course, close to Borris-in-Os-sory, and through Castletown, Abbeyleix, Kilkenny, Thomastown, and Enistogue, unites with the Barrow about a mile below New Ross, where they form a very considerable river, and

O cshbail (.i. uilliam oðar) do gabail cairléin an léime ar gallaib iar
braḡbáil basḡail fair.

Toirpðealbáic mac conócobair mic toirpðealbáig mic taidcc an cómaid
uí bhiam décc.

Seasan ó neill .i. mac cuinn, mic cuinn do éscclamað, ⁊ do lépcionol Slóig
lámóir do ðol ⁊ tairi cónaill .i. na hairḡialla uile, ⁊ ina mbaoí do gallaib ⁊
do ḡaoidelaib o tairiḡ baile mic buain ḡo finn. Tanḡarḡar riðe uile ina éionól,
⁊ ina éoiccarḡal, ⁊ ní ro hairpíreað lar na rloḡaib írin ḡo ro ḡabraḡ long-
poric lřtan laocarmac cetur acc an ccarrpáice lřt eḡir dá abáinn .i. pionn,
⁊ Moðarn. Dá róinníeac ro boé illongporic mic uí neill ar ro baoí cshic ⁊
cřnnaigéct inbda, ⁊ ríona, ⁊ éðḡað nuaral, ⁊ ḡac naðailce aréřna ann.
Ránaice rccéla ḡo mac uí neill ḡo ro cúirpře cenél cconail a mbú ⁊ a mbó-
éánte ⁊ noiamraib ⁊ ⁊ noḡibélaib an tíre iar ná ccúlaib, atḡberḡrom nat
baoí bó díðbriun doḡuðe, ar cia nó tiorḡaoir illaigrib nó ⁊ muřmān, nó
biaðpōm ina lupce conar tuccad ḡo maraigēte iatḡ ró a inamur báðéin, coná
biað acḡ aon riḡ por ultaib do ḡrér. Cenél cconail ūna ar ainlaib báḡḡar
rém ⁊ ua doimnaill Maḡnur ⁊ nearláinte ⁊ ⁊ nenřpře, ⁊ é illáim accá mac
an calbaic řri ríe dā bliaðan raiine řin, ⁊ an calbaic hi ccřḡar na tíre.
Baóí ðeór a ðřibḡarar aod co na lučt lřnamna hi řřriḡbřpře řriř, ⁊ baóí
riðe hi řřarḡað Shřain, a ḡraḡar an tan řin. O ro éualaib an calbaic Šřan

flow in a southern direction for about twelve Irish miles till they unite with the Suir at Cheek point, near Waterford. The point where they meet is called *Comar na d-tri n-uisceadh* by the old Irish writers, which is translated "Confluentia Trium fluviorum," by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 164, and by others "the Meeting of the three waters."—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, preface, p. xxx.

* *The castle of Leim*, i. e. of Leim-Ui-Bhanain, now the Leap Castle, in the King's County, situated about five miles to the north of the town of Roscrea.—See it already mentioned at the years 1514, 1516.

¹ *Unprotected*, literally, "after having found danger on it;" by which strange idiom is meant "by taking an advantage of its warders," or, as

the Latin translator, in F. l. 18, well renders it: "opportunitate quam nactus est arrepta."

^m *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of a small church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

ⁿ *His muster and army*.—The Irish words *cionol* and *toiccarḡal* are synonymous here, and merely introduced for the sake of the alliteration.

^o *Carruig-liath*, i. e. the grey rock, now Carrieklea, a townland situated between the Rivers Finn and Mourne, about one mile above their confluence, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^p *To submit to his authority*, literally, "until he would bring them obedient to his own juris-

O'Carroll (William Odhar) took the castle of Leim^k, after having found it unprotected^l.

Turlough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige-an-Chomaid^m O'Brien, died.

John O'Neill, i. e. the son of Con, son of Con, assembled and mustered a very numerous army to proceed into Tirconnell, namely, all the people of Oriel, and all the English and Irish from Tragh-Bhaile-nhic-Buain [Dundalk] to the [River] Fin. All these came to join his muster and armyⁿ, and marched without halting until they had, in the first place, pitched their spacious and hero-thronged camp at Carraig Liath^o, between the two rivers, Finn and Mourne. The time was spent very happily in the camp of the son of O'Neill, for they carried on the buying and selling of mead, wine, rich clothing, and all other necessaries. News came to the son of O'Neill that the Kinel-Connell had sent off all their cows and herds into the wilds and fastnesses of the country for protection; but he declared that not one cow of them was inaccessible, for that, even though they should pass [with their cattle] into Leinster or Munster, he would pursue them until he should compel them to submit to his authority^p, so that there should be but one king in Ulster for the future. As for the Kinel-Connell, they were thus circumstanced: O'Donnell (Manus) was in bad health and infirmity, and had now been for two years incarcerated by his son Calvagh, who had assumed the government of the country. Moreover, his brother Hugh, with his adherents, was in opposition to him, and was at this time along with John [O'Neill], his kinsman^q. When Calvagh heard that John [O'Neill] and

diction." This passage is quoted by Leland in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, as translated for him by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to dignify Irish history, brings all his translations from the Irish into his own pompous style of English:

"Let them drive our prey into the midst of Leinster, or let them hide it in the South, cried O'Nial, we shall pursue it to the remotest quarter of the Island. No power shall protect our enemies, or stop the progress of the prince and sovereign of Ulster."

The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it

much more faithfully as follows:

"Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconallenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconallie recessus abegisse, hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam si vel in Lageniam vel Momoniam pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit perfecto posthac ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi."

^q *His kinsman*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates "δεαφβραταρ α μάταρ, i. e. his mother's brother," which is correct.

co na rlogaib do gabail longpóirte i nup na tíre po baói agá rccpuad ina mhmam dur eio do gēaō ppiy an eicehōail móir po baí acc tomairéin fair, 7 po comairléice ppiya aṭair Maḡnur cia hairm imiort do gēaō pop cionn a bioḡbaō cecib tan tiopṭaoir don tír. Bá rí comairle do paō ó doimnaill a aṭair dó ó ná baói comlíon ploicé lá mac uí neill gan vol a nairíy caṭa cúicce aṭt airpíom acc imḡeaḡail a muinṭipe cen co ttoirpíō don tír, 7 dia ccaompaō an tan pin amur longpóirte do ṭabairt fair dia mīpccbuaiḡpeaō. Bá uóig lair nó bēpaō corccar. Ar fair deirio aca mhrin. Dála Shlain í néill co na rloccaib po tairmécimnigriort gan airpíom on ccapraice léṭ go rángatṭar tar pin lá taōb paṭa boṭ trér an laccán go po gabrat ppiyā 7 longpóirte lá taōb baile aigib éaoín a ccomppoccur don tppuic rílsr ar an topari diaiḡ ainm cabarṭaṭ. Do rónaō boṭa 7 bēlṭccalána lá a rlogaib iar pin. An calbaṭ imorpo, ar ann baói ríde co na mac conn an lá pin i noirpaṭtar hi mullaṭ binnín co nuatḡaō ina fairpaō, ar ní baói aṭt aon tpiocá marpaṭ, 7 dá coruḡaō gallócclac do éloinn tpiuibne panatṭ .i. Shioṭ Ruaiḡpi im ualṭar mac mupchaí, 7 Shioṭ doimnaill im doimnall ḡorm mac ruiḡne, 7 Oo éualaiḡ an calbaṭ Sfan co na rlocé do teaṭ in dú pin, Ro ppaóid diar dia raimmuinṭiri do tairccélaō pop na rlogaibh 7 batṭar iad a nanmanna donnchaō ócc mac donnchaí puaiḡ meḡuḡoir, 7 Muirp mac ailín. Do éodari ríde dñ go mbatṭar gan ráṭucchaō i tppécumarcc na rlogé uair

[†] *Protecting his people*, ac imḡeaḡail a muinṭipe.—The word imḡeaḡail is explained anacal, i. e. protection, by Michael O'Clery.

[§] *They agreed upon adopting this.*—Leland, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, dwelling with particular interest on this local war between O'Neill and O'Donnell, makes Manus O'Donnell speak as follows on the authority of the Annals of Donegal, which is the name by which he calls the Annals of the Four Masters throughout :

“Do not,” said the father, “attempt with our inferior numbers to meet the enemy in the field. O'Neill is advancing on us, and in this new situation his camp bears a formidable aspect; but what though it be provided with stores of every kind; what though every neces-

sary and every luxury is brought thither and exposed to sale, as in a regular market, yet the state and magnificence of the enemy may be greater than his precaution. Attack his camp by night; one sudden and vigorous effort may disperse our enemies at once.”

This passage was furnished to Leland by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to magnify every thing Irish, has gone far beyond his original in this instance; but as he was furnishing materials for history, not romance, it was entirely beneath his dignity to swell the simple words of the Four Masters into such a flood of magniloquence. The translator in F. l. 18, keeps much closer to the original, as follows :

“Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Jo-

his forces were encamped on the frontiers of the territory, he pondered in his mind what he should do in this great danger which now threatened him ; and he advised with his father, Manus, upon the military movement he ought to adopt in opposing his enemies, whensoever they should come into the territory. The advice which O'Donnell, his father, gave him was, as he had not an army equal to that of the son of O'Neill, not to go forth to meet him in battle, but to remain protecting his [own] people^r, until he [O'Neill] should come into the territory, and then, if he were able, to make an attack upon his camp, and throw them into confusion. He thought that victory could thus be gained, [and] they agreed upon adopting this^s [movement]. As for John O'Neill and his forces, they marched without halting from Carraig-liath, across the Finn, close to Raphoe, through the Lagan^t; and they halted, and encamped alongside of Baile-aighidh-chaoin^u, near the stream that flows from the well of Cabhartach^v, where the army constructed booths and tents. Calvagh and his son, Con, were on that day at a meeting on the summit of Beinnin^x with a small party, namely, only thirty horsemen, and two companys of gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad, i. e. of the descendants of Rory, under Walter, the son of Murrough, and the descendants of Donnell, under Donnell Gorm-Mac Sweeney. And when Calvagh heard that John had arrived at that place with his army, he sent two of his trusty friends to reconnoitre the forces; their names were Donough Oge, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Ailin. These two proceeded to the enemy's camp, and mingled with the troops, without being noticed;

annem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos, et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret."

^t *Lagan*.—This is the name of a well-known district comprising the parishes of Taughboyne, Ryemoghy, and All Saints, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^u *Baile-aighidh-chaoin*, i. e. the town of the beautiful face or surface, now Balleeghan, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful old church, situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, in the parish of Ryemoghy, and barony of Raphoe.

^v *The well of Cobhartach*.—This name, which means helping, or assisting, is now obsolete, or

at least not generally known, as the Editor, who examined the localities of Baile-aighidh-chaoin, with great care, in 1835, could not meet any one that ever heard of such a name. The natives are of opinion that it is the well now called Tober-Slan, i. e. *fons sanus, sanans, seu salutifer*, a name of nearly the same import.

^x *Beinnin*.—This is not the Bennin, in the parish of Clonmany in Inishowen, mentioned by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 170, but the conspicuous hill of Binnion, in the parish of Taughboyne, in the district called the Lagan, in the barony of Raphoe.

for, in consequence of the numbers and variety of the troops who were there, it was not easy for them to discriminate between one another, even if it were day, except by recognising their chieftains alone. The two persons aforesaid proceeded from one fire to another, until they came to the great central fire, which was at the entrance of the son of O'Neill's tent; and a huge torch¹, thicker than a man's body, was constantly flaming at a short distance from the fire, and sixty grim and redoubtable gallowglasses, with sharp, keen axes, terrible and ready for action, and sixty stern and terrific Scots, with massive, broad, and heavy-striking swords in their hands, [ready] to strike and parry, were watching and guarding the son of O'Neill. When the time came for the troops to dine, and food was divided and distributed among them, the two spies whom we have mentioned stretched out their hands to the distributor, like the rest; and that which fell to their share was a ceinn-bheart² filled with meal, and a suitable complement of butter. With this testimony [of their adventure] they returned to their own people; and, upon the exhibition of it, their entire narrative was believed. Calvagh commanded his people to arm^a directly, which they did without delay; the two battalions formed into one; and Con O'Donnell proceeded on foot, between Walter and Donnell^b, having given his horse to his father. They advanced towards the camp, and did not halt until they had

ship with these men not to be violated, which should prevent them from giving any intelligence, or, if discovered, would have rendered their intelligence suspected. They, therefore, declined the courtesy; and flying to their companions, related what they had seen and heard, and inflamed them with impatience to surprise the enemy."

Now it is quite obvious that all this is wrong, for there is no authority for asserting that O'Neill's body-guards had invited the two spies to partake of their repast, or that the latter declined such an invitation. All this is created by Leland's historical muse, to give his subject warmth and interest, according to his own mode of philosophising. The fact was that the two spies mingled with O'Neill's tumultuous troops, and as they consisted of Irish and

Anglo-Irishmen of various territories, they found no difficulty in passing for two of O'Neill's soldiers. From the notice of the two getting a hat-full of meal, and a suitable quantity of butter, it is quite evident that every two formed a mess, and that they were allowed to sit down wherever they pleased and take their repast. Nothing, however, but confusion and the darkness of the night, or chance, could have enabled them to escape, as Hugh O'Donnell, the brother of Calvagh, was within the camp at the time, with many followers out of Tirconnell, who would have easily recognised that these two spies belonged to Calvagh O'Donnell's party.

^a *To arm*, *anúisfó*, i. e. to harness, or dress themselves for battle.

^b *Walter and Donnell*.—These were two captains of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad.

μῖδόνκοις βάτταρ acc πορκοιμέδ μεις í néill. Do bḡreraττ uapdúpecað námaτ πορ luēt an longpoipe, 7 po ḡabpaττ πορ commapbað, 7 πορ commuðuccað, acc aipleac, 7 acc atcuma, aḡ ciorpbað, 7 aḡ coimleaprað a cele dia mbiailib bláitib biēpaobpaçaib, 7 dia ecloimētib cpuaibḡeapra cypaτa ḡo poipprḡiττ pḡr, 7 co po leonait laoić lár an pḡianlać do deaçaib anupḡr. Oð eualaib ḡsan topaḡn an epomḡlóićć, 7 bpopecaḡ na mbuiðñ bá deapib laip βάτταρ námaττ táḡḡaττapa von longpoipe, 7 at láipḡde epé iapēap a puiḡle ḡan pátuccað. Ro baí an aḡhaib aḡ pḡḡeain a pḡop pḡopplehuć, 7 a caḡapḡnach ciúḡḡpaon co po tuiḡpḡot aibne, 7 mbḡḡa an típe. Ro ḡḡaóiḡead πορ an ḡluaḡ ḡin cenél neocçaḡn pḡó ḡeóið epé ḡḡḡe iomḡona 7 iombuaḡta co po láð a ḡḡḡeçaḡ. Sḡan imopḡa ní po lñ cið aóiḡḡead dia muḡḡḡḡp é, acḡmað aon diaḡ do muḡḡḡḡp aḡḡa mic maḡḡḡḡa í doḡḡḡaḡḡ im ḡonḡḡḡað mac pḡilim ḡḡḡḡ uí ḡallcūḡḡaiḡ, 7 luib epé atḡḡoipḡττ, 7 epé diaḡḡaiḡ ḡaça conaiḡe ḡo ḡaiḡḡe caḡ ḡaoiḡ, caḡ ḡḡḡḡ, 7 caḡ ḡḡḡe, 7 bá πορ ḡḡáḡ na ḡḡeḡḡa ḡaḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ do ḡeacḡaib co na ḡiaḡ caoiḡḡeacḡaib, apḡḡe ḡo ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ uí moaiḡ ḡo po cñḡḡaiḡ eac ó na moaiḡ in aḡḡaib ḡḡḡ, 7 ḡaiḡḡe pátḡeóið lá ḡoḡaḡ ḡoḡḡḡḡḡḡ na maiḡḡe ḡo ḡaiḡḡeçál ḡáciapócc. Ro aiḡḡ an calbać co na ḡeacc ḡluaḡ (ina mbaoí ḡoiḡe von oiðce) ipḡḡ longḡoipe mḡḡpać ḡóiḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ báí lá Sḡan ua neill a ḡḡḡḡ oiðce, 7 baττapa acc comol ḡḡḡḡḡ na ḡoiḡḡe ḡḡḡ πορ po ḡḡaóiḡead leó co maḡḡḡḡ ap a ḡapać. Do ḡaḡḡḡ eḡala iomḡa a ḡḡaiḡḡeḡað leó ipḡḡ ló ap ccḡḡḡ epḡḡ apḡḡ, epḡḡḡ, eḡeacð, 7 eoçaib conað cñḡḡe ḡḡiḡ eac

^c *Kill, destroy, &c.*—The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, does not at all attempt to translate this string of words, which are introduced by the Four Masters to convey a general idea of confused and furious fighting. He condenses the ideas intended to be conveyed by the wild jumble of words into the following clear sentence:

“Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentē prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos et acriter ferrum stringunt, et, per castra terrorem et stragem effusē circumfe-

rentes, omnia prosternunt.”

This, however, must be regarded rather as a paraphrase than a translation of the Irish. The style is too much improved.

^d *Was rainy*, literally, “the night was pouring down rain in a truly wetting shower, and in a mist of silent drops.” But it is not correct, at least in English, to make the night the agent which produced the rain. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it simply, “magna imbrium copia eā nocte demittebatur.”

^e *The Deel, the Finn, and the Derg.*—These are three well-known rivers, in the present county of Donegal, and on O'Neill's way as he

reached the central troops that were guarding the son of O'Neill. They made a furious and fierce attack upon the men in the camp, and [both parties then] proceeded to kill, destroy^c, slaughter, hack, mangle, and mutilate one another with their polished sharp axes, and with their well-tempered, keen-edged, hero-befitting swords; so that men were wounded, and warriors disabled, by this body of men who had come into the camp. When John [O'Neill] heard the noise of the heavy troops, and the clamour of the bands, he was convinced that they were enemies who had entered the camp, and he passed through the western end of his tent unobserved. The night was rainy^d, very heavy showers being followed by silent dripping, so that the rivers and streams of the country were flooded. At last the army of the Kinel-Owen were defeated, with dreadful havoc, by dint of conflict and fighting. As for John [O'Neill], not one of his own party followed him, but two only of the people of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with Donough, the son of Felim Finn O'Gallagher. He proceeded on by the shortest ways and the most lonesome passages, until he had crossed the Deel, the Finn, and the Derg^e; and it was by swimming that he, with his two companions, crossed these three rivers. Thence he proceeded to Tearmonn-Ui-Moain^f, where he purchased a horse that night from O'Moain, and at length arrived by break of day at Aireagal-da-Chiarog^g. Calvagh remained with his small army for the rest of the night in the camp in which O'Neill and his army had passed the beginning of the night in merriment and high spirits; and they remained until morning drinking the wines of the party whom they had defeated. On the following day they took with them, and displayed with pride, many

passed from Balleeghan to Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain. The Deel, now Dale-burn, rises in Lough Deel, in the north-west of the barony of Raphoe, and falls into the Foyle, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford; the Finn rises in Lough Finn, and unites with the Mourne at Lifford Bridge; the Derg has its source in the famous Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh; it winds its course nearly in a north-east direction through the parish of Termonomongan, in the county of Tyrone, where it joins the stream called Mournebeg, and both united glide, under the name of Derg, through the villages of Castle-

derg and Ardstraw, near the latter of which they join the Shrule; and the united waters then take the name of the Mourne River, and flow nearly in a northern direction to Lifford, where, mingling with the River Finn, they all lose their names and waters in the gigantic Foyle.

^f *Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain*, now Termonomongan, an old parish church near the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. O'Moain, now Mongan, was the Erenagh of this church.

^g *Aireagal-Dachiarog*, i. e. St. Dachiarog's house, or habitation, now Errigal-Keeroge, a

baoi do coirpaimn euala ag conn mac an calbaicé cenmota eac oirðhpe mic í neill dia ngoiréi mac an iolair. Ar ing má ro ppié hi maiðm énuic buiðb ðeipce ro bpiðpðó lá hua ndoimnaill (Aðð ócc mac aðða puaðð) ap ua neill paimail a ppuapipioe cenel cconail dèdalaib non cup rin.

well-known church and parish, in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone.

^b *Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg*.—See note ^a, under the year 1522, p. 1536, *supra*. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18 :

“A prorege ThomáSussexio Ardmacha mensis unius spatio iteratâ vastatione infesta.

“Mac Murchus, Murachus, filius Mauritiî Coemhanachî, in ipsîs Concilii ædibus, in aliqujus concitationis novæ moliendæ suspicionem venisse proditus, Leghliniæ morte plectitur.

“Fedanæ Castellum, in Delviniâ Ethrá, a quodam ibi in vinculis posito captum et Mac Coghlani traditum est. Deinde qui ad Fergallium generis originem referunt proscribuntur, et eorum obsides recte strangulati die Lunæ ipsîs Martii Calendis.

“Castellum Ratherae ab ô Moelachlino et Anglis Athloniensibus evertitur, bellum postea inter ipsum et Mac Coghlanus exarsit.

“Ofalgia devastatâ ô Conchauroorum familia pellitur, capto a prorege præter alios multos ô Conchauro ipso, et Rosso, ejus ex fratre nepote ; de quibus omnibus, uno ô Conchauro excepto, mortis supplicium sumptum est.

“O'Moro etiam Conallo, ab Anglis capto, Leighliniæ mors infertur ; non mirum est Hiberniam in luctu versari cum tantâ se ingenui sui sanguinis profusione funestari videret.

“Prorex, ô Conchauros Milikæ versari certior factus, eò protinus iter arripuit, tormentis majoribus Athloniam itinere terrestri transferri præmissis et inde cymbarum vecturâ Milikam adductis, copiæ per Belachanohair et Lurgam Lusmaghæ viam, ipso præeunte, eapessunt. Nec diu moratus est cum Milika, Donato Collai filio

cum aliis e præsidiariis cæso, et Bracluana in ejus potentiam devenêre. Illis deinde finibus multum concussis [ðo époiéaðð] et vastatis Malachiæ Balbi filii et proscripti reliqui arceantur. Tum Magistro Francisco Anglo Milikæ præfecto, et obsidibus cum a multis aliis tum præsertim a duobus ô Maddinis, Malachiâ Moddardo et Brassillo, abductis, filio etiam Mac Coghlani obsidum numerum augente, prorex eis finibus excessit. Dum autem hâc ratione Silanmehia mense Juliî expugnaretur, damnorum quæ passa est numerus vix ac ne vix quidem iniri potest.

“O'Ferghallum Album Daniele Fachtnaús filius Tadæi O'Ferghail trucidavit, sed illius interitum Angli morte Fachtnai ulti sunt.

“Danieli O'Moro, Loighsi filio, Magister Silius Anglus gulari laqueo elisit.

“Prorex, accipiens proscriptos in Fercallia nemoribus latitare, eò profectus armatus Theobaldum O'Moelmuaidhum cepit ; in Eliam inde migrans Leimibhanain suæ potestatis fecit, ubi O'Carvallum equi præstantia discrimini subduxit. Sed, post multam molestiam illorum finium Hibernis facessitam, Dublinii tandem moram contrahens, in Angliam transmisit. Quæstоре jusso vice suâ proregis officio fungi. Ille injunctum sibi munus naviter obiturus arma in Fercalliam infert, ut pœnas de ô Moelmuaidho, Arthuro, sumeret, quòd proscriptis et legum præsidio exemptis subventionem ullâ prodesse ausus fuerit. Itaque fines illius regionis omnes, qui nemori ab orienti adjacent, populatus, Balemacabaniam, Laneliam, et Titampliam” [*rectè* æquè tecta et ecclesiæ] “incendiis prodidit, filium ô Moelmuaidhi Calbachum ad Belaghglassiam vitâ spoliavit, nec multum tempus effluxit cum

spoils, consisting of arms, dresses, coats of mail, and horses, so that Con, the son of Calvagh, had for his dividend of the booty eighty horses, besides the celebrated steed of O'Neill's son, called the Son of the Eagle. Scarcely had so much booty been obtained at the battle of Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg^b, which was gained by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) over Neill, as the Kinel-Connell obtained on that occasion.

iteratâ incursione Fercalliam perlustrans vnâ deflagratione universam profligaret et everteret, silvis penitûs excisis, veniâ dilectorum ô Moelmuaidho minimè factâ, imô avitis finibus procul amotum læsæ Majestatis reum pronunciavit, ejus dignitate ac dominio in Theobaldum ô Moelmuaidhum collato, filio ejus ante in obsidem recepto.

“Angli, Hibernis omnibus a se proscriptis et legum beneficio exclusis, ô Conchaurosum et ô Mororum, ô Moelmuaidhorum, ô Carvallorum familiis grave bellum indixerunt, quo totus agri tractus inter Sinneum amnem et Montem Rufum, inter Montem Blamiam Cloniam et Feoriam positus conflavit, ut cædium, incendiorum et deprædationum ultrâ citròque factorum summa ad calculos revocari non potuerit.

“O'Carvallus, Castelli Leimie capessendi opportunitate quam nactus est arreptâ, illud sibi vindicavit.

“Terdalachus filius Conchaui filii Terdelachi filii Tadei O'Brien de Comaid vitâ excessit.

“Joannes, ô Nelli filius, Tirconallie ad suam ditionem adjungendâ cupiditate flagrans, numerosissimum conflavit exercitum, ad quem Orghellie omnes, et quicumque, Angli aut Hiberni, agros ab usque littore de Bale mic Buain ad Finnum amnem pertingentes incolebant, confluxerunt. Hæc armatorum hominum multitudo, castris primùm ad Carraigleitham inter duos amnes Finnum et Modornum positis, per campos latè diffusa, nec solum omni apparatu bellico cumulatè instructa, sed advectis vinis, vestibus, et aliorum generum mercibus ad voluptatem com-

paratis, abundat ad Joannem in his castris constipata. Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconellenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconellie recessus abegisse, ‘hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam, si vel in Lageniam, vel Momoniam, pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit præfecto. posthac ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi.’ Per illud autem tempus res in Tirconnalliâ non adco pacatæ fuerunt. O'Donnellus enim propter effectam ætatem et insuper quia jam biennio cum Calbachus filius in vinculis detinebat, nihil præclari præstare potuit; ejus etiam alter filius Hugo, a fratre privatâ similitudine alienatus, etiam tunc apud Joannem O'Nellum suis in castris agebat, ad quæ clientes suos et vernaculos etiam adduxit. Calbachus, qui Tirconallie dominabatur, hoc rerum statu, et, Joannis O'Nelli copiis fines suas jam ingressis, perculsus ac pene consternatus, animo secum versens quid in tanto discrimine optimum factum esset, patrem consuluit quâ ratione potissimum suorum et suæ salutis ad tam arctas angustias redactæ prospicere possit. Patris sententia fuit, ne Marte aperto Joannem adoreretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret. Joannes O'Nellus, castris ex Carrigleitha motis, ultra Finnum amnem non procul a Rathboâ per Laganum progressus, ad Bailecoeniam consedit. Porro Calbachus cum filio Cono in verticem montis Beinnin eo die ad suorum coitionem concessit, 30

AOIS CRIOST, 1558.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cúicc céo, caocca, a hoct.

IApla d'fírimuán Semur, mac Ssain, mic tomair, mic Semuir mic ghríotc
iapla vécc. Bá doilíg dia dúthaiḡ uic an d'ghriḡ rin óir ní picctí a lsr eallac
dionnriaitne, nó dopur do dunaḡ pé a linn ó dún caoín hī cciarraige co cum-
mar tpi nuirce nimelḡlar hī ccoiccric cíoiccead eacḡac mic luḡta, ḡ laiḡn.
ḡ a mac ghríotc dóirpnead ina ionad.

tantum equitibus et 2 peditum cohortibus e
Mac Suiniis Fanatæ comitantibus, quorum qui
Roderico oriundi erant Waltero Murachi filio,
qui ac Daniele, Danieli Cæruleo Mac Suinio pa-
rebant: qui, cum accepisset Joannem appropin-
quasse, 2 ex intimis ac vetustis amicis fidissimos
Donatum Juvenem, filium Donati Rufi Macguier,
et Mauricium Mac Cailinum in hostilem exerci-
tum exploratores summisit; qui, confertæ hos-
tium multitudini, per noctis tenebras protinus
immisti quaquà impunè aberrabant, quippe
nemini agniti. Exploratores illi, postquam
singulis penè ignibus tantillum astarent, ad
majorem ignem in mediis castris præ foribus
tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesse-
runt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis
à sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intexam
ut densitate mediū hominis molem adæquaret,
et lucem ad longa spatia latè diffunderet. Cus-
todia, quæ ad tentorii prætorii aditum foco
subinde assidens excubias agebat, e 60 valentis-
simis hominibus bipennes quàm acutissimas ges-
tantibus et totidem Scotis singulis latiore ense
accinetis, constabat. Quando autem cibariorum
apponendorum tempus advenit, et portitor de-
mensum suum singulis viritim attribueret,
dictis speculatoribus cortex arboris in vasculum
efformata ac farinā referta, bytiri massulā in
obsonium adjectā, sorte obvenit, quā escā ideò
non vesci statuerunt, ut ad statum divertendi
locum relata indicio foret, se a vero non aliena

narrare. Proinde rerum a se conspectarum se-
riem narrantibus mox fides habita est. Et Cal-
bachus pugnandi ardor aceensus, omni abjectā
morā, in hostem alacriter irruere protinus de-
creverat. Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum
contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in
hostium castra derepentè prorumpunt, et ad ig-
nem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis
eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes per-
turbant incautos, et acriter ferrum stringunt, et
per castra terrorem et stragem effusè circum-
ferentes omnia, prosternunt. Joannes autem
O'Nellus, strepitum trepidantium et insultan-
tium fremitus exaudiens, planè perspexit hostili
audaciā hos tumultus excitatos fuisse. Quare
per aversam tabernaculi portam fugā se periculo
præripuit, 2 tantum ex Hugonis ó Donelli filii
famulitio, qui sub signis Donati filii Felimei
ó Galehaur militabant, fugæ se comites ei præ-
bentibus. Magna imbrium copia eā nocte de-
mittebatur, et ille, eum viarum compendia ubi-
que consecraretur, tria flumina, Dælium, Fin-
num et Dergum nando trajiceret cum duobus
comitibus. Tandem ad Termonimuon perve-
niens equum pretio ab ó Muano comparavit,
quo celeriter evectus, elucescente jam die, apud
Hargailldachiarog tantisper subsistit. Calba-
chus cum paucis illis copiis suis reliquam noctis
partem in profligatis a se castris egit, vino
et lautis fugorum esculentis suos largiūs uti
permittens; armorum quidem, vestium et equo-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1558.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-eight.

The Earl of Desmond, James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl, died. The loss of this good man was woful to his country, for there was no need to watch cattle, or close doors, from Dun-caoinⁱ, in Kerry, to the green-bordered meeting of the three waters^k, on the confines of the province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta^l, and Leinster. And his son, Garrett, was installed in his place.

rum magna copia Tirconallensibus cessit; et prædæ magnitudinem vel hic assequi quis posset, qua in sortitione 80 equi præter equum proprium Joannis ô Nelli (*Filium Aquilæ dictum*) ad Conum Calbachi filium devenerunt; nec verisimile est in victoriâ de Cnucuibhderg quam ô Donellus Hugo Juvenis, Hugonis Rufi filius, de ô Nello Cono, reportavit, tot spolia relata fuisse."

ⁱ *Dun-caoin*, i. e. the beautiful *dun*, or fort, now Dunquin, or Dunqueen, situated to the west of Ventry, in the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry.

^k *Meeting of the Three Waters*, i. e. the confluence of the Rivers Suire, Nore, and Barrow, opposite Cheek Point, near Waterford. The Nore and Barrow unite about twelve miles further to the north.

^l *The province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta*.—According to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Eochy Mac Lughta was King of North Munster at the period of the birth of Christ. In the same chronicle the following notice is given of the discovery of this king's scull, at the year 1157:

"A. D. 1157. The head of Eochie mac Lughta, that reigned King of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered), was this year taken out of the earth, where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderful

bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron, the greatest goose might easily pass through the two holes of his eyes, and in the place, or hole where the marrow was towards his throat, a goose might enter."

From the boundaries above given it appears that at this period the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction over all Munster, except that part of it belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. The exact amount of the tributes imposed by the Earls of Desmond upon Mac Carthy More, has not been determined. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia*, who wrote in 1686, has the following reference to the tribute which they had imposed on Carbery, and which continued to be exacted down to the time of the writer:

"But the family of the Mac Carthys, though it were great and numerous, never recovered their former grandeur, notwithstanding the decay of the Cogans and Fitzstephens, and their heirs, Carew and Courcy, and that because of a branch of the Fitzgeralds of English race, which seated themselves in Munster, and particularly in Kerry, and, being elevated with the title of Earle of Desmond, supported by great alliances, and having enlarged their possessions by marriages, purchases, and tirrany, and more especially by the damned exaction of Coyn and livery, did all they could to suppress their com-

O brian tuadmhan domnall mac concobair, mic toirpdealbais, mic taidce, mic toirpdealbais, mic brian áta an aonaiḡ dionnarbad ar a atarba lá lurtir na hepeann, ḡ an laplaet do buain de lap an lurtir ceona .i. tomar Fitzuater, ḡ lá mac a dḡbratair concobair mac donnchaib, mic concobair uí brian. Cluain rampoda, bunraite, ḡ an clár móir puirte oireadair na tíre, ḡ ní hiaete amáin áet an tír uile etir farach ḡ áitiucchad ofáḡbáil ar duirn mḡic donnchaib uí brian lá gallaib ḡ a oironead mar iarla or cionn na cniḡe rin, ḡ rob é rin céu iarla cloinne cair iar nainm ḡion ḡur bé iar nóirnead. Ro fáir aduath ḡ urrccat, ḡráin, ḡ gábad i nḡaoibelaib ḡlanbanba don ḡníom rin .i. tre oibiret domnall uí brian, do crioḡnaisḡiḡt beór clanna cuinn ḡ caḡaoir Shioet eirḡmoin ḡ eirḡir, ír ḡ ite don claocluḡ rin.

An bairun ó neill, rḡrḡorḡa mac cuinn ḡacais, mic cuinn, mic éirí mic eocḡain do marbad ḡo mḡoḡaolmar lá muinḡir a ḡeairḡatair Sḡan ḡ dob é

petitors, and especially the Mac Cartyes, being the most powerful and chief of them.

“No history can parallel the bloody, malicious, and tedious contests, that have been between these two families, in which, tho’ the Mac Cartyes behaved themselves briskly, and slew no less than two Lords of the Fitzgeralds in one day, viz. the father and grandfather of Thomas Nappagh, at Callan in Desmond, *anno* 1266; yet at length the more powerful Fitzgeralds had the best of it, and imposed on Carbry a most unjust and slavish tribute called Earl’s Beeves, which tho’, as I conceive, not maintainable by Law, is yet tamely paid by the Carbrians to this day for want of unity amongst themselves to join in proper methods to get legally discharged of it.

“However, the Mac Cartyes did not dwindle to so low a degree, but that they continued seised of almost six entire baronies, viz. Glanarough, Iveragh, and Dunkerron, in Desmond; and Carbry, Muḡkry, and Duhallow, in the county of Cork; but the Earle of Desmond grew so powerfull, that uppon his attainder

there were forfeited to the Crown 574,628 acres of land.”

^m *Earldom*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Donnell, the son of Conor O’Brien, was not Earl of Thomond. He was prince, chief, or king of Thomond, according to the law of tanistry.

ⁿ *Clár-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county took its name.

^o *In title*.—This probably means nothing more than that he was the first of the O’Briens who was popularly called “Earl;” for it may have happened that, though Murrough O’Brien was created Earl for life in 1543, he was never called Earl by the people. The Latin translator understands it thus: “Qui Comitis nomen quidem sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum primus retulit.” Leland, quoting the Annals of Donegal, writes, book iii. c. 8: “‘He accepted the title of Earl,’ say their annalists, ‘but gave up the dignity of Dalcais, to the astonishment and indignation of all the descendants of Heber, Heremon, and Ith.’” This, however, is not the meaning intended to be conveyed by the Four Masters,

O'Brien of Thomond (Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh) was banished from his patrimony by the Lord Justice of Ireland; and he was stripped of his earldom^m by the same Lord Justice, i. e. Thomas Fitzwalter, and by the son of his brother, Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien. Clonroad, Bunratty, and Clár-morⁿ, the chief towns of the country, and not only these, but the entire country, as well waste lands as inhabited lands, were placed in the hands of the son of Donough O'Brien by the English, who appointed him Earl over that country. He was the first Earl of the Race of Cas in title^o, but not [the first] by inauguration. In consequence of this deed, i. e. the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien, the Irish of noble Banba^p were seized with horror, dread, fear, and apprehension of danger; and the descendants of Con^q, and of Cathaoir^r, the descendants of Heremon and Heber^s, of Ir^t and Ith^u, were alarmed at this change^w.

The Baron O'Neill (Ferdoragh, the son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was slain (a deed unbecoming in a kinsman) by the peo-

who state that the Irish were alarmed at the change introduced in the law of succession.

^p *Banba*, i. e. one of the old names of Ireland. —See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 116.

^q *Of Con*, i. e. of Con of the Hundred Battles. Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 177. He was the ancestor of the most powerful families in Ireland, as the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Melaghlin, Magcohegans, Maguires, Mac Mahons, O'Kellys, O'Conors of Connaught, O'Dowdas, O'Malleys, O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.

^r *Cathaoir*, i. e. of Cathaoir Mor, Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 174. He was the ancestor of the families of Mac Murrough Kavanagh, O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, Mac Gorman, O'Murroughoe, now Murphy, O'Toole, O'Byrne, and all their correlatives in Leinster, except Mac Gillpatrick of Ossory.

^s *Heremon and Heber*, i. e. of the two sons of Milesius. They were the ancestors of Con and Cathaoir, and, therefore, are not happily introduced here. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18,

omits Con and Cathaoir, which purges the sentence of a disagreeable redundancy.

^t *Ir*.—According to the Irish genealogies he was the brother of Heber and Heremon, and the ancestor of the old kings of Ulster, whose descendants settled in various parts of Ireland, as the Magennises of Iveagh, the O'Conors of Corcomroe and Kerry, the O'Loughlins of Burren, the O'Farrells in the county of Longford, and Mac Rannalls in the county of Leitrim, and all the septs in Connaught called Conmaicne, the O'Mores, and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix, in the now Queen's County.

^u *Ith*.—He was the uncle of Milesius, and the ancestor of the O'Driscolls, and their correlatives, in the territory of Corca-Luighe, which was originally coextensive with the diocese of Ross, in the county of Cork; of the Mac Clancys of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, and of other families.

^w *Change*, claocluò.—This word is still in common use, and synonymous with caomcluò. See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295.

ple of his brother, John; and the cause of his killing was because he was appointed^x to the dignity of his father, if his father should die before him.

The son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. Donough, the son of Brian, son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by O'Dempsey (Owny, the son of Hugh). This death left the Barrow in sorrow, the Hy-Faly feeble, and Leinster in grief. And that deed was perpetrated precisely on the festival of St. Patrick.

The Earl of Clanrickard gave a great defeat to the Scots. This Earl was Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh^y, son of Ulick Meodhanach, son of Ulick of the Wine; and the Scots who sustained that defeat were Donnell, the son of Dowell, son of Gillespick Mac Allen [Campbell], and Dowell, the son of Donough, son of Gillespick Mac Allen, two brave young constables of gallowglasses, who had been a long time before hired into the service^z of the Ultonians, but more particularly in the service of Tirconnell. They had agreed among themselves, [stimulated] by extraordinary vigour and bravery, to leave those districts^a, and to proceed through Connaught, to render

O'Neale, tooke it, kept it, challenged superiority over the Irish Lords of Ulster, warred also upon the English part,¹ subdued Oreyly, imprisoned Odonil, his wife, and his sonne, enriched himselfe with all Odonils forts, castles, and plate, by way of ransome, detained pledges of obedience, the wife (whom he carnally abused), and the childe, fortified a strong Iland in Tyrone, which he named spitefully *Foogh-ni-Gall*, that is, the hate of Englishmen, whom he so detested, that he hanged a souldiour for eating English bisket; another by the feet, mistrusted for a spy; another Captaine of the Gallowglasses he slew with torture, &c. &c."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, p. 187–189.

Ware says in his *Annals of Ireland*, that John being examined by the Lord Justice Sidney about these matters, answered that he was the son and heir of Con and Alice, his wife, and that Matthew was the son of a smith in Dundalk, born after his father's marriage with his mother, Alice, and that he claimed his father's estate justly; that the surrender which his fa-

ther had made to King Henry the Eighth, and the restoration which the King made to his father again were of no force; inasmuch as his father had no right to the lands which he surrendered to the King, except during his own life; that he (John) himself was O'Neill by the law of Tanistry, and by popular election; and that he assumed no superiority over the chieftains of the north, except what had belonged to his ancestors.

^y *Cnoc-tuagh*, now Knockdoe, near Clare-Galway.—See note ^o, under the year 1504, p. 1277, *supra*.

^z *Hired into the service*, acc peic a nampane, i. e. selling their service. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it thus: "Tum in Ultoniâ aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconalliâ stipendia faciebant."

^a *To leave those districts*, na hoipin rin d'á-báil, i. e. to leave the territories of Ulster and proceed into Connaught in quest of adventures. The word oipin is translated *finis* by Colgan.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115. The Latin trans-

ἔγιγγεον κομμαῖς, ἡ ἀρσὶς τοῦ γάβρατς cetur co epich cairppe mic neill tpe
 ioc̃tar uā noilella, do epic̃ gailñg (bail in po cōbraiḡ corbm̃ac gailñg mac
 ταιῶcc, mic cfin, mic oilealla oluim iap lot em̃g a at̃ap) ἡ do t̃ip am̃alḡaiḡ
 mic p̃iaḡp̃aḡ. T̃ānaiḡ mac uilliam ina ccoinne anñpin .i. Rir̃deap̃o an iap̃ainn
 mac dauid, mic em̃ainn, mic uillicc, ἡ po ḡeall a c̃cotucc̃aḡ ap̃ d̃aiḡ c̃p̃eaḡ
 lom̃ta a cōm̃appan ἡ polmaiḡt̃e a eap̃ccap̃at̃t. Oḡ c̃ualaiḡ iap̃la cloinne
 p̃iocap̃o an cōim̃tionol coic̃cp̃ice pin do t̃eaḡt̃ l̃e a t̃aob̃ do t̃ionoil an lion
 ap̃ lia po p̃eḡ d̃ap̃m̃ail̃ ēiḡdeaḡ, ἡ op̃oañap̃, ἡ ñi po aip̃ur ḡur an maiḡin amb̃ā-
 oap̃ na halbanaiḡ aḡ muaiḡ, ἡ pob p̃fir̃de d̃o a m̃ionnp̃aic̃c̃iḡ uap̃ do b̃p̃ur p̃op̃
 an p̃f̃oañ allm̃ap̃oḡ, ἡ p̃op̃ na p̃oip̃nib̃ p̃p̃aoc̃duilḡe pin, ἡ ñi po cuim̃m̃ḡip̃iḡot
 a p̃aḡ õ nat̃ap̃oḡ, ἡ õ mb̃p̃iait̃p̃ib̃ bunaiḡ uap̃ po p̃ulaing̃p̃iḡot d̃ā ñf̃r̃ccap̃oib̃ a
 ñaip̃leac̃ ap̃ ēñ laḡap̃. Do m̃ap̃baḡ anñpin doim̃nall ἡ dub̃ḡall, ἡ b̃ā p̃fir̃p̃ buaiḡ
 a nanacail̃ ol̃oār buaiḡ a ḡona uap̃ do ḡēb̃t̃aḡo a ccoim̃t̃p̃om̃ d̃ā ḡac̃ f̃p̃nail̃
 ionñm̃ap̃a ep̃t̃ib̃, ἡ doḡ ēt̃t̃p̃eim̃t̃t̃e albanaiḡ co c̃f̃ño aḡhaiḡ d̃ā ñaim̃p̃ur hi
 ccoic̃ceḡoḡ cōmmaḡt̃ an ionñp̃aic̃c̃iḡ pin.

Sp̃aoñm̃aiḡom̃ do t̃aḡap̃it̃ l̃ā Saḡañc̃oiḡ ap̃ uilliam oḡap̃ (.i. õ c̃fir̃baill)
 mac p̃irḡañainñ mic m̃aol̃p̃uañaiḡ mic S̃f̃ain uī c̃fir̃baill ap̃ m̃aḡ c̃inñ cop̃c̃aiḡe
 do h̃f̃ir̃baig̃f̃õ oīcc, ἡ do muḡaiḡf̃õ m̃il̃iḡ ap̃ an m̃aḡ pin, ἡ do p̃ācc̃baḡ anñ
 M̃up̃chaḡ ḡñḡcaḡ mac em̃ainn, mic m̃up̃chaḡ, mic em̃ainn, mic S̃uib̃ne do
 cōnp̃ap̃laib̃ d̃ālcc̃ap̃, ἡ do t̃ip̃ b̃oḡaine iap̃ ñoūt̃c̃ap̃, ἡ t̃ēp̃na õ c̃eap̃baill p̃f̃in
 ap̃ an p̃f̃oip̃ēicc̃f̃ñ pin.

lator, in F. 1. 18, condenses the language thus :
 “ Qui vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ vel ne vaca-
 tione militiæ iuventus torperet, in Conaciam
 profecti sunt, &c.”

^b *The territory of Carbury, the son of Niall, now the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo.*

^c *Settled, cōbraiḡ. Cormac fled from Munster, after having incensed his father by killing the five sons of Conall, the son of Eochaidh, son of Magh Nuadhat, who were fabled to have been transformed into badgers by Grian Gruadhsholuis, a Tuatha de Danann soreeress. The legend is given at full length in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 3. 18, p. 42; but it is so wrapped up in*

fab̃le that it is of very little historical value. Up to this period the country of the Gailenga, which was far more extensive than the present barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, was inhabited by the Damnonii and Galeni, who were tribes of the Firbolgs; but King Cormac, the son of Art, granted this territory to Cormac Gaileang, his near relative, who, in course of time, either totally dispossessed or enslaved the Firbolgs. The most distinguished families of his race in this territory, after the establishment of surnames, were the O'Haras and O'Garas.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

^d *Violated the guarantee.*—The legend recites that Cormac Gaileang had offered the sons of Conall his father's protection, on condition that

their names famous. They first passed through the territory of Carbry, the son of Niall^b, through the lower part of Tirerrill, by the territory of Gaileang (where Cormac Gaileang, the son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilioll Olum, settled^c after having violated the guarantee^d of his father), and into the country of Awley of Fiachra [Tirawley]. In this last mentioned territory Mac William (Richard-an-iarrainn^e, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick) came to meet them; and he promised to support them for plundering his neighbours and harassing his enemies. When the Earl of Clanrickard heard that this foreign^f host had arrived in his neighbourhood, he collected the greatest number that he was able of mail-clad warriors and ordnance, and did not halt till he arrived at the place where those Scots were, by the Moy. He was the better of attacking them [there], for he routed this foreign band of fiercely-rapacious warriors, who did not consider their distance from their native country and their kindred, for they suffered their enemies to slaughter them on the spot. Donnell and Dowell were slain there; but the victory^g would have been greater if they had been taken prisoners, instead of being slain, for an equivalent ransom in any kind of riches would have been received for them. The power of the Scots was enfeebled in Connaught for a considerable time after this attack.

A defeat was given to O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John) by the English, on the plain of Ceann-Corcaighe^h, where youths were cut off, and warriors slain, and, among the rest, Murrough Geangcach, the son of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, one of the constables of Dal-gCais, and of the family of Tir-Boghaineⁱ. O'Carroll himself escaped from that perilous conflict.

they would come out of their stronghold; and that he slew them with his father's spear as soon as they came forth.

^e *Richard-an-iarrainn*, i. e. Richard of the iron.

^f *Foreign host*, *coimēionol coicēpice*.—Here the Four Masters use the word *coicēpice*, in the sense of strange, or foreign, although they generally use this term to denote *confine*, or *conterraneous boundary*.

^g *The victory*, literally, "better would have been the victory of protecting them than the

victory of killing them, for there would have been received their equivalent of each kind of wealth for them. And the Scots were the feebler of this attack in the province of Connaught for a period of their time."

^h *Ceann-Corcaighe*, i. e. the head of the corcass, or marshy land; not identified.

ⁱ *Of the family of Tir-Boghaine*, literally, "of Tir-Boghaine as to his native country," i. e. he was of the family of the Mac Sweenys of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

Airídeodócin eille dálua décc .i. donnachad ócc mac donnachad, mic nioóil
uí gráda, tigearna hi eall 7 hi euaire an tí eírta annrín.

Queene Elizabeth do oirínead óp Saxaib an. 17. Nouember.

AOIS CRIOST, 1559.

AOIR CRIOPT, míle, cúicc céo, caocca, anaoí.

O Neill con bacac, mac cuinn, mic enri, mic eocóin décc iar ceatín a
aoiri 7 aimripe gan oilbín gan imóircead, 7 po ba doilíg do éenél eóccain a
éccrídhe munbad a írnodatad 7 a írnodatad, 7 a óíol doirde d'pacbáil ina
iorad .i. Sfan.

^k *In church and state*, i. e. he was head of his tribe, and a dignitary in the church.

^l *On the 17th of November.*—Elizabeth ascended the throne on the day of the death of her half sister, Queen Mary, November the 17th, 1558; from which date her regnal years were accordingly reckoned.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 338. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. l. 18:

“Comes Desmoníæ Jacobus, filius Joannis, filii Thomæ, filii Jacobi, filii Geraldí, fatis concedens, magnum sui desiderium apud clientes reliquit; nam, eo florente, nec fortunís asseruandis custodiam apponere, nec latronibus excludendis januas occludere necesse fuit, in toto illo terrarum tractu qui Kerriæ Dunkiníæ ad Trium Aquarum Confluentem in Lageníæ et Momoníæ confinio expansus est.

“O'Brienus Tuomoníæ, Daniel, filius Conchauri, filii Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii Briani de Cathanaonaigh, possessionibus et dignitate a prorege Thomá Fizwalter exutus est, qui eas Conchaaurum, Danielis ex fratre Donato nepotem, et Tuomoníæ comitem jam renunciatum contulit; imo Chuanramhoda, Bunraitte et Clara Magna, insigniora ditionis oppida, neenon etiam

alia quævis loca, seu hominum frequentia celebrata. seu avia fuerunt aut humano cultu adhuc vacua, eidem Conchauro concesserunt, qui eomitís nomen quidem, sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum, primus retulit. Cujus rei novitas maximam admirationem et indignationem primipilis Hibernis, et qui generi originem ad Heberum, Erymonem, Irium et Ithium referunt, movit.

“Ferdorcho Baroni, Comitís Tironíæ filio, vitam nefariè Joannis fratris clientes eripuerunt, quod in avitâ hæreditate obeundâ patri successor designaretur.

“Donatum, O'Conchauri Falgiæ Briani filium, Uathniens ó Dimosaigh interemit circa festum Saneti Patrieii, quod facinus Bearvam dolore, Offalgiam luctu, Lageniam sollicitudine affecit.

“Magna Scotorum manus, tum in Ultonia aliquamdiu plerumque in Tircónallia, Daniele Dubhgallo filio Gillaspec Mae Callin nepote, et Dubhgallo Donati filio ejus de Gillaspec Mac Callini filii, ducibus, stipendia faciebant; qui, vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ, vel ne vacatione militiæ juvenis torperet, in Conaciam profecti sunt, bella gesturis operam locaturi, suscepto itinere per Carberiam inferiores Tircónallia

The Archdeacon of Killaloe died, i. e. Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Nicholas O'Grady. He was a lord in Church and State^k.

Queen Elizabeth was made sovereign over England on the 17th of November^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1559.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-nine.

O'Neill (Con Bacagh, the son of Henry, son of Owen) died, after having spent his age and time without blemish or reproach. His death would have been a cause of great grief to the Kinel-Owen but for his great age and infirmity, and that he left an heir worthy of him, i. e. John^m.

oras ac Galingam (a Cormaco Galingo filio Tadei, filii Keni, filii Olilli Oluim, cujus ibi pater vulneratus fuit" [*recte*, qui ibi sedit postquam violaverat protectionem patris sui], "nominatam) ad provinciam pervenerunt, ubi Mac Ulielmus Bourk, Richardus a ferro, filius Davidis, filii Edmundi, filii Ullechi, eos conduxit ut finitimis bello petendis, et eis qui ipsis adversarentur prosternendis vires et arma impenderent, Cum autem Clanrickardiae Comes, Richardus, filius Ullechi a capitibus, filii Richardi, filii Ullechi de Cnoctuagh, filii Ulechi Medii, filii Ullechi a vino, advenas in Conatiæ viscera jam penetrasse accepisset, ne a propriis accedentibus comminus damna perferre cogeretur, exercitum quam potest maximum conscribit, quem omni bellico apparatu apprime instructum, in aciem eduxit, tormentis etiam bellicis ad hanc expeditionem usus, tantâ porro celeritate ac tam exiguo strepitu processit ut antè penè in hostium conspectu ad Moam amnem consedentium pervenerit, quam eum in armis fuisse cognoverint, ut primum hostem conspicatus est, in pugnam cum eo descendit, nec diu in ancipiti victoria stetit, cum Scoti latè sternerentur, ducibus in aciem cadentibus, reliqui profligati internecone delentur. Duces vero si capti potius quam cæsi fuissent,

vel appenso in trutinâ ad ipsorum pondus ære, suorum operâ vinculis educerentur. Clades autem sicut Scotis luctuosa, sic Conatiæ fuit utilis, ut quæ a Scotorum excursionibus diu immunis erat.

"O'Carvallis, Ulielmus Moddara, filius Nehemiæ, filii Moelruani, filii Joannis, cum Anglis apud Maighcancorcagiam acie decernens latè fugus est, sed ipse fugâ elapsus, multis suorum desideratis ac præcipuè Muracho Gancach, filius Edmundi, filii Murachi, filii Edmundi Mac Suinnii, viro admodum strenuo, Tirboghaniae oriundo, sub Dalgaissiis merere consueto.

"Donatus Juvenis, filius Donati, filii Nicholai ô Grada, Archidiaconus Laonensis, vir magnæ potentia, tam inter sacri quam profani ordinis homines, diem suum obiit.

"Elizabetha Angliæ Regina salutata est."

The Latin translation from the Annals of Donegal, in F. 1. 18, ends here.

^m John.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *Don-gaileac*, i. e. the Donnellian, which is correct, for John was usually so called, because he had been fostered by O'Donelly.—See note ^s, under the year 1531, p. 1404, *supra*. He was also called *Seaan an ôfomar*, i. e. Shane, or John, of the pride, or ambition.

Εμάνν βυιτλέρ, μὰς τομάιρ, μὶς εμáινν, μὶς τομáιρ δέεε, τὶς ἑρῖνα τρῖνα
 εἰῡα να μεαλα ἡ ἀάτρας δύινη ιαρεκαῖς φορ ριύιρ, βυαβαλλ βλάιτ βιονηποῖρας
 μαῖςιρε ταοῖβῆεαλ εἰάετ εῖορεπα δο εἰμὸνδε α ττύρ α αοίρε ἡ α αμριρε, ἡ
 δεαρηβράταιρ-α ἀάαρ δο ῡαβαλλ α ιοναῖο .ι. Ρῖαριρ μὰς εμáινν.

Ιαπλα τυαδῶμῡμáν, κονέοβαρ μὰς δοννχαιῖο μὶς κονέοβαρ υἱ βριαῖν αρ
 ρυιθε ρέ hacchaid inni í éuin a mí lún do íonhaid ar cloinn Murchaid
 uí briaí, ἡ βασί μὰς δο cloinn Murchaid ip in mbaile .ι. δοννχαιῖο ἡ δο βασί
 ταδέε μὰς murchaid í briaí i mbiotḡnair ἡ α mbuanéoiμῡττεαέτ ιαπλα
 δῖρμῡμáν ó oibire doinnail uí briaí ḡo nuice rin ἡ δο eccaoín ταδέε α
 ανβροπλann ρυρ an ιαπλα, ἡ α ουβαῖρε ḡυρ βασḡal lair α bñé ḡan baile ḡan
 braidair muna ppaḡbaḡ pypaéτ abpoccur. Δο ḡab an τιαπλα an ιονέοραοιο
 ριν ταῖδέε, ἡ δο εἰριρ ḡαιριμ αρ α ḡlanpuaḡaíb, ἡ τιονol αρ α τυαάαíb, ḡiḡeaḡ
 uí an lé cpuinuicéad map ba cóir aét do éfimmḡ ar α éfpaḡhaḡ ḡo δέδla
 uápaéτaé επέ ῖρρυεραάaíb ριονna ρρυubḡloine. Οδ εἰαλαῖο ιαπλα τυαδῶμῡμáν
 an τιονol ριν acc τριαλλ φο na τυαριμ δο εἰριḡ ó inip í euinn, ἡ δο páccaíb
 an φορlongpoye polam, ἡ δο αταῖς α ῖοιρ εαρια imá ῖοιριḡon .ι. ιαπλα cloinne
 Riocair, dob pñpde dó an ταταé ριν óιρ níp an le α αειαρρῡαḡ aét do
 ḡluair ῖó éédoir, ἡ ní po aipir ḡυρ an μαῖḡin li mbaos íapla τυαδῶμῡμáν.
 Οαla ιαπλα δῖρμῡμáν ní po hanaḡ lair ḡo ndeachaid αρ παῖέε inip
 uí éuin, ἡ po pill tap α aip ḡo baile í aille an oide ééona. Nip bó paḡa
 ó paile φορlongpuyre na maipiaḡ an oide ριν. Ρο εἰριḡ ιαπλα δῖρμῡμáν α
 moéḡḡail na maḡone αρ na ḡapaé, ἡ tuc copuccaḡ caḡa, ἡ inneall iombualḡa
 αρ α óccbaḡ, óip bá dóḡḡ lair naé τερῖnaiῖḡ ḡan τpoio on dá τῖḡeapna τapla

^a *Edmond Butler*.—His father, Thomas, was raised to the peerage of Ireland, 10th November, 1543, by the title of Baron of Caher. Edmond succeeded as second Baron of Caher, but died without issue, when the barony expired, and his two half sisters became his heirs. But the dignity was revived 6th May, 1583, by a new patent granted to his first cousin, Sir Theobald Butler.

^o *Trian-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third. This was the name of the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

^p *Cuthair-Duine-Iascaigh*, i. e. the stone fort of the Dun, or earthen fort of the fish, now Cahir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary. The site of the original Caher, or stone fort, is occupied by the Castle of Cahir, which stands on a rock surrounded by the River Suir.—See this castle described in the Irish Penny Journal by Mr. Petrie.

^q *Took his place*.—Pierce took his place as head of this branch of the Butlers, according to the Irish law of tanistry, not as Baron of Caher. This branch of the Butlers descend from James

Edmond Butler^a, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala°, and of Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh^p on the Suire, died. This beautiful, sweet-sounding trumpet, a whitesided, fair, ruddy-coloured youth, was cut off in the beginning of his life and career; and his father's brother, Pierce, the son of Edmond, took his place^q.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) sat before Inchiquin, precisely in the month of June, to oppose the sons of Murrough O'Brien. And Donough, one of the sons of Murrough, was in the town; but Teige, the other son of Murrough, had been constantly in the company and society of the Earl of Desmond, since the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien up to that period. And Teige had complained of his distress to the Earl, and had said that he should be [left] without home or kinsmen, unless he obtained speedy assistance. The Earl took this complaint of Teige [to heart], and he assembled his gallant troops, and mustered his tribes; he did not, however, wait to make a proper muster, but proceeded at once, with boldness and intrepidity, across the waters of the limpidly-rolling Shannon. When the Earl of Thomond heard that this army was marching upon him, he departed from Inchiquin, leaving the camp empty, and went to solicit^r the assistance of his trusty friend, the Earl of Clanrickard. He was the better of this solicitation, for the Earl did not wait to be asked a second time, but set out immediately, and did not halt until he reached the place where the Earl of Thomond was. As for the Earl of Thomond, he did not halt till he arrived on the green of Inchiquin; and he returned back the same night to Baile-Ui-Aille^s. The camps of the Earls were not far asunder on that night. On the morrow, at day-break, the Earl of Desmond arose, and marshalled his youthful warriors in battle-array and fighting order, for he thought that he should not part from the two nobles who were pursuing him without fighting. This was indeed true, for they pro-

Butler, the natural son of James, third Earl of Ormond.

^r *To solicit*, literally, "and he requested his true friend to his relief, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard."

^s *Baile-Ui-Aille*, i. e. O'Haly's town, now Ballyally, a townland containing a small portion of the ruins of a castle, in the parish of

Templemaley, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare, and about two miles and a quarter to the north of the town of Ennis. In a list of the castles of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, this castle is mentioned as belonging to James Nellan.—See it again referred to at the year 1601,

ceeded to fire at each other, and to skirmish from the places where they were encamped, till they arrived at the summit of Cnoc-Fuarchoilli^t, where it was the will of destiny^u and the decree of fate to bring them to the same place. The success of battle of the race of Cas changed on that day, for until then they had been accustomed to drive the Geraldines [panic-stricken] before their faces on every hill on which they had contended; and even on that day^w Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was fighting along with Garrett. Garrett, the son of James, and Teige O'Brien, gained the onset of the battle, and the rising of the hill, upon the two noble and vigorous Earls, who had coveted to oppress him^x [Teige], and who had attempted to subdue him; but they [the Earls] left their youths [soldiers] beneath the weapons of their adversaries, and at the mercy of their foes^y. Donough Gobha, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Mahon, was left behind; a number of the chieftains of the Sil-Aedha were slain, as were also the Chief Constable of Clanrickard, i. e. Edmond, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny, and Colla, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny; also three sons of Murrough, the son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhm^z Mac Sweeny, namely, Conor, Constable of Thomond, Owen, and Donough; and there also fell the sons of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, namely, Mulmurry Boy and Edmond. I shall not enumerate them any longer. But the Earl of Desmond returned home after victory in triumph.

A captain's [first] expedition^a was made by O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainn, son of Mulrony, son of John), against Mac-I-Brien of Ara, i. e. Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe. On this occasion O'Carroll at once devastated and totally ravaged the country from Bel-an-atha^b to Muilleann-Ui-Ogain^c. On the same day he slew Mac-I-Brien's brother, namely, Murrough,

niel, of the defeats.

^a *A captain's expedition.*—Every Irish chieftain thought it his duty to perform a predatory excursion as soon after his inauguration as possible, and this was called his “*fluaigeaó ceann-riacóna*.”

^b *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, on the east side of the Shannon, oppo-

site Killaloe, in the barony of Ara, and county of Tipperary. The ruins of one of Mac-I-Brien Ara's castles are still to be seen near Ballina Bridge.

^c *Muilleann-Ui-Ogain*, i. e. O'Hogan's mill, a place situated near Ardcroney, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

ἔαιρ ἡνίε υἱ ἔβαιν .i. Μυρκαὸ mac μυρρέστειγ ραοί εἰνρῆσθνα αρ λύγα
 do bole δόεχαιδ pleacta ββαιν ρυαῖδ. Do εἰρ mac υἱ ἔβαιν εἰνρῆμυεῖαδ
 αρ α ἔαιρῶν αρ α ἡιῖε do δολ δαιτε α εαρονόρα αρ ua εἰρῆαιλλ, ἡ αρ
 ετοῖε δά εἰρῆμῶν na εἰμῆε do εαρεενα αρ α αἰχαιδ, ἡ αρῶ εἰεαιρ
 υἱ ἔαιρῶν do εἰρεῖλμαδ don εἰαιρτ ριν, ἡ αρ ann ρο εἰν an εἰνρῆμῶν
 duα εἰρῆαιλλ βῆε αρ α εἰν an οἰῖε ριν αρ mullaε εἰν: i νυῖε εἰρῶν
 acc ἡρεαῖε ρρῶ an εἰρῶ εἰμῆε, ἡ αρ ó bun an εἰν αρ εἰρῆαιγ
 ó εἰρῆαιλλ do léicc mac υἱ ἔβαιν ρεαοῖεαδ da ρεεἰμῆετοῖε δαρεεαν na
 νοἰρῆ. Αρ ἡμῆεαῖε δά οἰεαῖδ uαα do εἰναιρ εἰρῆαιλλ εἰν: α εἰρ-
 ρυεῖαδ εἰε, ἡ i νορδυεῖαδ iommbuailte, ni mo εἰν neac gan ἡἡε α ρυλῆιγ
 ná α iomgabala ταῖα αρ α iomῶν anρῶν. Ro μαῖαδ don εἰρ ριν γαῖ an
 ρob ἡεῖε do μῶντῶν ἡνίε υἱ ἔβαιν do ἡαῖαδ ann α εἰρῆαῖ .i. εἰρῶν
 mac an γῶλλα duῖ, mic concoḃair, mic donnchaid meic Suibne. Do γαῖ
 ann mac υἱ ἔβαιν ρῆν, ἡ baοί ταῖα ρα εἰρῆεαν ριν οἰρ ἡἡ iμτῶγ gan α
 ρυαῖαδ.

Ταῖε an εἰρῆαῖ mac doἡναιλλ mic concoḃair υἱ ἔβαιν δέε hi ρῆἡαῖ
 manac i νῶἡεαῖγ μέγῶν, ἡ é acc cup α εἰρῆα εἰρ α ἔαιρῶν εἰρῶ
 iαρ na iommarbaδ αρ α αἰαῖα αραον la α αἰαρ an βῆαῖν ρῶἡ ριν, ρῆ
 α αορα do βῆἡρ luε ἡ λῆταῖα mῆεαῖε ἡ μαρεαῖαρ do εἰνδαιῖ εἰρῶ
 εἰρ, ἡ α αἰnacal in achaid beithe.

An calbaε ó doἡναιλλ do γαῖail lá hua néill Sfan an 14 do Man. δά
 ἡαἡαῖδ αρῖε an γαῖail ἡἡ. Caḃair mac Maḡnura do βῆε α ρῆἡεἡἡ
 ρρῶ an calbaε, ἡ ρῆα α mac conn. δά ἡann baοί iomataεε εἰρῆαιρῶ
 ρορ εἰρῆεε loεa βῆεαῖγ. Ro εἰοἡεαδ ρῆαῖ an εἰρ im conn mac an
 εἰρῆαῖ co mbaεταρ hi ρορῆαιρῶ imon εἰρῆεε. δά ἡann baοί an calbaε
 an tan ρῶ hi ceill o ετοἡἡαιρ γο nuathaδ ρochaḃe cenmoḃat mḡa ἡ ἡῶa.

^d *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary. This territory belonged to O'Meagher, who was originally tributary to O'Carroll.

^e *He saw O'Carroll*.—Do εἰναιρ εἰρῆαιλλ εἰν: .i. do εἰναιρ ρé ó εἰρῆαιλλ [αἰεαῖε] εἰν:ε. O'Carroll did not make his descent from the hill until he perceived that Mac-I-Brien had sent forth the main body of

his forces to plunder the districts. The word οἰρῶ is here used in the same sense as in the name αἰεαρ, or οἰεαρ γαἰοἡεal, i. e. the district of the Gaels, now Argyle, in Scotland.

^f *Teige-an-tsuasain*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of the long uncombed hair

^g *Remote friends*.—The word coiceḃice is here used in the same sense as that in which Keating and the Munster writers employ it.

the son of Murtough, a distinguished captain, by no means the worst of the youths of the descendants of Brian Roe. Mac-I-Brien afterwards made a muster of his friends, to go and avenge this dishonour upon O'Carroll; and as soon as his lordly bands had assembled around him, he marched forwards, resolved to ravage the territory of Hy-Cairin^d on that expedition. Destiny had so disposed [affairs] for O'Carroll, that he was on the summit of a hill in Hy-Cairin, listening to the country around him; and it was from the foot of this hill on which O'Carroll was stationed that Mac-I-Brien sent forth a body of his scouts to plunder the districts. When his youths had sallied forth from him, he saw O'Carroll^e approaching him in battle-array, and in fighting order; and not one of those who were there before him was able to withstand his strength, or escape by flight. Every man of Mac-I-Brien's people able to bear arms was slain; his constable, Heremon, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain. Mac-I-Brien himself was taken prisoner; and there was profit in giving him quarter, for he was not set at liberty without a ransom.

Teige-an-tsuasain^f, the son of O'Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, died in Fermanagh, in Maguire's country, while on a visit with his more remote friends^g, for he had been banished the preceding year from his patrimony, together with his father. He was the most distinguished of his age for agility, strength, martial feats, and horsemanship, of the race of Cormac Cas; and he was interred at Achadh-beithe [Aghavea].

Calvagh O'Donnell was taken prisoner by O'Neill (John) on the 14th of May. This capture was effected thus: Caffar, the son of Manus, was at strife with Calvagh and his son, Con. Caffar had his abode at this time in the Crannog of Loch-Beathach^h; and Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled the forces of the country, and laid siege to the Crannog. Calvagh was at this time at Cill-O'dTomhraidⁱ with a few soldiers, besides women and poets; [and] some of the

But *coicepic* originally meant *confine*, and is generally used in that sense by the Four Masters, who evidently transcribed this passage from Munster annals.

^h *Loch-Beathach*, now *anglice* Lough Veagh, a lake situated in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See

note ^e, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*, and other references to this lake at the years 1524 and 1540.

ⁱ *Cill-O'dTomhraid*.—This monastery is now called in Irish *cill ua tompail*, *anglice* Killo-donnell. It is situated close to Fort Stewart, near the upper end of Lough Swilly, in the barony

Ro mairneirte d'ionnag do éneil cconail duá neill an calbaic do bñt fón ionnar
 rin gan fporcóméad gan ioncórnam. Ní ro paillicéad lá hua neill an ní rin
 go ríacé gur an líon plóig ro ba d'ata lair gan rabað gan ríacéad go ro
 iad'raet imon teğdair i mbaói an calbaic ip in mairneirte co ro eirgabrat é
 péin 7 a bñt .i. ingñn mec gilleain, 7 puccpat leó iatet co típ eóccain. Do
 rabað cimiðeacé doépaib dióimipéil iapam lá hua néill don calbaic 7 ro
 aontuig ríde beór la hingin Mec gilleain co pucc cloinn nód, 7 munbað an
 uain fpuir ap cenel cconail don cúp rin ní ba roðainz do gaoidealaib bñit a
 pplaeta uata an tuét rin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1560.

AOIR CRIOST, mile, cúicc céu, Seapca.

Ingn meğ capéaig .i. aibilín ingñn doimnaill, mic corbmaic laðpaig bñn
 iapla d'fnuman ap a haoisfó .i. Sémur mac Sñain, mic tomair, 7 bñn iapla
 tuadnuman iappin .i. concóbar mac donnchaid mic concóbar, bñn dércac
 daonnaéacé connail éraibdeac an contaip rin décc 7 a haðnacal i notapligé
 o rinnpeap .i. i noipbelac.

Mág matgama .i. Ait maol mac Remainn, mic glairne do marbað ap
 pluag í neill d'fbaib a ioncóméada lá halbanchaib etip dá fðain hi rúta
 meic uíðilín. Céu rinn gaca caeta, 7 coimédaib a cova don éóiccead i nacch-
 aib fñr mbpíğ, 7 mibe an tí torcaip ann rin, 7 mac a d'fbrataip doirðnead
 ina ionað .i. Aoð mac bñain na moiceipge mic Remainn mic glairne.

Taðcc 7 eoccan da mac uí puairc .i. bñain (.i. bñain ballac) mac eoccan
 uí puairc doiméacé dao.ðeadaib anaibce. Eocchan ceuamur ap amne puair
 aoisfó, bñt i mbraighfñur agá brataip ag taðcc, 7 aré baile ina paibe hi
 laim hi liaétruim, 7 tapla nó go bpuair faill ra fporcóméet baoí paip, 7

of Kilmaerenan, and county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1538, and correct an error inadvertently fallen into in making this Killymard in note ^a, p. 1449.

^k *Mac Gilleain*.—This is the Irish and Erse form of the family name Mac Clean.

^l *Advantage*, uain.—This is still a living word denoting opportunity, advantage, &c.

^m *Easy*.—The word roðainz is the opposite of doðainz, difficult.

ⁿ *For the Gaels*.—The writer would have improved this idea by substituting “Kinel-Owen” for “Gaels.” This is the Calvagh who had imprisoned his own father!

^o *In her youth*, ap a haoisfó.—See note ^u, under the year 1541, p. 1462, *supra*.

Kinel-Connell informed O'Neill that Calvagh was thus situated, without guard or protection. O'Neill neglected not this opportunity, but proceeded with the number of forces he had in readiness, without notice or forewarning, so that they surrounded the apartment of the monastery in which Calvagh was ; and thus they made prisoners of himself and his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain^k, and carried them off into Tyrone. O'Neill detained Calvagh in close and cruel confinement, and, moreover, cohabited with his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain, so that she bore children unto him. Were it not for the advantage^l taken of the Kinel-Connell on the occasion, it would not have been an easy^m matter for the Gaelsⁿ to carry off their chief from them at the time.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1560.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty.

The daughter of Mac Carthy, i. e. Eveleen, daughter of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach, the wife of the Earl of Desmond in her youth^o, namely, of James, the son of John, who was son of Thomas, and afterwards the wife of the Earl of Thomond, namely, of Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, a charitable, humane, friendly, and pious Countess, died, and was interred in the burial-place of her ancestors, namely, at Oirbhealach^p.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Art Mael, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was slain in O'Neill's army by the Scots, from want of being guarded, between two bands, in the route [the territory] of Mac Quillin. He who was there slain was the foremost spear in every battle, and the defender of his portion of the province against the men of Bregia and of Meath. His brother, Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was installed in his place.

Teige and Owen, the two sons of O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen), came by untimely deaths. Owen first met his death thus : he was held in captivity by his kinsman, Teige, in the town of Leitrim ; and it came to pass that, having got an opportunity of the guard, he slew the person whom Teige

^p *Oirbhealach*, now Irrelagh, or Muckruss Abbey, situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, in the county of Kerry.—See notes ^r, ^s, ^t, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

had appointed as his keeper, and ascending to the top of the castle^a, cried out that the castle was in his power, [and] that the country had no more right to side with Teige than with himself. When a soldier, one of the people of Teige, who was outside, heard this, he laid his cheek on his gun, and took direct aim at Owen, so that the ball entered at his navel^r, and bereft him of life^s. Teige [the other son] was drowned in the autumn of this year, as he was going [across a lake] to sleep in a low, retired crannog^t, in Muintir-Eolais. To attack them, if fighting on the same side, would have been as dangerous as to rob the nest of a serpent, to plunder the young of the griffin^u, or to attack a lion in his den^w.

Teige Boy, the son of Kian, son of Oilioll O'Hara, was slain by Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor. For a long time before there had not appeared in Connaught, of the race of Cormac Gaileang, a man more distinguished for horsemanship, or hospitality to strangers, than he.

A declaration of battle, and promise of conflict, between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond). The cause of these hostilities was a dispute concerning the lands about the Suiré and Eoghanacht Chaisil, the lawful patrimonial inheritances of the descendants of Owen More and Cormac Cas, which those Earls of foreign extraction were parcelling out among themselves; and as the nobles were not able to terminate their dispute, they [themselves] agreed to appoint a certain time for deciding the affair by a battle; and the place of battle which they selected was Botharmor^x, adjacent to Cnamhchoill^y and Tipperary. Thither crowded their respective English and Irish neighbours from the road of Conglas^z, the son of the hero, Donn-Desa, in the west of the two smooth-surfaced and beautiful provinces of Munster, to the white-flowery-banked River Barrow; and from the lake of Garman Glas^a, the son of Boma-lice, to the wide foamy harbour of Luimneach^b.

a townland in the parish of Knocktemple, barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork.—See *Book of Lismore*, fol. 230, where *Coppóca*, now Corroge, close to the town of Tipperary, on the east side, is mentioned as a part of *Cnámchoill*.

^z *The road of Conglas*.—Keating says that Bealach Chonglais was *ag Copcaig*, “at Cork,” and is followed by O’Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii.

c. 8. The Four Masters are evidently wrong in placing this in the west of Munster.

^a *The lake of Garman Glas*, now Loch Garman, which is the Irish name of the present town of Wexford.

^b *Luimneach*.—This is now the Irish name of the city of Limerick, but it appears from the *Life of St. Carthach of Lismore*, and various

δέρι bicce pé caoille an éorname. Ar tteact do na triompluacéaib tul i tul, 7 aghaó i nacchaó do éur an taon ndia aingel na rioécana dá raigib ionnar gur ríódaigib etir na rocaidibh 7 gur gabrat ceill imon ceatuccaó gur pccarpat gan deabaó don dul rin.

Tomar, 7 Semur dá mac muirir duib mic Sfain mic tomair mic an iarla do dol ar riubal pluacch hi ccairpreachaib, Mac mecc captaicé riabacch déirge po na hígimib .i. donnchaó mac domnaill mic fínghin mic domnaill, 7 tarla ina rócar an tan rin toirpdealbác mac maolmuire, mic donnchaó mic toirpdealbaig meic ruibne do rlioct donnchaó móri a tvaéaib topaige go ccuideáctain nglan togeta ngallocclac, 7 do lfnattar na laocbuíone co bpuac na bannóan, 7 do bpiur don fíóain ecταipceneóil pé huét na habann pó upcomair innri heoγanán don taob araill gac ndíreac. Do marbaó, 7 do báidib da céo nó a tri do glanpluaγ ghraltac 7 gér biaó cairppuγ pá corccpac po ba móri a ndíe ón deabaó rin óir do bfnac a éor, 7 a lam do toirpdealbác mac ruibne co nac paibe acé cor époinn agá iompluag ón uair rin go a écc.

Iarla tvaómuhan do dol i marpari connaét ar murcaó na tvaγ mac taócc mic murchaó mic ruaidri uí plaitbírtaig. Do cuar leir po epic

other ancient Irish authorities, that it was originally the name of the Lower Shannon.—See *Acta SS.* of the Bollandists, 3rd May, p. 380, and *Life of St. Senanus*, published by Colgan.

^c *Hy-Fidhgeinte*, translated *Nepotes Fidgenti*, in the *Life of St. Molua*. It was the name of a tribe and territory situated in the present county of Limerick. It was bounded on the north by the Shannon, on the south by Sliabh-Luaehra, on the east by the River Maigue, and the Morning-Star River, and on the west by Ciarraighe, or Kerry. When Brian Borumha was King of Munster, Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovan family, was chief of all this territory, but his descendants were driven from it shortly after the English invasion.—See note ^m, A. D. 1178.

^d *Deis Beag*, a territory lying around the hill of Knoekany, and containing Brugh-na-Deise, now the town of Bruff, in the county of Lime-

rick. The following passage, in a very ancient historical tale, preserved in the Book of Leinster, fol. 105, *a, b*, clearly points out the position of this territory. The hero Cuchullin is introduced as standing on the top of the hill of Knoekany, near Bruff, pointing out the mountains and other features of the country to his tutor, Laigh:

“Apar, a popa Laig, in fεarpu cá epich ina fuilem? Nac fεarpon am. Óa fεarppa am, ar Cuchullainn: Ceand abpat Slebi Caim peo tεar; Sleibzi Eblinni peo tvaó; lino luimniγ in lind polormor úe ac chí; Opuin colcailli peo i fuilem, rir i napar Caim Clach, i cepic na Dεri bic; piuno a ndεr aza an pluaγ i Clu Mail mic Ugaíne, i fεpuno Conpuí nic Dapí.”

“Say, my Tutor Laigh, dost thou know what territory we are in? I know not indeed. I know,

on the confines of Hy-Fidhgeinte^e and Deis-Beag^d with Caoill-an-Chosnamha^e. When [however] these great hosts had come front to front, and face to face, the great God sent the angel of peace to them, so that concord was established between the hosts, for, having reflected^f concerning the battle, they parted without coming to any engagement on that occasion.

Thomas and James, the two sons of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl, marched with an army into Carbery. The son of Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) rose up, on hearing the shouts, to oppose them. He had with him at this time Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of the descendants of Donough More from Tuatha-Toraighe^g, with a company of fine select gallowglasses; and they pursued the warlike bands [of the Geraldines] to the banks of the Banndan^h, where, on the margin of the river, directly opposite Inis-Eoghanainⁱ, they defeated this band of adventurers. Two or three hundred of the fine troops of the Geraldines were slain and drowned^k; and though the men of Carbery were victorious, their loss was great from that battle, for Turlough Mac Sweeny lost a leg and an arm, so that he was supported only by a wooden leg from that time until his death.

The Earl of Thomond marched into West Connaught against Murrough-na-duath^l, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. He

then, said Cuchullin: Ceann-Abhrat Sleibhe-Cain, this" [mountain] "to the south; the mountains of Ebhlinni, these to the north; the river of Luimneach is that bright river which thou seest; Druim-Collchoilli is this on which we are, which is called Aini-Cliaich, in the territory of Deis Beg; to the south of us is the army in Cliu-Mail-mic-Ugainne, in the land of Curoi, son of Dari."

^e *Caoill-an-Chosnamha*, a district extending from the mouth of the River Maigne towards the city of Limerick. The exact boundary between it and the territory of Deis Beg has not been yet determined.

^f *For having reflected*.—The language here could be materially improved by deviating slightly from the original, as follows: "for,

having reflected on the dreadful consequences of the battle, they parted without a single blow."

^g *Tuatha-Toraighe*, i. e. the district opposite Tory Island, off the north coast of Donegal.

^h *Bannndan*, i. e. the River Bandon, in the county of Cork.

ⁱ *Inis-Eoghanain*, i. e. the island or holm of Eoghanan, a man's name; now Inishannon, a small town situated at the head of the estuary of the Bandon River, four miles from the town of Bandon.

^k *Slain and drowned*.—An English writer would say, "were cut off by field and flood."

^l *Murrough-na-duath*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the battle-axes. For some account of this remarkable man, see *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, Appendix, p. 384-400.

Sheóac, 7 fán fuathach, 7 fa bun an bhonnáin. Do éasdaí muintir baile na gaillíne do éornaí áta típe hoiléin air, 7 do chuaid tairrib do éoil, 7 ar eiccin, 7 tré oirlár cloinne piocair ag toct, 7 acc imteáct ar an ecor ccéda.

Maḡamain mac toirpdealbais, mic tairde, mic donnchaí, mic doinnail mic toirpdealbais mñit do éol i ndírmuáin luét luinge, 7 arḡraig a har-ainn. Bpraighe do gabáil dó irin tír éir, 7 aebírat apoile nár bó maíe a ppaḡbáil 7 sup ab ar tairpirect tanḡatcar, 7 acc filltḡ óo tap a air lé a édaibh do páp ḡairbe ran ḡsaíe, 7 fuaruaḡ ran ppiormament, 7 do ofolaḡ pḡ poile an lonḡ, 7 an tarḡrae, 7 acc dénaí don luing co na luét i nupḡoraí oíde ar árainn do fuadaicḡeá a reól a ḡlacaiḡ fíir 7 fíinotḡ dionnaib tḡd 7 táclaḡ ina éotcannaib coimbleḡta hī ppaigḡtḡ na ppiormamenti, 7 do buaileá an loncc dá éirí rin fá áppaice i mbeol cuain an ppi mḡir i maip-ḡar connacḡ, 7 po báitḡ í co na ppiorinn cénmoḡa maḡamain, 7 aoín triar oile, 7 do báitḡ tuilleá ar éd ran éalaḡ rin oib im tuataḡ ua maille ppiurpman ḡoblaig faḡa bá fíir ina aimpir.

Taḡcc mac mupchaí uí bpiain do gabáil ar ppaílsí an iurpíir hī luimneac 7 a cúir ar rin ḡo haḡ cliaḡ dá coimé, 7 ad bḡreaḡ cāc co mbaí cuio diaḡla tuadmuáin ir in ḡabáil rin.

O ḡallcúbaí, eoccan mac emainn, mic éóin, én mac duine oipeḡta ar luḡa do bolc in ulltoib décc.

^m *The country of the Joyces* is included in the present barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 246.

ⁿ *Fuathach*, now the Fuagh River, otherwise Owenriff, in the parish of Kileummin, barony of Moyeullen, and county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 52, 53.

^o *Bon-an-Bhonnain*.—This is the name of that arm of Lough Corrib (in the county of Galway) which receives the river of Belanabrack, near the Hen's Castle, in Joyce's country.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 50, 51, and the map to the same work. See also note ^f, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.

^p *Tir-Oilein*.—This place is so called in Irish at the present day, but anglicised Terryland. It is a townland situated near the town of Galway, and bounded on the west by the River Gaillimh. This townland contains the ruins of a large house which belonged to the Earl of Clanrickard.—See Inquisition taken at Galway on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geoffrey Osbaldston, Esq.

^q *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the fat or corpulent. He was the ancestor of the Clann-Teige O'Brien of Aran, for a curious account of whom the reader is referred to the *Law of Tanistry* by Dr. O'Brien, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, pp. 557, 558, 559; and Hardiman's *History of Galway*,

passed into the country of the Joyces^m, by Fuathachⁿ, by Bon-an-Bhonnain^c. The inhabitants of the town of Galway came to defend the ford of Tir-Oilein^p against him, but he crossed it with the good-will of some, and in despite of others, and marched through the plain of Clanrickard, both when going and returning.

Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith^a [O'Brien], went into Desmond with the crew of a ship and boat, from the island of Aran. He took prisoners in the southern country, but some assert that the taking of them was of no advantage, and that they only accompanied him through friendship. On his return with his spoils, the wind became rough^r, and the sky angry; and the ship and boat were separated from each other; and when the ship was making for Aran in the beginning of the night, the sail was swept away from the hands of the men and warriors, and torn to rags off the ropes and tackles, [and wafted] into the regions of the firmament; and the ship afterwards struck upon a rock, which is at the mouth of Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir^s, in West Connaught, where she was lost, with her crew, except Mahon and three others. Upwards of one hundred were drowned in that harbour, among whom was Tuathal O'Malley, the best pilot of a fleet of long ships in his time.

Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was taken prisoner at Limerick, by order of the Lord Justice, and sent from thence to Dublin, to be imprisoned; and all said that the Earl of Thomond had a hand in this capture.

O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond, who was son of John), by no means the worst son of a chieftain in Ulster, died.

pp. 52, 207, 319.

^r *Became rough*, literally, "roughness grew in the wind, anger in the firmament."

^s *Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir*, now "the Great Man's Harbour," barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran. The Four Masters have written this name incorrectly, for the true form of it is unquestionably *Cuan m̃bip móip*, i. e. the harbour of Invermore. This is evident from the fact, that it is pronounced exactly like *Cuan m̃bip móip*, the Irish name for Broad Haven in Erris, and that

the mouth of the river which falls into it is called *Inbeap móip*. It should be also observed that *Cuan m̃bip móip*, meaning "the harbour of Invermore," and *Cuan an f̃ip móip*, meaning "the harbour of the great man," would be similarly pronounced in the west of Ireland, and hence the mistake about this name. The Editor's attention was first directed to this mistake of the Four Masters, and of popular tradition, by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, R. C. Bishop of Galway, who is well acquainted with the topographical nomenclature of the west of Ireland.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1561.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúig céd, Sí'cca, ahaon.

Αρτ mac peilim pind uí gallcubair eppcop Rath a both décc i cefnd maḡair, 13. Augurτ. Scéél mór i ττίρ conaill eiriðe.

Μαιρε ingñ an éalbagh, mic Μαḡnupa, mic Αοδα ουιβ uí doimnaill bñ í neill Shlain opaḡail báir daḡuaτ, ḡ dupḡrain, do épuaigε, ḡ do épomneḡele na daoiréimidechta dochpauðe do paḡ ua néll don éalbach dia haḡair ina piauðnairi.

Ο bñirn ταḡcc, mac cairppe, mic maolcachlainn, pñr ḡḡna, ioldanaḡ illaidin, ḡ ingaoiðeilecc, ḡ ip an dá dliḡfoh .i. ciuil ḡ cánóin, do écc, ḡ a mac ócc doirðnead ina ionad.

Uaiéne, mac pḡḡanainm, mic maolpuanaid mic Sñain uí éñḡbail do māpbaḡ i mbaile uí cúirc i nupmuñain. Nip bo piú a ττάπλα ina timcéall a ḡuin nó a ḡabail, ḡ do ba dílleḡta duthaiḡ éle dia éip an uair pin óip do bñpau ceill da ccaḡair ḡ da ccopnañ ó do imtiḡ uaiéne.

Neḡtain, mac an Calbaiḡ, mic maḡnupa uí doimnaill do māpbaḡ ḡo dñnaigεte dupcopi do ḡae do caite pe pñn, ḡ an ḡae aḡa telcecead cúicce a pḡitipr.

Αρδιουρτιρ na hΕρεανν .i. tomár Pḡuateri do ḡol i ττίρ eoḡain a ndioḡail ḡabala an éalbagh uí doimnaill, ḡ ap a pḡltanar pñn pḡip an tip ḡ pḡp lonccpḡp puaig lionḡair do puiðiuccad ḡó i napomaḡa, ḡ páta poḡoimñe, ḡ dúnclaid díoḡocchlaig i do ḡoccbail ḡó a τtimcell tñmpaill móip Αρḡamacha po dáig co pḡuicpñ bápua acca buancoimhetτ. Iar na pḡip pin dua neill (Sñan) po cúip ḡpḡoḡ dia ḡainmuinτip, ḡ dia aḡpa ḡpaḡa Iar an ccalbac ua ndoimnaill dia iomḡabail ḡ dia iomḡoimñetτ pḡp an Iupτip ó ḡac imr ḡ ó ḡac oilen ḡo apḡile i ndiañpauibh, ḡ i ndpḡibelaib típe heoḡain ḡo po pácc-

^c *Ceann-Maghair*, now *Ceann a mhaghair*, *anglice* Kinnaweer, in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmaerenan, in the county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1392, 1461, 1522.

^u *O'Neill*.—The crime of O'Neill was rendered still darker and more loathsome by his

cohabiting with Calvagh O'Donnell's wife, who was the stepmother of his own wife.

^w *Baile-Ui-Chuirc*, i. e. O'Quirk's town, now Ballyquirk, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in good preservation, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See this place again referred to at

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1561.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-one.

Art, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, died at Ceann-Maghair^t (Kinaweer), on the 13th of August. He was much lamented in Tirconnell.

Mary, the daughter of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, and wife of O'Neill (John), died of horror, loathing, grief, and deep anguish, in consequence of the severity of the imprisonment inflicted on her father, Calvagh, by O'Neill^u, in her presence.

O'Beirne (Teige, the son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned man, well skilled in Latin and Irish, and in the two laws, namely, civil and canon, died; and his young son was installed in his place.

Owny, the son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John O'Carroll, was slain at Baile-Ui-Chuirc^w, in Ormond. Those who surrounded him were not worthy to have wounded or taken him. The territory of Ely was an orphan after him, for they felt the loss of their help and protection after the death of Owny.

Naghtan, son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was designedly killed by the cast of a javelin, which he himself had first thrown, and which was cast back at himself again.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Thomas Fitz-Walter^x, proceeded into Tyrone, to avenge the capture of Calvagh O'Donnell, and on account of his own enmity against that country. He pitched his camp of numerous hosts at Armagh; and he erected strong raths and impregnable ramparts around the great church of Armagh, in order that he might leave warders constantly guarding that place. When O'Neill (John) received intelligence of this, he sent some of his own faithful friends, and his servants of trust, to guard and keep Calvagh O'Donnell out of the way of the Lord Justice, from one island^y and islet to another, in the wilds and recesses of Tyrone, until the Lord Justice should leave the

the year 1599.

^x *Fitz-Walter*.—This is incorrect, for he was Earl of Sussex at this time.

From one island.—These were islands in

fresh water loughs, on which O'Neill had crannogs, or wooden houses.—See *Account of the Dominion or Territory of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 90, *et sequent*.

βαῖδ̃ an luptir an tír. Ro fáoið̃ tpa an luptir on ccampa rin Arda maça cuideçta do çaptimib̃ go mile fñr etir tpoig̃t̃eac̃ 7 mapcaç do ðenam̃ cpeac̃ 7 oipccne i noip̃g̃ialloibh, 7 fuair ó neill bpaç 7 tairçélað̃ ap na tpoimp̃logaib̃ rin do ðol i noip̃g̃iallaib̃, 7 do çappaimcc co taoí tортадаç̃ dia paignið̃, 7 fuair iate iap̃ ccpuinnucchað̃ a cpeach. Ro ficchñ̃ iomair̃fcc̃ tctop̃pa go po mapbað̃ dpeçta diáir̃m̃e dið̃ lçth ap lçt̃. Ro fáccbað̃ na çp̃lcha po ðfoið̃ aza ndaoim̃ib̃ fñn don çup rin.

O Nell do bñt̃ acc com̃lot, 7 acc cpeachað̃ çp̃lche bñf̃gh̃ 7 miðe an tan po. T̃ir conaill ap na cñnpucchað̃ 7 ap na timceallað̃ lair iap̃ ngabail an çalb̃aiç̃ poim̃he rin, 7 iap̃ mbñt̃̃ dua doim̃naill hi ppoçaiðe, 7 hi p̃p̃ieñip̃te, cona baoi aoiñneach acc pollam̃h̃nucchað̃ flaiç̃t̃ra i ccenel cconail̃l don çup po. Ro çab̃ ua neill (Sñan) ñr̃t̃ coicçt̃ið̃ Ulað̃ uile o ðpoic̃t̃̃ aça go hep̃ne, conap̃ bo maçt̃nað̃ coicçt̃f̃dach op̃ ullt̃oib̃ do çair̃m̃ ðe an tan po munbað̃h̃ p̃p̃it̃b̃ñ̃t̃ gall p̃p̃ir.

An Calbach ua doim̃naill do léccað̃ a gemel la hua neill iap̃ na puap̃-laccað̃h̃ la cenel cconail̃l.

An luptir c̃eðna do t̃ionol tpoimp̃loic̃t̃f̃ ðop̃ið̃ip̃i do ðol i t̃t̃ip̃i eoçaiñ i p̃p̃oçmap̃ na bliað̃na po ap t̃ap̃p̃ainç̃ an çalb̃aiç̃ uí doim̃naill. Tanccatt̃ap̃ina t̃oich̃f̃r̃eal na cuicc̃ iap̃la bat̃tap̃ i nep̃inn in ionbað̃h̃ rin .i. ç̃f̃r̃oiçt̃̃ mac ç̃f̃r̃oiçt̃̃, mic ç̃f̃r̃oiçt̃̃, mic S̃em̃air̃, mic S̃ñaiñ, mic tom̃áir̃ iap̃la cille ðap̃ae. Tom̃ár̃, mac S̃em̃air̃, mic P̃iariap̃i puaið̃ iap̃la up̃m̃uman, Ç̃ep̃oiçt̃̃, mac S̃em̃air̃, mic S̃ñaiñ, mic tom̃áir̃ iap̃la ð̃f̃m̃uman, Concuð̃ap̃, mac ðoñnchað̃, mic concuð̃ap̃, mic t̃oip̃p̃ðealb̃aiç̃ uí ð̃p̃iãiñ iap̃la t̃uað̃m̃uman, 7 Riocap̃ ð̃mac̃ uillicc̃ na c̃cññ, mic puoc̃ap̃ið̃, mic uillicc̃ c̃nuic̃ t̃uaç̃ iap̃la cl̃oiñne puoc̃ap̃ið̃. Ro im̃tiç̃ tpa an luptir 7 na hiap̃lað̃ae rin co na poçh̃p̃aiçt̃̃e t̃ip̃ eoçaiñ çan p̃f̃f̃rað̃p̃a, çan p̃p̃it̃op̃ccaiñ p̃p̃iú go p̃ianç̃atap̃ go loch p̃eð̃ail. Acc róað̃ t̃ap̃ a aip̃ don luptir ap í coim̃ap̃le po çh̃inñ, p̃ið̃h̃ do ðenam̃ le hua neill 7 a p̃ap̃ið̃úñ do t̃að̃ap̃it̃̃ ðó, 7 a ð̃ap̃ð̃a do bñf̃t̃̃ a h̃Ar̃p̃ macha. Ar̃eað̃ do çoið̃ an luptir co na poçh̃p̃aiçt̃̃e iap̃am̃ i t̃t̃ip̃i conuill çulban go po

* O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, the father of Calvagh.

" *Provincial King of Ulster*, coicçt̃f̃dach op̃ ullt̃oib̃.—The word coicçt̃f̃dach is always used in old Irish writings to denote "a provincial

king."—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, reign of Tuathal Teachtmhar, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56.

* *Loch Feabhail*, i. e. the lake of Feabhail, the son of Lodan, one of the Tuatha De Danann

country. The Lord Justice sent out from the camp at Armagh a company of captains, with one thousand men, both horse and foot, to take preys and spoils in Oriel. And O'Neill received information and notice of the advance of these great troops into Oriel; and he marched silently and stealthily to meet them, and came up with them, after they had collected their preys. A battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slain on both sides. The spoils were finally left to their own rightful owners.

At this time O'Neill was harassing and plundering the territories of Bregia and Meath. Tirconnell was also subjugated and surrounded by him, after having already made a prisoner of Calvagh, and O'Donnell² being sick and infirm, so that there was no one ruling Kinel-Connell at this time. O'Neill (John) then assumed the sovereign command of all Ulster, from Drogheda to the Erne, so that at this time he might have been called with propriety the provincial King of Ulster²², were it not for the opposition of the English to him.

Calvach O'Donnell was released from his captivity by O'Neill, after he had been ransomed by the Kinel-Connell.

The same Lord Justice, at the instance of Calvagh O'Donnell, assembled a numerous army, to march a second time into Tyrone, in the Autumn of this year. The five earls who were then in Ireland joined his army, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare; Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond; Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond; Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond; and Rickard, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, Earl of Clanrickard. The Lord Justice and the Earls proceeded with their forces through Tyrone, until they arrived at Loch Feabhail^a, without opposition or battle. When the Lord Justice was returning, the resolution he adopted was, to make peace with O'Neill, and to grant him pardon, and take away his own warders from Armagh. He afterwards proceeded with his forces into Tir-Chonaill-Gulban^b, and left the command of the fortresses

colony, now Lough Foyle, situated between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal.—See the Poem on Aileach, printed in the Ordnance Memoir of Templemore.

^b *Tir-Chonaill-Gulban*, i. e. the country of Conall Gulban, the son of the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, and other distinguished fami-

pácaib cénour longporc, 7 cairlén típe conuill acc an ealbac ua ndomnaill. Luib iaraim tar éirne i ceirich coirppe do fobdairc fop cairlen Sluccig. Raéaighir an Calbach inórin comóh é airfcc ap ranncc a mñrccce buóhín do cóp go hinclete gur in mbaile, 7 a nóctad fop taibhlín an tuir combo po óhpc do éac i ccoitcinne. Ro atcomairc an lurtir cia an mbratac at connairc. Fuircair an Calbac, 7 atberc gur bó hí a briatach buóhín, 7 gur bo lair fhín, 7 la a bunaó cenél ó cñn maip an baile írín, conad iaraim do paó an lurtir eópaóae an baile don éalbac.

O Nell do óol i Sacroibh i ttimcell na raima uionnraigíó na bainnoghna,

lies of Tirconnell. This name is usually anglicised Tirconnell.

^c *To the Queen.*—The appearance of O'Neill in London is thus described by Camden in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth :

"A. D. 1562. Ex Hibernia jam venerat Shanus *O'Neal*, ut quod ante annum promiserat, præstaret, cum securigero *Galloglassorum* satellitio, capitibus nudis, crispatis cincinnis dependentibus, camisiis flavis croco, vel humana urina infectis, manicis largioribus, tuniculis brevioribus, et lacernis villosis : quos Angli non minori tunc admiratione, quam hodie Chineses et Americanos, prosequébantur."—Edition of 1639, p. 69.

Campion has the following account of his submission, and conduct on his return home, in his *Histoire of Ireland*, written in 1570; Dublin edition of 1809, p. 189 :

"After this usurpation and tyranny, hee was yet perswaded by Melchior Husse, sent unto him from Gerald, Earle of Kildare, to reconcile himselfe to good order, and to remember the honourable estate wherein King Henry placed his father, which monition he accepted, besought his protection, and made a voyage into England, where the Courtiers noting his haughtiness and barbarity, devised his stile thus : O'Neale the great, Cousin to S. Patricke, friend to the Queene of England, enemy to all the world be-

sides. Thence he sped home againe, graciously dealt with, used Civility, expelled the Scots out of all Vlster, where they intended a conquest, wounded and tooke prisoner Captaine James Mac Conill, theire Chieftaine, whereof the said James deceased : ordered the North so properly, that if any subject could approve the losse of money or goods within his precinct, he would assuredly either force the robber to restitution, or of his owne cost redeeme the harme to the loosers contentation. Sitting at meate, before he put one morsell into his mouth, he used to slice a portion above the dayly almes, and send it namely to some begger at his gate, saying, it was meete to serve Christ first."

Ware, and from him Cox, says that he made his submission in the présence of the Ambassadors of Sweden and Savoy; that upon his promise of amendment the Queen gave him some presents, and Cox adds that she lent him two thousand five hundred pounds.—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 316. On the 18th of November, 1563, he bound himself by articles to serve the Queen in the most loyal manner, as appears from Patent Roll of that date, of which the following abstract will give the reader an idea of the nature of his submission. The original is in Latin :

"Whereas at the humble suit of John O'Nele, son of Conacius, late Earle of Tirone, made

and castles of that country with Calvagh O'Donnell. He then proceeded across the Erne, into the territory of Carbury, to lay siege to the castle of Sligo. Calvagh, noticing this, bethought him of a stratagem [namely], he sent his own standard to the town, and displayed it on the battlements of the tower, so that it was visible to all. The Lord Justice asked whose standard it was that he saw. Calvagh made answer, and said, that it was his own standard; and that the town was his own, and had belonged to his ancestors from a remote period; upon which the Lord Justice delivered up the keys of the town to Calvagh.

O'Neill went to England about Allhallowtide, to the Queen; and he re-

known to the Queen by Sir Thomas Cusake, Knight, Privy Councillor, she was given to understand that he had submitted himself in all things to her Majesty, as a good and faithful subject, and sincerely repented of all his past actions, committed or meditated by him and his adherents in disturbance of the peace, in the county of Ulster, by which, as he said (and so the truth was by the relation of others), he was reduced with the feare of his life, by a conspiracy of some wicked persons against him; and now, that he might obtain Her Majesty's grace and favor, faithfully promised for himself, and all her subjects under his jurisdiction, who according to their ancient custom derived from their ancestors, had any way been subservient to him, that he and they for the future would behave themselves as the Queen's good and faithful subjects against all persons whatever. Which humble submission the Queen graciously considering, was pleased to accept him into her grace and favor, and that her said favor might be the more conspicuous for his comfort, and in order to retain him the better in his office, Her Majesty hereby confirms certain articles" [which follow upon the Roll] "concluded between the said Sir Thomas Cusake and him executed under his hand and seal, and subscribed by almost all the noble and principal persons of his jurisdiction" [ditionis], "and which articles the Queen

had caused to be annexed to these Letters Patents under the great Seal, and to be indented between her and him, the contents of which she hereby approved and ratified. Dated at Wynd-sor, 15th January, 1563. By which articles, in consideration of his becoming a faithful subject, he was constituted captain or governor of the territory or province of Tirone in Ulster, under her Majesty, in the same manner as other captains of the said nation, called O'Neles, had rightfully & lawfully executed that office in the time of King Hen. 8; and moreover should enjoy and have the name and title of O'Nele, with the like authority, jurisdiction, and pre-eminence, as any other of his ancestors, called O'Neles, had lawfully enjoyed the same; with the service and homage of all the lords and captains, called Urraughts, and other nobles of the said nation of O'Nele, in the Lordship and Territory of Tirone, as his ancestors had rightfully & lawfully enjoyed, or ought to have had the same, upon condition that he and his said nobles should truly and faithfully, from time to time, serve her Majesty, and where necessary, wage war against all her enemies, in such manner as the Chief Governor or Lord Lieutenant for the time being should direct. Which name or title of O'Nele, the said John should enjoy and use only so long as the Letters Patent of King Hen. 8, for the county of Tirone, granted to his

ἡ ρυαίρ ονοίρ, ἡ αἰρμωττῖν μορ υαίτε, ἡ ταναίcc τὰρ α αἰρ ἰ μbelτene na bliaðna ap ccionn.

Eocchan mac aodá buíde mic aodá duib ἰ doínnail fḥr paopclannua poiceneoil eapccna iléḥpdaé décc.

Ταδέcc mac τοιρρδεαλβαίḡ, mic neill, mic τοιρρδεαλβαίḡ uí baioḡill do mārbað ἰ τερḥmonn mécc cpaié la mac alapτρainn ḡallua.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1562.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, cuicc céð, Ḥḥccat, aðó.

Ο Ρυαίρc bḥian ballac mac eocchain ρinnpεap ḥil pḥḥicena ἡ caṡa aodá ρinn, fḥr ḡap luét ioncáir ἡ oilḥmna cḥnḡaḡ ἡ coḥað a mbaóí ón ccalað ḥi ccḥic ua maine co ḡpobaoíρ ττορcáρτaḡ ττονnmáḡḥuḡ coiccpioé cóiccioð ollblaoðhach ulað, ἡ ó ḡpanapḡ τḥṡba ḡo τpαιḡ eoṡuile an τpaoíρ ἰ ττίρ ua pḥiaépaé muaiðe, aḡ ρin an τί pá τοccáide ḡuanaipe ἡ ḡuapa aðmolta baóí ḡia ḡunað pḥeim do écc do ḡiṡin bapḥtuipḥe do paḥa ḡó, ἡ a mac aod ḡallua do oipḡneað ina ionað.

laḥla τuaðmuḥan do ḡol ap cuaiρτ cḥnḡaḡ pḥona ἰ nouṡḥaiḡ uí conco-baḡ, ἡ ἰ nḡlḥno copḥpαιḡε. Mac uí loclainn do mārbað uaða ḡaon upcōp

father, Conacius O'Neyle, with the appointment of the honor and title of the said eounty to the barony of Dungannon, by the name of the son of his said father, after the death of the said Conacius, should be viewed and considered by authority of the next Parliament to be summoned in Ireland, of what value and effect in law they were from the beginning, or now ought to be; and if the same shall be adjudged void by Parliament, or be revoked by the said Parliament for just cause and annihilated, then he should forbear to use the said title of O'Nele, and should be created and named Earl of Tirone, as his father was created and named before him, and should have the said eounty with the title and honor of Tirone, to him and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten. And, moreover, all his followers, called Urراughts, who should

evidently appear in the said Parliament to have belonged to him or his predecessors, O'Neles, should be assigned to him by authority of the said Parliament or her Majesty's Letters Patents, with all other things which the said Parliament should adjudge to have belonged to his said father, as O'Nele, or Earl of Tirone. In consideration of which great favor and royal elemeny, he promised as a faithful and true subject, upon his corporal oath, to observe all and singular such things, which by right or custom ought to have been observed and fulfilled by his ancestors or captains, called O'Nele, and to his power preserve peace and justice, and to make such full satisfaction and restitution for all injuries, losses, and offensees, which should be hereafter committed by him or his said Urراughts, or any others adherents to him or them,

ceived great honour and respect from her. He returned to Ireland in the May following.

Owen, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, a man of high and noble descent, learned and skilled in various arts, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain at Termon-Magrath, by Mac Allister Gallda.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1562.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-two.

O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, son of Owen^d), the senior of Sil-Feargna, and of the race of Aedh Finn^e, a man whose supporters, fosterers, adherents, and tributaries, extended from Caladh^f, in the territory of Hy-Many, to the fertile^g, salmon-full Drowes, the boundary of the far-famed province of Ulster; and from Granard in Teffia to the strand of Eothuile^h, the Artificer, in Tireragh of the Moy,—who had the best collection of poems, and who, of all his tribe, had bestowed the greatest number of presents for poetical eulogies, died in consequence of a fall; and his son, Hugh Gallda, was installed in his place.

The Earl of Thomond went upon a chieftain's expedition into the territory of O'Conorⁱ, and into Gleann-Corbraighe^j, on which occasion there was slain

upon any of her Majesty's subjects, as should be adjudged, upon a true examination thereof before four good men, two to be chosen by the Chief Governor for the time being, and two by him the said John O'Nele, and this without any delay or fraud of any party. Dated at Benborbe, 18 Nov. 1563. Moreover, the Queen should revoke all former confessions contrary to this, made by the said John O'Nele with her Majesty, and should only hold this confirmed and ratified (6°. D. R. I.)"

^d *Owen*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, adds in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, which is correct.

^e *The race of Aedh Finn*.—These were the

O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives in the counties of Léitrim and Cavan.

^f *Caladh*, a marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See note ^t, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

^g *Fertile*, πορκαίρεις.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 104, line 14, where the compound πορκαίρεις is used to express "abounding in seals."

^h *The strand of Eothuile*, now Trawohelly, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

ⁱ *The territory of O'Conor*, i. e. of O'Conor Kerry, now the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry.

^j *Gleann-Corbraighe*, now Glin, on the south

a cloic glénda don cúp rin .i. Maoileclainn mac uaitne, mic maoileaclainn, mic Ruðraighe, mic ana, mic donnchaið an cúil, mic ana bacaiḡ.

An tiapla cedna do òol corprlusaḡ cñdair fñona fa cáenraighe irin aimpír cedna ḡ dubḡall mac an ḡiolla òuib mic concóbar mic Shuibhne do marbað uada don dul rin.

Mac ḡiolla riabaiḡ décc .i. Riocarð mac duinn, mic concóbar, mic tomair, mic doinnall, ḡ aobhíreḡ gur bo hé rin aoín fñi ḡraða bá fñir aḡ iapla tuadmunan ina aimpír. Concóbar mac concóbar mic Riocarð do gabail a ionaib.

Doinnall mac concóbar, mic toirpdealbaiḡ, mic taðcc uí bhriain an tí baói ina iapla tuadmunan ría concóbar mac donnchaið, ḡ dia nḡoirpóir ḡaioib ó bhriain do toct dia ionnarbað dia deoraiḡeaact ḡ dia òibirp a hul-toibh tap a air dia aḡarða fñir, ḡ bá in aoín tpeaactmain taimccriun ḡ taðcc mac murchaib mic toirpdealbaiḡ iar neluð a haḡchiaḡ, ḡ iar toct óuib i naoinfñet dia tair, tuccrat a naiḡte anaoinfñet ar iapla tuadmunan. Ro cúp an tiapla forlongpore iomða pé a nacchaiḡ. Óo bé céo ruatar na ccoimbratpeac po ar apoile, iontpaicchið oibce do maḡrað dá mac Murchaib uí bhriain ar forlongpore baile meḡ riagáin, do marbað uaoíne leó, ḡ po cpiunniḡriat cpeacá, ḡ taimic an tír ina ttopaiḡeaact. Is and do ḡlan lá ar na laocbuibmib lñ ar lñ aḡ caḡair meḡ ḡormain i mñóon ua fñfñimaic, ḡ i nuatar dáleccair. Báttar an clann rin Murchaib uí bhriain (taðcc, ḡ

side of the Shannon, in the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick, near the borders of Kerry.—See the year 1600, under which it is stated that Gleann Corbraighe is the glen or valley from which the Knight of Glen took his name: “*Gleann Corbraighe óp hainmniḡeað Ríope an ḡleana.*”

^k *Cloch-Gleana*, i. e. the rock of the Glen or Valley, latinised Vallirupes by Philip O’Sullivan, throughout his *History of the Catholics*. It was the name of the castle of Glen, the seat of the Knight of Glen.—See it again referred to at the year 1600, where it is described as on the brink of the Shannon: “*Gaile pil for bpuacé na Sionna.*”

^l *Cuenraighe*, now Kenry, a barony on the south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 309, note ⁿ.

^m *Lost*, literally, “there was slain from him.”

ⁿ *Mac-Gilla-Riabhaigh*.—This would be anglicised Mac Gilreavy. According to Philip O’Sullivan Beare, it is the name which was called in English Creagh. Keating, however, writes the name of the famous Archbishop of Armagh, of the Creagh family, Rípeap Cpaobac, from which it would appear that he did not consider it the same as Mac ḡilla riabaiḡ. According to the tradition among the Creaghs themselves their name was originally O’Neill,

on his side, by one shot from Cloch-Gleanna^k, the son of O'Loughlin, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, who was son of Donough-an-chuil, son of Ana Bacagh. The same Earl proceeded with a host upon a chieftain's expedition into Caenraighe^l, about the same time, and on that occasion lost^m Dowell, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Mac Gilla-Riabhaigh^a died, namely, Rickard, the son of Donn, son of Conor, son of Thomas, son of Donnell. It was said that he was the best servant of trust that the Earl of Thomond had had in his time. Conor, son of Conor, who was son of Rickard, took his place.

Donnell (the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige) O'Brien, who had been Earl of Thomond^o before Conor, the son of Donough, and whom the Irish used to style O'Brien, returned from Ulster, to his own patrimony, after his expulsion, exile, and banishment; and in the same week Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, made his escape from Dublin; and, upon their arrival together in their [native] territory, they united in opposition to the Earl of Thomond. The Earl raised many encampments against them. The first contest^p between these kinsmen was a nocturnal assault, made by the two sons of Murrough O'Brien, upon the encampment at Baile-Meg-Riagain^q, on which occasion they slew several persons, and obtained spoils; but the inhabitants of that country went in pursuit of them. The day dawned upon both these heroic bands at Cathair-Meg-Gormain^r, in the centre of the territory of Hy-Fearmaic^s, in the upper part of Dal-Cais^t. The two sons of Murrough O'Brien, Teige and

and they obtained the cognomen Cpaobač, i. e. Ramifer, from one of their ancestors who carried a green branch in a battle fought at Lime-rick.

^o *Who had been Earl of Thomond.*—This is an error of the Four Masters, for this Donnell, who was the brother of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, could not have succeeded as Earl, but he exerted himself to set aside the earldom, and succeed as O'Brien, or king of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistry.

^p *The first contest*, literally, "the first attack of these kinsmen upon each other was a nocturnal attack which the two sons of Murrough

O'Brien made upon the encampment of Baile Meg Riagain," &c.

^q *Baile-Meg-Riagain*, now Ballymacregan, a townland in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^r *Cathair-Meg-Gormain*, i. e. Mac Gorman's Caher, or circular stone fort. This name is still preserved in Cahermagorman, a cottage in the townland of Soheen, parish of Dysart O'Dea, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^s *Hy-Fearmaic*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Deas, and their correlatives, in the barony of Inchiquin.

^t *The upper part of Dal-Cais*.—Hy-Fearmaic

donnchað) αἷς ιομέαῖρ α νανφφορλαινν ḡο ḡαḡναίρεαḡ ḡο cnoc an pccamail
or cño pàḡa blaḡmaic. Ro fillpḡe ap an tḡópaḡ, ḡ po muiḡo do muiḡnḡir
an iarla. Do marbaḡo ḡrḡḡḡḡa ḡá ḡoḡḡḡaḡmḡb, ḡ ḡá ḡḡaḡpccapḡluacc. Ro
ḡabaḡo taḡcc ócc mac taḡcc, mic an ḡiolla ḡuib, mic ḡoirpḡḡealbḡaiḡ uí ḡriain.
Do ḡabaḡo ann ḡna ḡriain ḡuib mac ḡonnchaḡo mic conḡḡḡḡaḡp na pḡona
uí ḡriain, ḡ nḡr-ḡmḡḡḡ ḡan an tḡelecca ḡfacebaḡil acc taḡcc mac mupchaḡo
uí ḡriain ina pḡapelaḡo.

Donnchaḡo mac conḡonnaḡḡ, mic conḡonnaḡḡ, mic ḡriain, mic pḡlip mic
ḡomaiḡ meḡuidḡir do écc, pḡr a aḡiri ap lucca pḡb olc tḡirḡ do ḡaḡḡḡealaḡb
an ḡuaiḡceirḡ, pḡr ná po pḡoḡlḡḡ do écc pḡe ḡaḡarḡ co po écc an tan po.

Αḡḡ mac neḡll ócc mic pḡuibne a tḡir ḡoḡaine do écc ḡon ḡalar ḡreac.

Μαḡ cḡraiḡ tḡḡmaḡnn ḡá ḡeocc do écc.

Μαḡ maḡḡḡamḡna, Αḡḡh mac ḡriain na moicheirḡe mic Remaḡnn mic
ḡlaiḡne do marbaḡo la pḡraḡb pḡḡḡmaḡḡe.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1563.

[Αοιḡ Cḡριḡḡ, mḡle, cúicc cḡḡ, pḡarḡa a tḡrḡ.]

O ḡorḡnaḡll Maḡḡnaḡ mac Αḡḡa ḡuib, mic Αḡḡa pḡuaiḡ, mic neḡll ḡaiḡb,
mic ḡoirpḡḡealbḡaiḡ an pḡona, ḡicḡḡḡna cḡnḡl cconḡll, ḡnnḡi ḡeocḡain, cḡnḡl
ḡnoan, pḡḡmaḡach, ḡ ioḡḡaiḡ conḡaḡḡ, pḡr na po lḡicc a pḡaiḡḡrḡḡ na a ḡomaḡ-
cḡraiḡ laḡ na ḡiḡeapḡnaḡaḡb baḡḡaiḡ ina cḡḡaḡḡḡain, ḡ ina cḡḡpḡḡḡaḡb co ḡaim-
ḡir a pḡḡaiḡḡe, ḡ a eneirḡe, pḡr aḡḡaḡb, aḡḡmḡn, aḡḡḡḡḡ aḡḡnaḡ pḡr naḡḡḡḡb,
ḡ ḡioḡḡaḡaḡb ḡo tḡaḡḡaḡ ḡo pḡomaḡaiḡḡe ḡia pḡr, pḡr mḡn, muiḡḡḡḡḡa,
cñḡaiḡ, caiḡḡḡḡail, ḡḡilaḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡeḡḡḡ do ḡáḡaḡb, ḡo ḡḡḡaḡaḡb, ḡḡccḡḡb,

was anciently the most northern portion of the country of the Dal-Cais, for the present baronies of Burren and Corcomroe belonged to a different race, named the race of Rudhraigh of Ulster.

^u *Donough*.—This Donough is the ancestor of the family of Lemench, now represented by Sir Lueius O'Brien of Drumoland, in the county of Clare.

^v *Cnoc-an-scamhail*, now pronounced as if written Cnoc an pḡḡḡail, and anglicised Seool-

hill. It is the name of a hill situated immediately to the south of the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin.—See the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, at the year 1318, where this hill is called Sḡumall na Raḡa, exactly as it is now pronounced.

^x *Rath-Blathmaic*, i. e. Blathmac's fort, now the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin. The festival of St. Blathmac was celebrated here on the 9th of July, according to

Donough^u, shamefully suffered themselves to be all along beaten, until they reached Cnoc-an-scanhail^w, over Rath-Blathmaic^x, where they turned round on their pursuers, and the Earl's people were defeated, numbers of their chieftains and plebeians were slain, and Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Turlough O'Brien, was taken prisoner, as was also Brian Duv, son of Donough, son of Conor na-Srona O'Brien; and he [Brian] was not set at liberty until Selga^y had been given to Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, for his ransom.

Donough, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, died; a man by no means the least famous of the Irish of his age, and who was not expected to die as he did die, in his bed.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny from Tir-Boghaine, died of the galar-breac^z.

Magrath, of Termon-Daveog^a, died.

Mac Mahon (Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) was slain by the men of Farney.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1563.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-three.

O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine), Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught; a man who never suffered the chiefs who were in his neighbourhood and vicinity to encroach upon any of his superabundant possessions, even to the time of his disease and infirmity; a fierce, obdurate, wrathful, and combative man towards his enemies and opponents, until he had made them obedient to his jurisdiction; and a mild, friendly, benign, amicable, bountiful, and hospitable man towards the learned, the destitute,

the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and the *Feilire Aenguis*, in which it is placed *nuac̃ap D̃ail C̃ail*, i. e. in the upper, or northern part of Dal-Cais. Blathmac's name is still remembered at the church, but his festival is no longer celebrated.

^y *Selga*, now Shallee, in the barony of Inchiquin.

^z *Galar-breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small pox.

^a *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

ἡ ὑλλαινῆαιβ, ὑρῶαιβ, ἡ ὑεccailpib aṁail ap peil acc pṣnaiβ ἡ acc pṣṇaiβ, pṣi pṣṇa, ilcṣiṁaṁ co mbuaiḁ ninnṣlecta, ἡ naitne ap ḡaṁ nealaḁain ap ṁṣna ὑo écc, ḡ. februiariu ina longpore pṣirpin illṣṁṁṣi ipin mbaile ὑo ponaḁ laip-piuiṁ cetup daiṁḁṁṁṁ í neill, ἡ ṁenel eoḡain, ἡ α ἁṁnacal ἡ noṁarṁṁḡe α pṣn ἡ α pṁnṁpior ἡ ṁḁṁn na ṁḡall ἡ mainipṣi. S. Pṁonpṣṣṣ co nonoir, ἡ co naipmṁ-ṣṣin mṁip iap mṁpṣṁṁṁ buaḁa ó ḁḁman, ἡ o ḁṁman.

Ο Σῦλλεβᾶν δέιρρε ὑοṁnall, mac ὑiapmata, mic ὑοṁnail, mic ὑοṁnail, mic ὑiapmata bailḁ ὑo ṁṁṁṁṁ le ὑpochuppiḁ .i. mac ḡiollaṁṁṁ, ἡ ḡep baḁbcloraṁ ὑiapmait α ἁṁair baói α ḁiol ὑoiḁpe pa ὑοṁnall pin, ἡ α ḡpaṁaiṁ eoḡan ó pṁillebain ὑo ḡabail α ionaiḁ.

Μαιρḡpṣṣṣ inḡṁ ṁṣemair, mic Ṣṣain, mic ṁomair, mic an iapla bṣn Mṁic muiṁip ṁairpiaiḡe ὑo ecc, ἡ ba haḁbap eccaiṁne ipṁḁhe.

Τοṁair mac muiṁip ὑuib, mic Ṣṣain, mic an iapla ὑécc.

Τυαḁmuṁa na ṁuinn coccaḁ, ἡ na clet ṁṣnnairṣe ón callainn ḡo α ṁele an bliḁḁairi.

ḁaile uí ḡalaiḡ ὑo ḡabail ἡ ὑo ḁṁpṣṁṁ ap ṁṁinn Mupchaḁ uí ḁṁpṁin lap an iapla iap ṁṁḁairṁ opḁanair ἡ pṁṁpṁṁṁ ḁḁ luimneḁ laip ṁṁṁṁṁ.

ḁaile uí ṁáṁṁaiḡ mair an coṁṁṁna ὑo ḡabail lap an iapla.

Mac ḡpuaioḁḁa ollaṁ o mṁpṁacain ἡ o ḡṣṣṁmaic ὑécc .i. ὑiapmait, mac concoḁair mic ὑiapmata, mic Ṣṣain, ἡ α ḡpaṁair Maolṁ ὑo ḡabail α ionaiḁ.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1564.

Αοṁ Cṁiorṣ, mṁle, cuícc céḁ, Ṣṣṣṣa, α ṁṁṁair.

Ο Ρυair Αḁḁ ḡallḁa, mac ḡṁpṁin ballaiḡ mic eoḡain ὑo mairbaḁ co mṁccnech mṁopunaṁ la α mṁṁṁṁṁ pṣn li liaḁṁpṁṁṁ mṁṁṁṁṁ heolair,

^b *From the one Calends*, i. e. from the Calends of January, 1563, to the Calends of January, 1564. This expression is very common in ancient Irish writings, as in the Life of St. Maidoc and other tracts.

^c *Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh*.—There is no castle or place now bearing this name in the county of Clare, nor mentioned in the list of the castles of Clare preserved in the manuscript in the Library

of Trinity College, already often referred to (E. 2. 14), so that it is probable that Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh is a corruption of Baile-Ui-Aille, now Ballyally.—See note ^s, under 1559, p. 1571, *sup*.

^d *Baile-Ui-Charthaigh*, i. e. the townland of O'Carthaigh. This is still so called in Irish, but is anglicised Ballycarhy, and sometimes shortened to Ballycarre. It is the name of a townland in the parish of Tomfinlough, barony

the poets, and the ollaves, towards the [religious] orders and the church, as is evident from the [accounts of] old people and historians; a learned man, skilled in many arts, gifted with a profound intellect, and the knowledge of every science; died on the 9th of February, at his own mansion-seat at Lifford, a castle which he had erected in despite of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, and was interred in the burial place of his predecessors, and ancestors at Donegal, in the monastery of St. Francis, with great honour and veneration, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) was slain by a bad man, namely, Mac Gilycuddy; and if his father, Dermot, was a man of great renown, this Donnell was a worthy heir of him. His kinsman, Owen O'Sullivan, took his place.

Margaret, the daughter of James, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Mac Maurice, died; and she [i. e. her death] was a cause of lamentation.

Thomas, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, the son of the Earl, died.

Thomond was one scene of warfare and contention, from the one Calends^b to the other, this year.

Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh^c, the residence of the sons of Murrough O'Brien, was taken and demolished by the Earl, who had brought ordnance and forces from Limerick for that purpose.

Baile-Ui-Charthaigh^d was likewise taken by the Earl.

Mac Brody, Ollav of Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic^e, died, i. e. Dermot, son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John; and his brother, Maoilin, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1564.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-four.

O'Rourke (Hugh Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen^f) was maliciously and malignantly slain by his own people, at Leitrim, in Muintir-Eolais;

of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^e *Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic*, i. e. the baronies of Ibrickan and Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. Mac Brody resided at Ballybrody, or

Ballybroden, a townland in the parish of Dysart-O'Dea, and barony of Inchiquin, and about one mile west of Ballygriffy Castle.

^f *Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds

an tír uile ara haite rin do iadao fa brian mac brian uí ruairc 7 aethirí gur ab ó do rónaó an mígníom mebla rin gion go raibhe cuio dóraim ina déanam. Aoó buide mac brian, mic eogain uí ruairc a mbrátair ele, rórar aoda galla, 7 rinnear brian do gairm uí ruairc de fín a huét uí neill.

Ua Donnaiill an Calbach, 7 Ua bairgill toirpdealbác do dul co haé cliaé do roighiú an lurtir do denam a corcca púir, 7 ruair o donnaiill onoir 7 airmúttu naóa, 7 roair Ua donnaiill do éóet dia éig go raime go fíraib manaó, 7 airiúdh ann, 7 ticc Ua bairgill dia baile fírrin. Baí conn mac an éalbaió for^a áionn hiruide. Ní bo cian baóí ua bairgill ír in mbaile an tan ro éuinóig conn fair toet lair go dun na ngall dúp an ceasmpaó a gabail for Aoó, mac Aoóa óicc, mic Aoóa ruaid baí ann an tan rin. Ba hann baóí oirúiom an Aoóa hírin irin tor nua, 7 ro cuir eicneéan 7 conn dá mac Aoóa buide mic Aoóa duib clann a dhíbrátaí irin tríncairlén, 7 bátaí iadúide baí acc tairccelaó an baile do Chonn. Tánaic tra conn 7 Ua bairgill do raigú an baile, 7 ba haóhaí ann an tan rin. Ro líccpíe clann Aoóa buide conn dia roigú ro életoir 7 do raútoíe na líccpíttir Ua bairgill co na muintir éuca inunn. Aethirraí muintir uí bairgill na líccpíttir a ticcéirina uata a aéar. Do coir iartair Ua bairgill go mainirtir na mbrátaí do denam cuarta aca. Geibíe conn ua donnaiill, 7 clann Aoóa buide for togaí an tuir i mbaóí Aoó mac Aoóa duib. Ní ro ráthaigítoíe naé ní go ro doirp rruiclégen plóig lionmaí lanmóir ar fud an baile, 7 ina iontaomong in gaé air. Ba hiaó báttar annir Ua néll fían, 7 Aoó mac maógnua uí donnaiill co na roéiraitte, go lír plóig lionmaí lanmoir ina fparpaó iar cclunir Uí donnaiill do bíe for pligú Áta cliaé 7 na ccommbraátaí naile do bíe i naóaí apóile. Ro gabáó anniríe Conn mac an éalbaió an 14 May, 7 do dhéataí rirthe plóig uí néill ar fud tíre bógaíne, 7 ro maíbaó leo mac mic

in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was the son of Teige.

^g *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor adds that this was Brian na murtha.

^h *At home*.—Ír in mbaile, means *at home*, or in the town.

ⁱ *Requested*.—Ro éuinóig, i. e. he asked, begged, or requested.

^k *To see*.—"Dúp .i. dá fíor," to know.—*O'Clery*.

^l *Who were betraying*.—This is a striking instance of the defect of the style of the Four Masters. They speak here as if the reader were already in possession of what they are about to narrate. The style could be easily corrected by omitting iadúide baí, and writing báttar buide

after which the whole country closed round Brian^s, the son of Brian O'Rourke; and it was rumoured that it was for him this treacherous misdeed was committed, though he had no [personal] share in perpetrating it. Hugh Boy, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, another brother, who was younger than Hugh, but older than Brian, called himself O'Rourke by the influence of O'Neill.

O'Donnell (Calvagh) and O'Boyle (Turlough) repaired to Dublin to the Lord Justice, to confer with him. O'Donnell received great honour and respect from him. O'Donnell returned for home, and came into Fermanagh, where he stopped [for some time]; and O'Boyle proceeded directly to his own residence, where Con, the son of Calvagh, had come to meet him. O'Boyle had not been long at home^b when Con requestedⁱ him to go with him to Donegal, to see^k if he could take it from Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, who was in it at that time. Hugh at that time held his residence in the new tower; and he had sent Egneghan and Con, the two sons of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv, his brother's sons, into the old castle; and these were the two who were betraying^l the castle to Con. Con and O'Boyle came to the town by night; and the sons of Hugh Boy admitted Con at once, but they said that they would not permit O'Boyle to come into them with his people; [and] O'Boyle's people said that they would not suffer their lord to go from them alone. O'Boyle, thereupon, went to the monastery of the friars to make them a visit. Con O'Donnell and the sons of Hugh Boy proceeded to demolish the tower in which Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv, was; and they took no notice of anything until very numerous hosts had poured into the town and around it in every direction. These are they who were there: O'Neill (John), and Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with their forces, which were very great and numerous [who had come thither], after having heard that O'Donnell was on his way from Dublin^m, and that these other relatives were at strife with each other. Con, the son of Calvagh, was taken prisoner here on the 14th of May; and marauding parties of O'Neill's army went forth through Tir-Boghaine, and slew the son

acc ταιρρελαό; but the Editor will leave the Four Masters their own mode of narrating events, though, indeed, they are very often not only inelegant, but even inaccurate in their diction.

^m *On his way from Dublin*, φορ πλεξιό Αἶα cλαῖ literally, "on the way of Dublin." It may mean either "going to," or "returning from Dublin."

puibne .i. Maolmuire mñrceac, mac maolmuire, mic neill i nglionn eionige, 7 Aoð mñrccsch, mac eoin moðapða mec puibne go rocaidib oile amaille pñu.

Siol mbriair co himpñrñac pe apoile an bliaðain pñ. Clann concobair mic toirpðealbñag uñ briain domnall 7 taðcc, 7 clann Murchaib uñ briain taðcc, 7 donnchað do ðol ar cpeich ðoir abann o ccñrñag i celoinn cuilem. Ar ann tarla an tarla an tan pin pa Ros ruad. Do loirceac 7 do lomaircceac leo an baile pin peac gac mbaile do ðonnpað. Ruccrat an tñ oppa ar gac aen taeb o ðleib oioðba an pñg go luchat, 7 o pinn ðnag co pñairb. Puaratairpñom etim ar gñarlarith an iarla co po marbað a ngar do ðeo ðib ðon ðul pin, 7 ni po lamprat a monnpaicehið iar pin co hoioðe. Ternátar an tñiol mbriain pin uactair tuaðmñman gan puiluccað gan pñpñrceac tar pinnlñrcealb pñrceair co na ccñcñib. 7 co na ngabalaib leó. Do tar-paingñiot tñ buannaða ðñmarna 7 luçt tuaruprtal tar Sionainn do ðloinn tñuibne 7 do ðloinn tñrigh 7 baí puibal na tñpe, a cpeaça, 7 a comta ar a ccumup co tñairñicc aimpñr a mbuannað. Açt cñna ní po an ða nairññir acc airtpeaðtaçañ an tñpe luac ar lñccñð epce lap na hamraib pin tar cñn a namprane.

Copcupruað co na cíor, 7 co na buannaçt bona, a ðolaçar pñrñinn i tñpñib tuaðmñman, 7 a bñtaigçe ecclairi amaille pñr pin do taðairt do

^a *Gleann-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eany, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley in the parish of Inver, barony of Tir-Boghaine, or Banagh, and county of Donegal.—See note ⁷, under the year 1502, p. 1264, *supra*.

^b *Abhainn O'gCearnaigh*, now the River Ogarney, which rises near Broadford, in Glenomra, flows through the village of Six-mile-bridge, and discharges itself into the Shannon at Bunratty. This river was originally called the Raite, and derived its present name from the territory of Ui-Cearnaigh, through which it flows.

^c *Clann-Coilen*.—This was one of the tribe-names of the Mae Namaras, and it was also applied to their territory, for the extent of which see note ^f, under the year 1311, p. 498. *supra*.

^d *Ros-ruadh*, i. e. the red wood, now Rossroe,

near Newmarket, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^e *Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ*, i. e. the mountain of the death of the king, so called from Crimhthann Mor Mae Fidhaigh, monarch of Ireland, who died here of poison which had been administered to him by his sister, Mongfinn, the wife of the Irish monarch Eochaidh Muighmheadhoín, in the latter part of the fourth century. This is now called the Cratloe, or Glennagross mountain.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; *Circuit of Muirheartach Mac Neill*, p. 47; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-roch*, pp. 343, 344.

^f *Luchat*, now Lughid, or Lowhid bridge, in the townland of Moanreagh, parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The

of Mac Sweeny, i. e. Mulmurry Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Niall, in Gleann-Eidhnighe^a, and Hugh Meirgeach, the son of John Modardha Mac Sweeny, and many others along with them.

The O'Briens were at strife with one another in this year. Donnell and Teige, the sons of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and Teige and Donough, the sons of Murrough, set out upon a predatory excursion alongside Abhainn O'gCearnaigh^o, in Clann-Coilen^p. The Earl happened to be at this time at Ross-ruadh^q; and they burned and plundered that town more than they did any other. The [inhabitants of the] country from all quarters, from Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ^r to Luchat^s, and from Rinn-Eanaigh^t to Scairbh^u, overtook them. They took an advantage of the soldiers of the Earl, and slew near a hundred of them on that occasion, but dared not approach them again until night. These O'Briens of the upper part of Thomond made their escape across the fair fields of the Forgas^w with their preys and acquisitions, without receiving a wound or injury. They afterwards brought from beyond the Shannon numerous bonnaghtmen and mercenaries of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy; and they had the ranging of the country, and its preys and property in their power, until the expiration of the term of their bonnaght. There remained not, however, of cattle^x with the inhabitants of the country, the value of what was permitted to be taken out of it by those soldiers for their services.

Corcomroe, with its rents and customary services, and acquirements in land in the territories of Thomond, and its church livings, were given to Donnell

ford over which this bridge stands is called *uē lucaib*, in a poem by Cormac Mac Cullenan, on the boundaries of Thomond, and an old road which ran in this direction is called *Declaic na lucaib* by Keating, in the reign of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil.

^r *Rinn-Eanaigh*, i. e. the point of the marsh or morass, now Rinanny, a townland in the south extremity of the parish of Kilconry, in the barony of Lower Bunratty, and county of Clare. It forms a *rinn*, or point of land, extending into the River Shannon, a short distance to the east of the mouth of the River Fergus.

^u *Scairbh*, i. e. the shallow ford, now Scarriff

a small town in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare, and near that arm of Lough Deirgdhere which contains Iniscealltra.

^w *Forgus*, now the Fergus, a river which rises in the north of the barony of Inchiquin, and, flowing by Ennis, unites with the Shannon near the ancient town, now poor village of Clare.

^x *Of cattle*.—This is a roundabout mode of saying that these O'Briens gave the hired soldiers for their stipends more of the cattle of the country than what remained to the inhabitants after their departure.

O'Brien, as a compensation for the lordship of Thomond', and for his observance of peace in the winter of this year.

Maurice Duv, the son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], went upon a predatory excursion into Muskerry². The sons of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, namely, Dermot and Cormac, overtook him, and beheaded him, though the profit of sparing him would have been better than the victory gained by his death. He who was there slain was the firm steel of the Geraldines in the field of danger, the plunderer of his enemies, and the destroyer of his opponents.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1565.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-five.

Joan, the daughter of James, son of Maurice, son of Maurice, died. Her death was among the sorrowful news of Leath-Mhogha, on account of her charity and humanity.

On one occasion as the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) went on a visitation into the Desies of Munster, the Lord of the Desies (Maurice Fitzgerald, the son of John, son of Garrett) treacherously drew the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) into the country, unknown to the Earl of Desmond. The Earl [of Desmond] arrived in the country, and received no notice [of their designs] until he was surrounded on every side, at a place called Ath-meadhain^a, where he was overpowered by numbers, so that he was wounded and taken prisoner, and many of his people were slain and taken prisoners along with him. The Butlers were elated^b and in high spirits on that day, by reason of the great number of their prisoners

Catholics, tom. ii. lib. 4, c. 8, and *Initium*, &c. *Giraldinorum*, c. 14; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1564; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*; and the Abbé Ma-geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. c. 21, p. 396. Leland, book iv. c. 1, adds:

"As the Ormondians conveyed him" [Desmond] "from the field, stretched on a bier, his supporters exclaimed, with a natural triumph, 'Where is now the great lord of Desmond!' He

had the spirit to reply: 'Where, but in his proper place? still upon the necks of the Butlers.'" This anecdote, however, is from romantic writers, and not worthy the serious notice of the historian.

^b *Elated*, báztar ruác roimínnac. The older writers would say, báztar ruac roimínnac. — See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part iii. c. 1. p. 352.

hé cpióc na gabala rin an dá iarla do òol co raxoib fó toḡairm na bain-miogan, 7 a mbéit athaib hì londainn, 7 teaáct dóib tap anair fó ḡné rioða 7 cairpine.

Maḡamain, mac toirpdealbais inanntais mic donnchaid, mic doinnail, mic toirpdealbais mñit do marbaid hì pfiull dia luct coimíteacta, 7 comḡaol ina baile fñin ran aircin in árainn. Oo éualattar maite na ḡaillme in ní rin do éuattar daite a mḡmóm for luct na peille ḡo po fupailriot forpa teichead ó a ttiḡib co ndeacattar i narḡraic for muir 7 ba hann po ḡabrat calaib hì ccuan puir hì cepic corca baircinò iarḡaraisḡe. Iar na cluinrin rin do doinnall mac concobair uí ḡriain, do cóidriḡe dia raiḡib amail ar déine conḡánaiac, 7 po ḡabaib lair a nupmóm, 7 do bñit lair i ndaoirḡḡḡal iad co maḡ ḡlae i nuactar corcumḡruaib po daisḡ ḡomaib móide a maosic, 7 a toirpripaḡaric an ionaib ina ndearḡrat an mḡmóm rin ḡraicrin. Ro cprochaib ḡrongs dib lair, 7 po loircead apail peib po éuill a mibéra dóib.

Maióm móp lá hua neill (Sñan, mac cuinn mic cuinn mic enpi) ar cloinn mec doinnail na halban .i. Semur, Aongur, 7 Somairle. Ro marbaid ann aongur, Ro ḡabaib 7 po ḡonaib Semur, 7 tainic a bár a ccionn bliadna do ḡaib cpo na ḡona hírin. Ro baḡbal an téct oirhead an uairil do éñi don cup rin raosar einaic 7 ar ḡḡnamh fñi caiteḡeac, congairac, tioblaicḡeac, toirpñitac. Ní baos do cloinn ndoinnail i nepinn rác i nalbain a ionnḡamail an tan rin, 7 ní bá pó lá a ndaoimib fñin a comḡriom dóri do ḡabairt ar dá

^c *Under the appearance.*—The phrase po ḡné literally means “*sub specie.*”

^d *Aircin, in Aran.*—The chiefs of the O'Briens of Aran, the head of whom was commonly called Mac Teige O'Brien, held their residence at Airein, *anglice* Arkin, on the great island of Aran. They were soon after expelled by the O'Flahertys, who, in their turn, were dispossessed by Queen Elizabeth, by whom the castle of Arkin was erected on the site of O'Brien's residence.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 78, 82. This castle was pulled down in Cromwell's time, and a strong fort erected in its place, of which some ruins are still visible on the edge of a low cliff at the

village of Killeany. The outer wall facing the sea is nearly perfect, but the other walls have disappeared, with the exception of a small tower and some fragments of walls, against which some fishermen's cabins now stand. This sept of the O'Briens had also a castle of considerable strength on Inis Oirthir, now Inisheer, or south island of Aran, the ruins of which still remain in good preservation.

^e *Chief men of Galway.*—These were the merchants of Galway, who paid the head of this sept of the O'Briens a certain tribute in consideration of their protection and expenses in guarding the bay and harbour of Galway against pirates and coast plunderers.—See Hardiman's

and spoils. The result of this capture was, that the two Earls went (i. e. were obliged to go) to England, at the summons of the Queen; and having remained for some time in London, they returned, under the appearance^c of peace and friendship.

Mahon, the son of Turlough Mantagh, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith, was treacherously slain in his own town of Aircin, in Aran^d, by his own associates and relations. When the chief men of Galway^e heard of this, they set out to revenge this misdeed upon the treacherous perpetrators, so that they compelled them to fly from their houses; and they [the fugitives] went into a boat, and put to sea; and where they landed was in the harbour of Ross^f, in West Corca-Bhaiscinn^g. Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, having heard of this, he hastened to meet them with all the speed that he could exert; and he made prisoners of the greater number of them, and carried them in close fetters to Magh Glæ^h, in the upper part of Corcomroe, in order that their sorrow and anguish might be the greater for being in view of the place where they had perpetrated the crime; he hanged some of them, and burned others, according as their evil practices deserved.

A great defeat was given by O'Neill (John, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry) to the sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, namely, James, Aengus, and Sorleyⁱ. Aengus was slain, and James was wounded and taken prisoner, and he died of the virulence of his wounds at the end of a year. The death of this gentleman was generally bewailed; he was a paragon of hospitality and prowess, a festive man of many troops, and a bountiful and munificent man. And his peer was not [to be found] at that time among the Clann-Donnell in Ireland or in Scotland; and his own people would not have deemed it too much

History of Galway, p. 52, note ^d.

^e *Harbour of Ross*, cūm Ruir, now Ross bay, situated a short distance to the north of Loop-head, in the barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

^g *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Moyarta, in the west of the county of Clare.

^h *Magh Glæ*, now commonly called Tuath-Clæ, a district situated within sight of the Aran Islands, in the upper or northern part of Cor-

comroe. From this district Tadhg Glæ O'Brien, the ancestor of the Clann-Teige of Aran, received his cognomen, and not from *gle*, neat, or fair, as Dr. O'Brien incorrectly states in his *Law of Tanistry Illustrated*, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i. p. 558.

ⁱ *Aengus and Sorley*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, in Irish, that they were "the sons of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh."

μαὸ ρυαρελαὸ δό. Τορέρατταρ τρια ρόαιδε ele náε áιριμίτταρ ραν μαϊὸμ ριν γλιννε ταίρι.

Murchead mac doimnaill mic Ruaidrí uí flaitébsíταιγ do báταδ.

Ο cleiriγ ταδcc cam mac τυαταίλ ollaíh uí doimnaill lé Sínéur ραοί hι ρφιλίθεαέτ, γ hι ccρiomic, ρορτ congmalá τιγε ναοιδé do δάíμαib, γ do θεο-ραδαιb, γ do ρealmacaib ρογlama na ccρiocé báτταρ coíppoccyρ δό do écc (i. an 20. la doctober) íαρ ρíhαταíδ τογαιδε íαρ mbíhíé buαδa o δíhían γ ó doíhían, γ α αδnacal i μαίιιιττιρ .S. Πρoηπειρ i nδún na ηγall co ναίιιιιτιν, γ co nonoir náδbal.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1566.

Αοίρ Cρiορτ, míle, cuicc ced, Sírcca, aSe.

Ο doimnaill an calbac mac Maγnupa, mic αοδa duib, mic, αοδa ρυαíδ, mic neill γαιρb Mic τοιρρδeαlbαιγ an ρíona do τυιτιμ δια eoch i. hι τυρ an γhíhípead i. 26. Nouember, ap an cconair ccοιτcính eτιρ baile αγαιδ-έαοín, γ tímpall ράτα i nhíuimíδon α μαρcίluaγ γan απρoραέτ γan oibhím γan ργhímh γan Sccat íαρ ττοέτ do ó Shacρoib an bliaδain ρin ρéin. Τιγεapna ap céill γ ap épué an calbac ρin γέppat ap γail, γ ap γαιρccεαδ níméταιρ mατα ρpí ναίíhδib connalbac cairpdeamail ρpí cairpδibh, γan macétnad, γan móipioηγnad hι μαίτ dá hαιδble dá nδiηγénaδ, neac ná po ραοíleaδ écc an íonnaρρ ρin áct co ροιρccεαδ laip διογail γpειρι α éneóil. Α θεapbηpάταιρ, αοδ mac μαγhαpa uí doimnaill do óipdnead ina íonaδ:

Μαιpe iηγh Mhaγhαpα mic αοδa duib mic αοδa ρυαíδ uí doimnaill bñ Mécce aengapa décc an 8. doctober.

* *Gleann-taisi*.—According to the tradition in the country, the place where John O'Neill defeated the Scots, on this occasion, is Glenflesk, a remarkable valley near Ballycastle, in the north of the county of Antrim. There is a place called Glentask, in the parish of Dunluce, in the same county; but there is no glen there, nor does there exist a tradition of a battle connected with the place. This name should have been introduced earlier into this entry by the Four Masters, thus: "Μαϊὸμ móρ do ébaipτ

iηγíonn ταίρι la hua neill," &c.

¹ *Baile-oghaidh-chaoín*, now Balleceghan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note ^u, under the year 1557, p. 1553, *supra*.

^m *The church of Rath*.—The ruins of this church are still to be seen near Manor Cunningham, in the parish of Rathmoaghy, now corruptly Rye-moghy, in the barony of Raphoe, Donegal.

ⁿ *That same year*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare says, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that

to give his weight in gold for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed. Many others not enumerated were slain in this defeat of Gleann-taisi^k.

Murrough, the son of Donnell, son of Rory O'Flaherty, was drowned.

O'Clery (Teige Cam, the son of Tuathal), Ollav to O'Donnell in history,—a man learned in poetry and chronology, a prop (i. e. a supporter), who kept a house of hospitality for the learned, the exiled, and the literary men of the neighbouring territories, died, on the 20th of October, at a venerable old age, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world; and was buried with great respect and honour in the monastery of St. Francis, at Donegal.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1566.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-six.

O'Donnell (Calvagh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine) fell [dead] from his horse, in the beginning of Winter, i. e. on the 26th of October, on the public road, between Baile-aghaidh-chaoin^l and the church of Rath^m, in the midst of his cavalry, without the slightest starting, stumbling, shying, or prancing of his horse, after his return from England, where he had been that same yearⁿ. This Calvagh was a lord in understanding and personal shape, a hero in valour and prowess, stern and fierce towards his enemies, kind and benign towards his friends; he was so celebrated for his goodness, that any good act of his, be it ever so great, was never a matter of wonder or surprise; a man who was not expected to meet his death in this manner, but who was expected to live until he should have avenged the wrongs of his tribe. His brother, Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, was inaugurated in his place.

Mary, the daughter of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and wife of Magennis, died on the 8th of October.

O'Donnell had richly deserved this fate for having brought the English, a short time before, to profane the monastery of Derry. His words are :

“Odonellus quoque qui Catholicus in oppidum sanctum Hæreticos induxit sacra contaminantes haud serò dignas pœnas pependit. Nam-

que deletis his Anglis cum magnum clientium suorum exercitum in Onellum duceret, et in medio ejus serenâ die lætus et viribus validus incederet subito malo pressus exanimis equo corruit. Illi successit Hugo Odonellus frater,” &c. fol. 84.

Ρόιρ ινḡν μέγυιδιρ cuconnaēt .i. an comarba bñ Aoda buide mic Aeda duib décc an 22. Iúil.

Μαγυιδιρ Sfan mac conconnaēt, mic conconnaēt, mic brian, mic pilib mic tomair megyuidiρ décc .i. 29 September, ap pluaz an iurτίρ iar ná ionnarbaō dua néill ap a tíρ. Τίγεαρινά tuiccreaē trídēaē tioblaicteaē eiride. Ní ba rypail dō plaitír dā mēd dā brúigbēaō ap iomat a dām, γ a dēoriaō, ap trioma a duar, γ a dēaztoirbēapτ, γ a brāταιρ doirpneāō ina ionaō .i. cúconnaēt.

Ο Ruairc aod buide mac brian ballaig do mārbaō i mbaile an tócair lá conallcōib fo dáig zo maō la mac ingine Magnura ui doimnaill (.i. brian mac brian mic eoccāin) τίγεαριναρ na bpeirne.

Μαζ capταig pīaōaē décc .i. pingin, mac doimnaill, mic pingin, mic doimnaill duine nár cūir ruim ipin paozal, γ la na baoi eolar ap a cpiunniuccaō nó ap a cōiccill.

Ο ματαγάν .i. Μαιολεακλαινν μοδαρδα mac maoileacluinuñ nuic bpearail décc, légtōir lairne, γ gaoiōlce ap luza bá hōlc duairlib epeann ina pé, cōpnaīaē a fīrainn, γ a cpiē ap cōmārpanaib, uaižne iomaćair ban γ boēt γ aopa anpēann anarriaēta, γ doimnall mac Sfan uí matagāin do gabail a ionaō.

Πιαρur buirilep mac emainn τίγεαρνα trīna cluana meala décc neac puar inñe γ uōpēaēt a dūitēe gan caē gan cōccaō duine nár pēalbāō γ nár pōlaταip én pinginn do cuio fglairi dē le cīrt papa no ppiōnnpa, γ a mac tepōid ina ionaō.

Οιοτ éipcc ap na pīrtain hi ττίρ cōnaill an bliāōain pī.

* *The vastness*, literally, the weight.

† *Baile-an-tochair*, now Ballintogher, a village in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

‡ *Trian-Chlūana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary.

§ *Theobald*.—He received the honour of knighthood in 1567, from the Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney, who mentions him in a letter to the Lords of the Council, dated Lime-riek, 27th February, 1577, as follows :

“ There were with me that descended of English race, Sir Mauriee Fitzgarrold, brother to the Viscounte Deecies ; Sir Thibald Butler, whose unele and cozen germaine were Baronnes of the Cayre [Cahir], whose lands he lawfullye and justlye enjoyete, and better deserveth that title of honor than any of them ever did ; for whome I intende more speciallye to write, for trulye, for his deserte, he is worthie any commendation.”

§ *A shower of fish*.—The pipe or vacuum of a water-spout often opens upon a shoal of herrings,

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught, the Coarb), and wife of Hugh Boy, the son of Hugh Duv, died on the 22nd of July.

Maguire (John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas) died on the 29th of September, in the army of the Lord Justice, after having been banished from his country by O'Neill. He was an intelligent, virtuous, and bounteous lord; he was worthy of any chieftainship he could obtain, by reason of the great number of learned men and exiles supported by him, and the vastness^o of his premiums and goodly gifts. His brother, Cuconnaught, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Rourke (Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh) was slain by the Kinel-Connell, at Baile-an-tochair^p, in order that the son of the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen (O'Rourke), might enjoy the lordship of Breifny.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Fineen, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) died. He was a man who had not placed his affections on this world, and who had no knowledge of his possessions, or how much he had laid up.

O'Madden (Melaghlin Modardha, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal) died. He was, as a reader of Latin and Irish, by no means the least distinguished of the gentlemen of Ireland in his time. He was the defender of his lands and his territory against his neighbours, a supporting pillar of women, of the poor, and of the weak and unwarlike; and Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, took his place.

Pierce Butler, the son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala^a, died. He was a person who had obtained the wealth and inheritance of his territory without battle or war, a man who did not possess or procure [the value of] a single penny of the property of the Church of God by right of Pope or prince. And his son, Theobald^f, [succeeded] in his place.

A shower of fishⁱ in Tirconnell this year.

when they are sucked up into the cloud which is over the column of water. Such spouts are often driven from the sea to a considerable distance over land, where they at length break and deluge the plain with water and live herrings. This is what is now called, on the western

coasts of Ireland, a shower of fish. A shower of this description fell some twenty years since, near Slievemore, on Achill Island, in the county of Mayo, where the natives, who preserve a distinct recollection of it, state the herrings remained putrid on the fields for weeks afterwards.

Slóiccheað lá hua ndóimnaill aod mac maḡnupa hι ττίρ eóccáin ipin
ngnímríð do ðonnpað, 7 do rónað cpeaáa iomða laip, 7 tainig plán dia éig.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1567.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céð, Síρcca, aḡeaáτ.

Sluaicéað lá hua ndóimnaill aod ipin eapriac do ðonnpað. Ipeað do
ðeachað tap loc peabail go paimicc gur an pliað ccapbatac go po lomai-
ccfð 7 co po lépinopað laip ina mbaoí ina comþocpaib, 7 poaip plán dia éig.

Slóicéað lánmór lépíonoiute lá hua neill (Slan mac cuinn, mic cuinn
mic enpi, mic eocáin) do ðol hι ccenel cconail poip ua ndóimnaill (Aod mac
maḡnupa, mic aodá óicc, mic aodá puaið) do ionopað 7 do opccain na típe
peib do rónað laip peacáτ piam cíð an tan ná caóimnaccai ua doimnaill
(Maḡnup) pollamuccað ná píρ imðeaḡail a pláta náa a típe ap a einhpíte,
7 a eapláinte, 7 tpiá pípéðeaipτ 7 comþuaáτain a éloinne buðéin ppiá poile.
bá hann do pala dua doimnaill (aod) a bñé go nuatḡað poápiate im aod
mac aodá óicc mic aodá puaið co na éomþuiliðib aḡ apð an ḡáipe alla tuaið
don inbñi diaið ainm Súileac, 7 iap ná cloipteaáτ dó go po dáil ó neill co na
plóḡaib don tíρ po paóíð teaáta do éocúipeað in po bo comþoccur dó dia
aipeaáaib 7 baí pñipin aḡá nepnaiðe an dú pin, ap a aoí ní tanḡaττapi poim
ineallmía pó a toḡaipm. A mbattaapi ann iapam i nupéopaá laoi ní po ráτḡaiḡ-
piot ní conup paacaττapi fð a paðaipe uaáa don taoð apail dpeapipaiτ píuliði
balc plán do plócáaib acc dianapecnam ina ndócum ina ndiponḡaib 7 ina
ndíopmaib, ní po anpat dia píimim co panḡaττapi ḡan anað ḡan aipipioim tap
an pñipiaτ ap bá haiðe ann an tan pin. Ap na aipiuccáð pin dua doimnaill
po éuip a bpodlom bñcc plóicch i minneall, 7 i nopiuccáð pó céðóip, 7 po la

[†] *Sliabh gCarbatach*, now Slieve Carbadagh, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone.

^u *Very numerous*, literally, “a full-great entire-assembled hosting by O'Neill.”

^w *O'Donnell*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, *mac a ðeapb íeaápa*, i. e. “his sister's son,” which is correct.

^x *Hugh Oge*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates

that this Hugh Oge was otherwise called *Aod dub*, i. e. Black Hugh, which is correct.

^y *Ard-an-ghaire*, i. e. height or hill of the shouting or laughter, now Ardingary, a place near the town of Letterkenny, on the north side of the River Swilly, in the parish of Aughinunshin, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) into Tyrone, in the winter of this year; and he committed many depredations. He returned safe to his house.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1567.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-seven.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh) precisely in the spring of this year; and, having crossed Lough Foyle, he proceeded to Sliabh gCarbatach^c, and plundered and totally ravaged the whole neighbourhood, and he returned in safety to his house.

O'Neill (John, son of Con, who was son of Henry, who was son of Owen) mustered a very numerous^d army, to march into Tirconnell against O'Donnell^e (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), to plunder and ravage the country, as he had done some time before, when O'Donnell (Manus) was not able to govern or defend his principality or country, in consequence of his own infirmity and ill health, and the strife and contention of his sons. The place where O'Donnell happened to be with a few forces at this time, with Hugh Oge^f, the son of Hugh Roe, [and] with others of his relations, was Ard-an-ghaire^g, on the north side of the estuary which is called Suileach; and, hearing that O'Neill had arrived with his forces in the country, he dispatched messengers to summon such of his chieftains as were in his neighbourhood, and he himself awaited them there [at Ard-an-ghaire]; they did not, however, come fully assembled at his summons. As they were here waiting, they received no notice of any thing^h, until, at break of day, they perceived, just within sight, on the other side of Fearsad-Suilighe^a, a powerful body of forces rapidly advancing towards them, in hosts and squadrons; [and] they stopped not in their course, without halting or delaying, until, without halting or delaying^b, they had crossed the Fearsad, for the tide was out at the time. When O'Donnell perceived this,

^c *They received no notice of any thing*, i. e. they remained ignorant of the proceedings of the enemy.

^a *Fearsad-Suilighe*, i. e. the *trajectus*, or passage of the Swilly. This *trajectus* is now called Farsetmore, and is situated about two miles to

the east of the town of Letterkenny, and opposite Ardingary. It can be now easily crossed at low water.

^b *Without halting or delaying*.—The language is here childishly redundant, but it would be wrong to leave a single word untranslated.

διορμα μαρεπλόις im mac uí doimnaill .i. aís mac aís do deabaid ppi
 torac an tplóig ar dáig co ttoirpís a tpoigíteacha iomlán lair tapr na peð
 maiğib i ttaipparair é go hionad innill ná caomratair a bioðbaða a tim-
 ceallað, nác a tacemanec. Ima comrianaiac etir marcpluaac uí doimnaill 7
 upéorac marcplóig uí néill do poçair mall mac donnchaio cairbriğ mic aóða
 óicc, mic aóða puaið, 7 doimnall ulltaç mac an doctuiria ollam uí doimnaill
 lé lñğfr, 7 Magrabartaiğ ağá mbaoí iomcoiméd cataiğe colaim cille, lá
 pluağ uí neill. Aét cña adbeapad apaiie çur ab lá a muiniriu buðéin do
 éfr mall ó doimnaill. Do poçair beór ó cñél neocçain Mac mécc matğamna
 co ndroing oile cenino tá poñ. O Ro pñoir mac ui doimnaill (.i. aed mac
 aóða) an poplón baoí ina acchaid, 7 a tiğearna do poçtain ar daingñ, Ro
 lñrañ hé conur tapraið acc airiurimh ppi pñoiriðin a muinirpe do bñiçt fair.
 Ní cian tpa baoíurimh in uðmaille moiri mñman conur paca dñéçta dia
 pñaimuiniriu ina dódum bá po lít lairiurim a poçtain éuicce. Tánaiac ann
 cetur mac puiðne na ttauat, Murçad mall mac eocçain óicc mic eocçain,
 clann mec puiðne pñanac, tñirpñealbac ócc 7 aóð buide, 7 mac puiðne
 bóğaineac, Maolmuirpe mac aóða, mic neill, 7 iar poçtain go haon maiğin
 dóib nri bó haðbal a poçraide ar ní paðadap cenmotá ceitñi céð nama. Ro
 acaoín ua doimnaill a innið 7 a ettuallang pñir na maiçib rin, 7 acbñit pñiú
 çur bó lanne 7 çur bó maiñ lair a écc, 7 a oitteað do maiğin, pñariú no
 poðaimpñið an do paðrat cenel eocçain do táñ 7 do tapcaral fair buðñ,
 pñor a ðññpñe, 7 pñor a cñmpuiliðib amail ná po pulang 7 ná po poðaim a
 bunad cénél pñaiñ pñime, 7 go pññpñadac an dímiad 7 an diñiccin po imirpñt
 fair don çur rin .i. a atçur 7 a ionnarpað co pññpñeac ar a longpñit. Ro
 aontuiğñit na maiçte rin uile pñi haiçñec an apñpñata, 7 acbeapñrat çur bó
 pñor na pñóçanta 7 na pñiğle po çan conad fair ðññið oca ua neill co na
 plócc ðionnpñacçioð. Bá dána doçoircc, ainduiud, ecceilliğ an comairpe do
 pñoad ann rin .i. pñacçioð an mór çabaid 7 an mór çuañçta po baoí pñi cionn

^c *The enemy*, literally, "the army."

^d *Ulagh*, now Donlevy.

^e *The Cathach*.—This is a curious box containing a copy of the Psalter, supposed to be in the handwriting of St. Columbkille. It is the property of Sir Richard O'Donnell of Newport,

by whom it has been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See note ^b, under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*. See also the year 1499, p. 1252.

^f *To fall and to die*.—The language is here remarkably redundant. The literal translation

he instantly drew up his little army in order and array, and dispatched a troop of cavalry, under the command of the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh), to engage the van of the enemy^c, in order that he might bring all his infantry across the level fields into a secure position, where his enemies could not encompass or surround them. In the engagement which followed between O'Donnell's cavalry and the van of the cavalry of O'Neill, fell, by O'Neill's army, Niall, the son of Donough Cairbreach, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; Donnell Ultagh^d, son of the Doctor, Ollav to O'Donnell in physic; and Magroarty, who had the custody of the Cathach^e of St. Columbkille. Some, however, assert that Niall O'Donnell was slain by his own people. On the side of the Kinel-Owen fell the son of Mac Mahon, and many others. When the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh) perceived the numbers who were opposed to him, and that his lord had retired to a place of security, he followed him, in order to await the arrival of relief from his people. Nor was he long in a depressed state of mind, when he perceived numbers of his faithful people advancing towards him, and rejoiced was he at their arrival. Thither came, in the first place, Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Murrrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen); the sons of Mac Sweeny Fanad, Turlough Oge and Hugh Boy; and Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, son of Niall). And when all had arrived at one place, they formed no very great force, for they were only four hundred in number. To these chiefs O'Donnell complained of his distress and injuries; and he protested to them that he would deem it more pleasing and becoming to fall and to die^f in the field, than to endure the contempt and dishonour with which he himself, his tribe, and his relations, had been treated by the Kinel-Owen, such as his ancestors had never suffered or endured before; but more especially the insult and indignity they had offered him on this occasion, by violently expelling and banishing him from his fortress. All the chieftains assented to the speech of their prince, and said that all the remarks and sentiments he had expressed were true, so that they resolved to attack O'Neill and his army. The resolution here adopted, of facing the great danger and peril which awaited them, was bold, daring, obdurate, and irrational;

is: "and he said to them that it would be more pleasing and becoming with him that his death and destruction should take place by field, sooner than brook what of insult and indignity the Kinel-Owen had offered to himself, his tribe, and his relations," &c.

dóib. Ar a aoí bá mó ro poraímluig, gnaó a neimig, 7 a naáapóa ina ceipóe olóár gnaó a ceorp, 7 a ceaoíannmann. Ro arceanáttar iapaín co haoín mímhnaó por ceúla ina minneall epóbsce boóba, 7 ina naonbóón naáapóa por amur longpoirt uí néill. Amail ad éonnapc ó neill ina óocom gac ndípeac iat, ro éir a meanna co mói opia co neipre, AS maétnaó, 7 ar iongnad aóbal lín ar pé nár bura don luét úd ar noigriar 7 ar mbriáta upulang, inár toét dia naipleac 7 dia muóuccaó ro cédoir diai paigníó. Dia mbaoí porp na hionpáitib rin ro dóirpíot dampraíó cenel cconail go díogáir dápaéac hi ceínn plóig uí néill, nír bó peic opéa lá hanpaóab í néill an ní rin uair báttar agá niofó amail ar déine conpangattar ó do puacáttar rom ead a ppaipecpiona doib. Bá píócóa porpgranna an péccaó porpíata porpgruamóa do bíre cac por apoile díb díonnaib a porc pinnpaóapacá, do bírepat a ngáire caáa op aipó gup bó lóir upupail time 7 teicéne por piallac anbpann anappaéa an comgáipuccaó do pónpat ag poétain hi ceínn apoile dóib. Ro gabpat por tuapigain 7 por trénaéctuma por maétnaó 7 por muóuccaó apoile ppi pé poáa co ro papcebaó ppi hi paoinlige 7 cupaíó cpeétnaigéte, 7 óicc aégaóíte, 7 laoié línmeaéa ar na ppaiplópaó ran apmáac ar ttrioll. Acé éina ro meabaíó por cenel neoigain tré níre iongona 7 ionbualta gup bó híceínn dóib a látaip caáa upolmuéaó, 7 paigníó gup an cconair porp a tuóéattar gion gup bó poóaing dóib a poétain an tan rin ar ro líon an muii ipin ppíppait tairp a ttangattar a ttúr laoi, co nár bó poóula tairpi idip, munbaó tinnepnaigi na tograma, deolacht 7 dúipe na upuinge báttar ina ndiuid acc aite a ndímaóa, a nanppalaó, 7 a naincipóe ag porcongrá porpí a hionnpaiccíó. Nír bó hailpóac ro cingpíot gup an ppanmup ar m aipiríó neac díb ppiá commbpátaip, ná ppiá cómpuilióe gion gup bó tépnuó a gábaó nó a guapaéct dóib Roétain gup an imbeap oiccen dub doíain baóí por a ceionn. Nír bó paigníó tíra iar ppuaéct, na anacail iar híceínn an ionnpaiccíó rin, ar ro báídeá líon dípíme por an lionnmup lan ndoíain díb géi bó lainn lá cac uaóab (andapleó) a legaó dia paigníó. Ro

^s *The love of their proteges*, gnaó a neimig, i. e. the love of their wives and children, and of all others who looked to them for protection.

ⁿ *Venomous*, aáapóa, literally, "serpent-like." The writer of the *Battle of Magh Rath*

uses *topaáapóa* to express "terrific," from *topaáair*, a monster.

ⁱ *To sustain their onset*, literally, "this was not an onset of refusal with the soldiers of O'Neill." The verb *obaó*, which is sometimes

but the love of their proteges^s and inheritances prevailed in their hearts over the love of body and life, and they marched back with unanimous courage, in a regularly arrayed small body, and in a venomous^b phalanx, towards the camp of O'Neill. When O'Neill perceived them [moving] directly towards him, he became disturbed in spirit, and he said: "It is very wonderful and amazing to me that those people should not find it easier to make full concessions to us, and submit to our awards, than thus come forward to us to be immediately slaughtered and destroyed." While he was saying these words the troops of the Kinel-Connell rushed vehemently and boldly upon the army of O'Neill; nor did O'Neill's soldiers refuse to sustain their onsetⁱ, for when they [the Kinel-Connell] had come within sight^k of them, they began to accoutre themselves with all possible speed. Fierce and desperate were the grim and terrible looks that each cast at the other from their starlike eyes; they raised the battle cry aloud, and their united shouting, when rushing together, was sufficient to strike with dismay and turn to flight the feeble and the unwarlike. They proceeded [and continued] to strike, mangle, slaughter, and cut down one another for a long time, so that men were soon laid low, heroes wounded, youths slain, and robust heroes mangled in the slaughter. But, however, the Kinel-Owen were at length defeated by dint of slaughtering and fighting, and forced to abandon the field of battle, and retreat by the same road they had come by, though it was not easy for them to pass it at this time, for the sea [the tide] had flowed into the Fearsad, which they had crossed in the morning, so that to cross it would have been impracticable, were it not that the vehemence of the pursuit, the fierceness, bravery, and resoluteness of the people who were in pursuit of them, to be revenged on them for their [previous] insults, enmity, and animosity, compelled them to face it. They eagerly plunged into the swollen sea, and no one would wait for a brother or a relation, although it was no escape from danger or peril for them to have reached the dark, deep ocean estuary which was before them. This was not an approach to warmth after cold, or to protection after violence, for a countless number of them was drowned in the deep full tide, though it would be happy for them all, as they

written *opað*, means "to shun, or refuse,"
obað caða, the refusal of battle.

^k *Within sight*, *ó vo puacázarar poim eað a*

ppaipceppona, i. *peað a paðaipce*, i. e. distance
of their sight. This is the ancient Irish mode of
saying "within view." In the modern lan-

pacbairt poáide iomda eir mairbáð 7 baðað do pluag uí neill ioin mairgin rin. Báttar iad ba hairfíðá dibríde brian mac enri mic Sáin 1 neill co na deapbratáir, Mac domnáill gallócclac conrapal í neill co ndruing moir do cloinn ndomnáill amaille ppi, an dubaltaé ua domngáile deapbcomálta í néill (aoin ppi bá uile 7 bá toca lair ioin mbic) co poáide móir dia éinead, 7 úpécta deapmápa do muintir éoinne, 7 do muintir ágáin. Áct éna apfo a éumair, po mairbáð, 7 po báifó tri ceo décc do pluacc í neill ioin ccait- gileó rin, Acbeapac apáile liubair gur bó tri míle ppi co tpuillead eapbáid plóig í néill ioin ló rin. Dála í néill tra tépna ríde ap an mairdm írin, 7 bá fearr lair nác tépnapfo óir po paobáð a éiall, 7 a éctpaða dia éir. Aclaí go hinélfite gan airiuccáð do neoc la taob na habann ruar go paimcc tar áct éairri hi ccompoáirib don Sgairib íolair lá heolar dpuingce do muin- tir gallcubair (doipecáct 7 dfor muintir uí domnáill ppirin) 7 ní po hanad lair go ruacé tré clioctar diaimair gaéa conaire go tír eogain, Nír bó liomda ona tfig no tfigdair gan damna dép 7 poa fíoréaoínead ó éairlinn go rin 7 go peabail. Bá haðbal, 7 bá diuim an po páccbað deoalaib eir eachaib, apm, 7 eofó ag cenel cconail don éur rin. An toctmad lá do mí Máin do íonnapáð do ppaóinead an mairdm írin.

Iarndolua neill 1 eir neocáin amail pemeberitmar ní deapnað íocpacé, nó paðáile lair, 7 ní po éuil a puantatam go po éur togaíriu 7 tappaing ap cloinn tsemair mic alartrairt mic eoin caánaið méic méic domnáill go halbain. bá tuar timoibi paogail 7 bá haðbar oiofda dórom innrin .i. clann an ppi do éuit lair peacé riám do éócuiread éuice. Tangatcar ríde co tinneápnac coblac móp muiríde go po gabrac porc ag bun abann duine 1

guage it would be expressed, "ó pángaoapran 1 n-a paðapc."

¹ *Dubhaltach*.—This name is sometimes anglicised Dwaltagh, and sometimes Dudley.

^m *Muintir-Coinne*, i. e. of the family of O'Coinne. This is to be distinguished from O'Quin, *hibernicè* O'Cuinn.

ⁿ *Muintir-Again*, i. e. the family of O'Hagan.

^o *Upwards* here means towards the source of the River Swilly. He therefore proceeded westwards.

^p *Ath-thairsi*.—This name is now obsolete,

but the ford is known and lies between Sgairbh-sholais and the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

^q *Sgairbh-sholais*, i. e. the shallow ford of the light, now Scarriffhollis, a ford which was defended by a castle, on the River Swilly, about two miles west of the town of Letterkenny. The site of the castle is still pointed out on the south side of the river; but its walls were nearly level with the earth in 1835, when the Editor visited this locality.

^r *By retired and solitary ways*, literally, "by

thought, to be permitted to approach it. Great numbers of O'Neill's army were lost here, both by slaying and drowning; the most distinguished of whom were: Brian, the son of Henry, son of John O'Neill, and his brother; Mac Donnell Galloglagh, constable of O'Neill, with many of the Clann-Donnell besides; Dubhaltach¹ O'Donnelly, O'Neill's own foster-brother, and the person most faithful and dear to him in existence, with a great number of his tribe; also great numbers of Muintir-Coinne^m and Muintir-Againⁿ. In short, the total number of O'Neill's army that were slain and drowned in that battle was thirteen hundred; some books [however] state that O'Neill's loss in this battle was upwards of three thousand men. As for O'Neill, he escaped from this battle; but he would rather that he had not, for his reason and senses became deranged after it. He passed privately, unperceived by any one [of his enemies] upwards^o along the river side towards its source, until he crossed Ath-thairsi^p, a ford which is in the vicinity of Sgairbh-sholais^q, under the guidance of a party of the O'Gallaghers, some of O'Donnell's own subjects and people; and he travelled on by retired and solitary ways^r until he arrived in Tyrone. There were not many houses or families, from Cairlinn^s to the River Finn and to the Foyle, who had not reason for weeping, and cause for lamentation. Great and innumerable were the spoils, comprising horses, arms, and armour, that were left behind to the Kinel-Connell on this occasion. This defeat of Fersad Swilly was given on the 8th day of May.

After O'Neill had arrived in Tyrone, as we have already stated, he did not take ease, nor did he enjoy sleep, until he had sent messengers to Scotland, to invite James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell [to come to his assistance]. It was an omen of destruction of life, and the cause of his death, that he should invite to his assistance the sons of the man who had fallen by himself some time before. They came hastily with a great marine fleet, and landed at Bun-abhann-Duine^t, in Ulster, where they pitched their

the solitary shelter of each passage."

^s *Cairlinn*, now Carlingford bay, in the county of Louth.

^t *Bun-abhann Duine*, i. e. the mouth of the River Dun, now Cushendun, in the barony of Glenarm, and county of Antrim. On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Elizabeth,

preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, and also on Norden's map, the place at which Shane O'Neill was murdered is called Bunondune, which is shown in the parallel of the present Cushendun, and at it is written on the face of the map: "Here Shane O'Neale was slaine."

nulltaib. Ro ruibigib longpopt faidib pparidhionmar leó annrín. Oo éualaid ó neill an tnom dáim rin do éóct ró a éuairim ni ro péc dia srccair-bí ppiu gan dol ar ionchaib na dáime doirpda dioğaltaiğe írin gan éor gan éomairce ar dáig a ainéiride 7 a ain inne do dioğail 7 daiite for cenél ccon-aill, 7 bá he ríaduccáó ruair uata iar mbíe aethaid ina pfoéair (iar tpuabáó dóibíurim a neccraicir 7 a nanpfolaid ppiu) a lópaó go lánacélam 7 a éloib-mib gan coicill go pparccairíot marb gan annam.

^u *His enmity towards them.*—An English writer would say: “Forgetting the cause of enmity that subsisted between them and himself, he intrusted himself to their protection without guard or guarantee.”

^w *The reception.*—The word ríaduccáó is used in these Annals in the sense of “salutation or reception.”—See it again used at the years 1587 and 1600.

^x *Bereave him of life*, literally, “so that they left him dead without a soul.” Camden describes this murder much better than the Four Masters, as follows:

“Ad hos præmisso eorum fratre Surleio Baio .i. Surleis Flaro, quem captivum diu detinuerat, ad gratiam redintegrandam, accessit, cum rapta O'Donelli” [mortui] “conjugæ” [nunc conciliatâ].

“Illi in vindictam fratrum, et cognatorum quos occiderat, ex ardentes, simulata comitate exceperunt, et mox in tentorium admissum inter poeula ad jurgia prolapsi de probrosi Shani in eorum matrem verbis, strictis machariis aggrediuntur, ipsumque et è comitibus plerosque contrucidarunt. Hunc cruentum vitæ exitum habuit medio Iunio Shanus, qui patrem dominatu, fratrem nothum vita spoliaverat, homicidiis et adulteriis contaminatissimus, helluo maximus, ebrietate adeo insigni, ut ad corpus, vino et aqua vitæ immodice hausta inflammatum, refrigerandum, sæpius mento tenus terra conderetur. Liberos ex uxore reliquit Henricum et Shanum, ex O'Donelli uxore et concu-

binis plures. Possessione et bonis Parliamentaria regni Hiberniæ autoritate in fiscum redactis, Turloghus Lenigh ex O-Neali familia potentissimus vir sedato ingenio, Regina volente populari electione O'Neal salutatur. Hugo tamen Baro Dunganoni vulgo dictus Shani ex Matthæo fratre notho nepos, juveni tunc despectus, qui postea patriæ turbo, imo pestis, Regiæ in gratiam recipitur ut haberet quem Turloghs opponeret, si forte ab officio recederet.” —*Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum Annales regnante Elizabetha*, edition of 1639, A. D. 1567, pp. 127–130. See also Carve, A. D. 1567; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1567; Hooker, p. 113; Cox, A. D. 1567; Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 1; and Stuart's *Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, pp. 258–261.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who was in Ireland at the time, describes the particulars of his murder, and the causes that led to it, as follows:

“But the Lords of Vlster, and elsewhere, whom he yoked and spoiled at pleasure, abhorring his pride and extortion, craved assistance of the Deputy for redresse thereof: O'Neale advertised, increaseth his rage, disturbeth and driveth out Mae Gwire, the plaintiffe, burneth the Metropolitane Church of Ardmagh, because” [*recte*, in order that] “no English army might lodge therein, for which sacriledge the Primate accursed him, besiegeth Dundalke, practiseth to call strangers into the land for ayde, as appeareth by those letters which Sir

rich, many-tented camp. As soon as O'Neill heard of the arrival of that great host, he did not consider his enmity towards them^u; he went under the protection of that fierce and vindictive host without surety or security, in order that [by their assistance] he might be able to wreak his vengeance upon the Kinel-Connell. And the reception^w he got from them, after having been for some time in their company (after having shewn [the causes of] their enmity and animosity towards him), was to mangle him nimbly, and put him unsparingly to the sword, and bereave him of life^x. Grievous to the race of Owen, son of

Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, intercepted, occupieth all the North of Ireland, being 100 myles broad, 120 long. Then addressed he plausible letters to the Potentates of Mounster, exhorting them to rebell, that the force of England at once might be dismembered. This message the Deputy prevented, stayed the Countrey, abridged him of that hope, and then proclaimed him Traytor. An Irish Iester standing by, and hearing O'Neale denounced with addition of a new name, traytor: Except (quoth he) traytor be a more honourable title than O'Neale, he shall never take it upon by my consent.

"While the Deputy was absent in England, the towne of Droghedagh was in hazard to be taken by the Rebels, which to preserve, at the motion of the Lady Sidney, then abiding in Droghedagh, came Master Sarsfield, then Major of Divelin, with a chosen band of goodly young men citizens, and brake the rage of the enemies. The Deputy returning made him knight, and finding it now high time utterly to weede and roote out the Traytor, he furnished a substantiall army, and with the readiness thereof hastened the Irish whome O'Neale had impoverished, cut off his adherents, and all accesse of succour, chased him and his into corners, spent him, cast him into such despaire, that he consulted with Secretary Neale Mac Connor to present himself unknowne and disguised to the Deputy, with an halter about his neck, begging his pardon. Ere you doe so (quoth his Clarke),

let us prove an extreame shift, and there he perswaded him to joyne with the Scots, whom he had lately banished: of whom, should he be refused or finde inconvenience, at any time, submission to the Deputy might then be used when all faileth. Shane knew himselfe odious to the Scots, especially to them whom he thought to linck with the brother and kindred of Iames Mac Conill" [Mac Donnell], "yet in those hard oddes hee devised rather to assay their friendship then to grate upon mercy, which so oft and so intollerably he had abused.

"Mac Conill, whom Shane overthrew, left two brethren and a Sister, whereof one Suarly Torwy remained with O'Neale, entertayned" [as a prisoner] "after his brother's death. The other was Alexander Oge, who with 600 Scots incamped now in Claneboy. The woman was Agnes Ilye, whose husband Shane slew in the said discomfiture. Agnes had a sonne, Mac Gillye Aspucke, who betrayed O'Neale to avenge his father's and vncle's quarrell. At the first meeting (for thither he came accompanied with Torwy" [Sorley Boy], "and his Secretary, and 50 horsemen) the Captaines made great cheere, and fell to quaffing, but Aspucke, minding to enter into his purpose, there openly challenged his Secretary as the Author of a dishonourable report, that Mac Conill's wife did offer to forsake her country and friends, and to marry with Shane O'Neale her husband's destruction; Mary (quoth the Secretary), if thine Aunt were Queen

ba doilíg do ceneł eocáin mic neill oisib an t-í torcáir ann rin, ar bá hé a cconcóbar ar cóiccibácar, a luí lamháda ar laocbáct, 7 a ngríto gáib 7 gaircead an tua neill rin .i. Slán conad d'oparaitmte a oisibá do paitib.

Seét mbliadna sírceat cúicé céo,
míle bliadain ír ní b'écc,
co báí t'fáin mic mic cuinn
ó toideét c'píort h'í ccolainn.

of Scotland, it might beseeme her full well, to seeke such a marriage. To this brawle O'Neale gave eare, upheld his man, advaunced his own degree. The comparison bred a fray betweene thaire souldiours; Out sprang Aspueke, and beat O'Neale's man, and then suddainly brought his band upon them in the tent, where the souldiours, with their slaughter-knives, killed the Secretary and Shane O'Neale, mangled him cruelly, lapped him in an old Irish Shirte, and tumbled him into a pit, within an old Chappell hard by: whose head four dayes after Captaine Pierce cut off and met therewith the Deputy, who sent it before him staked on a pole to the castle of Divelin, where it now standeth. It is thought that Tirlagh, who now usurpeth the name of O'Neale, practised this devise with Agnes, Alexander, and Torwy, when he perceived Shane discouraged, and not able to hold out. Thus the wretched man ended, who might have lived like a prince had he not quenched the sparks of grace that appeared in him, with arroganey and contempt against his prince."—*Historie of Ireland*, reprinted edition of 1809, pp. 189–192.

Ware adds that Captain Pierce received a thousand marks, which was the reward promised by proclamation to him who should bring up his head.

The Captain Pierce here referred to was William Piers, Esq., from whom Sir John Piers, of Tristernagh Abbey, in the county of Westmeath, is the ninth in descent. His son, Henry Piers,

Esq., of Tristernagh, conformed to the Roman Catholic Church, and prevailed upon his sons to embrace the same faith, of whom Thomas, his third son, became a Franciscan friar. His great grandson, Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, was the author of *A Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath*, a work of great merit for the age which produced it. It was published in 1770, in the first volume of Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*. The family residence at Tristernagh is now in a frightful state of dilapidation, and the family estates much incumbered.

The Editor's late friend, Matthew O'Connor, Esq., of Mount Druid, has, in his *Recollections of Switzerland*, instituted a comparison between this remarkable Irishman and Arminius. His words are:

"Woe to the reputation of a people whose fame and character are at the merey of conquerors. The Irish were subdued; the Germans ultimately triumphed. The Romans conquered Carthage, and Livy their historian has decried Annibal, the greatest general, statesman, and patriot of antiquity. The character of Shane O'Neal has been discoloured by the national prejudices of Camden. The noble mind of Tacitus disdained falsehood, and in his admiration of heroism, even in a foe, has erected a monument to Arminius, which will last longer than any which poetry, painting, or statuary could have raised. Shane O'Neal is represented as a glutton, a drunkard, an adulterer, and a murderer; yet this barbarian, by the natural vigour of his mind, raised

Niall, was the death of him who was there slain, for that O'Neill, i. e. John, had been their Conchobhar^y in provincial dignity, their Lugh Longhanded^z in heroism, and their champion^a in [time of] danger and prowess. The following [quatrain] was composed to commemorate^b his death :

Seven years, seventy, five hundred,
And a thousand years, it is no falsehood,
To the death of John, grandson of Con,
From the coming of Christ into a body.

armies, erected forts, besieged fortified towns, defeated regular troops led on by experienced generals, and made a resolute stand against the first nation then in the world in riches, in arts, and in arms. He was often victorious and never vanquished. A generous historian would have beheld in him a second Arminius, the champion of the freedom of his native country: both were unconquered in war, both were opponents to mighty powers, both were treacherously slain by their own relatives, both were long famed among their respective nations, and their praises were transmitted to many successive generations in the songs of bards and shanchies; both were unknown to the polished nations of their ages, and both were deserving of the notice of posterity. Shane O'Neal slumbers in oblivion; Arminius will live for ever in the immortal pages of Tacitus."—pp. 46, 47.

Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 261, shews, from the public records, that the war with this O'Neill cost the Queen of England the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and seven pounds three shillings and nine pence, independent of the cesses laid on the country for its support, and of the great damages sustained by her subjects; and that of her soldiers, three thousand five hundred were slain by Shane and his troops. Shane was attainted by Act of Parliament, passed on the 23rd of February, 1569,

by which also the name O'Neill, with the ceremonies used at its inauguration, was abolished, and heavy penalties were enacted against any person who should assume that title; and Shane's lands were vested in the Crown for ever. It was, however, enacted that a portion of the country might be held by English tenure by Turlough Luineach O'Neill and his adherents. There are curious intercepted letters and other original materials for a life of this remarkable man in the Libraries of Lambeth and the British Museum, which, it is hoped, some one of our antiquaries will collect and give to the public.

^y *Conchobhar*, i. e. he was another Conchobhar Mac Nessa in maintaining the rights and dignity of the province of Ulster. For some account of Conchobhar and his heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, see Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, pp. 370–405, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47, 48.

^z *Lugh Longhanded*.—He was a King of the Tuatha De Dananns, A. M. 2764, and is much celebrated in ancient Irish historical tales.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 13.

^a *Champion*.—The word *gheib* is also written *gheir*, which is explained *gairgeasach* by Michael O'Clery: "*gheir* .i. *gairgeasach*, ba *gheib* *gáib* .i. ba *gairgeasach* a *ngabáid*, i. e. he was a champion in [time of] danger."

^b *To commemorate*.—"Forairmeas .i. cummuigáid."—O'Clery.

Ο νελλ δο γαίρμ δο τοιρρδεαλβὰς λυνεὰς mac νελλ conallaig iar μαρ-
βὰδ Shlaim.

Ιαπλα δλμμνιαν δο γαβὰιλ ιαρ αν ιυρτιρ hi ecill moceallócc γ α βρσίτ
λαίρ γο λυμνεὰς, αρριόε γο γαίλμν γο hát λυαν γ co hát eliaτ ιαραμ ιαρ
ppeil παττραιcc δο ρόναδ ιν γαβὰιλ ριν, γ δο éuaτ α βραταίρ Slan mac
Semair po ράμαιν αρ ccionττ hi ecínn gall dφioρpυccáδ an ιαπλα, γ po γαβαδ
é ρó céδóip. Ro cuipead apáδn γο ραχαίβ ιαδ ιαραμ.

Μαγ Ριαραιρ δέcc .i. emann mac Semair mic emainn, pεap einig éoitéinn,
γ tíge naoidéδ, pφi pógλamεta hi ττλγτσίob γ ι mbeaplaib eipide, γ α mac
Semur doipdnead ina ionad.

Slan abúpc, mac Slain, mic Slain na bpiacal, mic uillice puatδ δο μαρβὰδ
lá hanδaoimib, γ lá moγaδaib mipcneacá δο μμνιτιρ ιαπλα cloinne ριόcaipδ.

Mac uí bpiain tuadμμνian .i. τaδcc, mac donnchad, mic conéδbair, mic
τοιρρδεαλβαig. Mac ιαπλα upμμνian .i. Semar ócc mac Semair, mic Ριαραιρ

^c *Turlough Luineach*.—He was so called from having been fostered by O'Luinigh of Muintir-Luinigh in Tyrone.

^d *The Earl of Desmond was taken prisoner at Kilmallock*.—The Lord Deputy soon after this capture went over to England, taking with him the Earl of Desmond, the Baron of Dungannon, O'Conor Sligo, and others. The Earl of Desmond and O'Conor Sligo were confined in the Tower of London; but O'Conor, by indenture, made his submission to the Queen, and was, therefore, set at liberty. The Earl made his submission on the 12th of July, 1568, when he was likewise enlarged. The Queen wrote the following letter in favour of O'Conor Sligo, in pursuance of which he afterwards received a patent for his estates, bearing date the 22nd of December, 1584:

Rot. Pat. anno 10^o Eliz. Dorso.

“Eliz. R.

By the Queene.

“Trustie &c. Whereas Sir Donald O'Conor Sligo, Knyght, of the partes of Conagh, cummyng with our right trustie Sir Henry Sydney,

Knyght, our Deputie of that our realme, hither to our Courte, to [ac]knowledge his loyall dutie to us his soveraigne Lady, hayth very humbly and voluntarily submytted himselfe to our grace, and freelic surrendered to us all his possessions; whereupon wee have receyved hym into our protection, and have farther accorded to make unto hym and theyres males of his father, certayne Estates of Inheritaunce, as more at lardge may appeare by our letters patents; which he will shewe youc: Wee have thought mete to recommend hym unto youc, as one whom wee certaynly trust will prove and continue a saythfull subject: and, therfor, wee will and chardge you readily to here souch complaynts as he hayth to make unto you, for the deteyning certain his castells from him, as he sayth, that is to say, the castells of Bondrowys by O'Donnell, and Bayleintochair [Ballintogher] by O'Warch [O'Rourke], & Ardnariach [Ardnarea] by Olyver Burghe's sons, & that you cause the s^d parties to appeare and make aunswer before yourselves or souch other as youe shall thinke mete, to hear the complaynts of the said O'Conor

After the murder of John, Turlough Luineach^c, the son of Niall Conallagh, was styled O'Neill.

The Earl of Desmond^d was taken prisoner at Kilmallock, by the Lord Justice, who conveyed him from thence to Limerick, and from thence to Galway, to Athlone, and afterwards to Dublin. This capture was made a short time after the festival of St. Patrick. And his kinsman, John, the son of James, went to the English to visit the Earl the ensuing Allhallowtide, and he was immediately taken prisoner. Both were afterwards sent to England.

Mac Pierce^e died, i. e. Edmond, the son of James, son of Edmond. He was a man of general hospitality, who kept a free house of guests, a man learned in tongues and languages; and his son, James, was elected in his place.

John Burke, son of John, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal^f, son of Ulick Roe, was killed by [some] peasants and spiteful labourers belonging to the Earl of Clanrickard.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Teige, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough; the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James Oge, the

Slego, and to give direction for restitution to the said Sir Donald O'Conor, of that which shall be found due to hym by order of justice.—And furthermore wee will, that yf there hath bene any spoyles made of any his goods during his absence, in commyng hither & retourne thither, that upon his complaynt, order be gyven for the triall thereof, and restitution to be made to hym as the case shall requyre: Lastly, wee let youe to understande that upon his humble and reasonable request, wee are well contented that the howse of the Fryerie of Slego, whearin, he sayth the sepulture of his Auncestors hayth bene, shalbe so preserved, as the Friars thear being converted to secular prestes, the same Howse may remayne & contynue as well for the sepulture of his posteritie, as for the mayntenance of prayer and service of God. And yf in any outhr reasonable thinge the said Sir Donald O'Conor Slego shall for the mayntenance of hymself, his tenants and possessions in our Peax, as

shall belong to a good and faythfull subject, requyre your aide, wee will and chardge you to aydc & assist hym, in our name, to the best of your power, for so wee are disposed to shewe all favor to so good a servant & subject as wee take him to be; and by the experience, wee have sene of his behavior here, wee thinke assuredly he will contynue: And where he hayth required that he myght have the true copie of this our letter, wee are contented that youe shall delyver unto him a copie of the same, in souche sort as in lyke cases youe are accustomed, under our seale theare.—Yeven under our signet at our Palais of Westminster, the xxvth daie of January, 1567, the tenth year of our reign.

“To our trustie, the Justices of our realm of Ireland.”

^e *Mac Pierce*.—He was the head of a branch of the Butlers.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. viii. sect. 3, p. 59.

^f *John-na-bhfiacal*, i. e. John of the teeth.

ρυσαιδ, ἡ Μὰς μέξ αἰρέταιξ, εὐζαν μὰς κοῖρμαῖς ὀίcc, μὶς κοῖρμαῖς, μὶς ταιῶcc ὁ ὀcc ἀν βλιαῶαν ρι.

Μαῖζνυρ μὰς εἰμῖνν, μὶς μαῖζνυρ μὶς ριτίξ ὁ ἡαρβᾶδ λά μὰς μνιρρ ἑαρραιῖς .i. le tomar μὰς εἰμῖνν μὶς τομῖρ, ἡ ἡ βαοί ρεαρ α ἀορὰ δια ἑνεᾶδ βά ρῖρρ ἡζνῖνν ἡ εἰνεᾶδ ἡνάρ.

Ὅρῶίcc ἀτὰ λυᾶν ὁ ὀένῖνν λά ἡρτυρ νᾶ ἡερεᾶνν .i. Sir henry ριδνερ.

ΑἴἸS CRIOST, 1568.

ΑἴἸρ Cριορτ, μὶς, cuicc céo, Sῖρcca, α ἡῶct.

Conταῖρ cloinne μῶαῖρτ .i. Μαιρῖρεcc ἡζῖνν ὀννῖχαιῶ μὶς conῶῶαῖρ μὶς τοῖρρῶeαλβαιῖς, ἀον λᾶν βeοίλ ρῖρρ νερεᾶνν, βῖνν cοταῖῖς α cαπατ, ἡ α cοῖ-ῖαῖλ ὀcc.

Μὰς μαῖῖαῖννᾶ τῖῖεαρνᾶ ῶορῶα βαῖρῖνν αἰρέταῖραιῖς .i. βῖρῖνν ὀcc μὰς βῖρῖνν μὶς τοῖρρῶeαλβαιῖς μὶς ταιῶcc ὀcc, ἡ ταιῶcc μὰς μνῖρῖχαιῶ μὶς ταιῶcc ρυσᾶδ μὶς τοῖρρῶeαλβαιῖς μὶς ταιῶcc ὁ ῖαβαῖλ α ἡῖνᾶδ.

Μὰς ρυῖβνε ρανᾶτ ὀῖννᾶλλ ῖορμ μὰς ὀῖννᾶλλ ὀίcc ὁ ἡαρβᾶδ ἡ ρῖρρ ἡ ὀρῖνν δια μνῖντῖρ ρῖνν .i. μνῖντῖρ ρῖρῖτέῖν.

Cαιτῖλῖν ἡζῖνν μέῖῖυῖῖρ (cúconnacṑ) βῖνν υῖ βαοῖῖλ (τοῖρρῶeαλβαῖς ἡνᾶς neill μὶς τοῖρρῶeαλβαιῖς) ἀν ἀῖνν βῖνν τῶῖρῖξ βά ρῖρρ ἡ nullταιῶ ὀcc ἀν. 5. Ianuairí.

Sluaicṑeᾶδ ἡ Samur μὰς μνῖρρ μὶς Sῖαν μὶς ἀν ἡᾶῖα (ἡν λυῖνᾶρᾶδ ὁ ῖῖννῖᾶδ) ἀρ μὰς μνῖρρ ἑαρραιῖς .i. tomar μὰς εἰμῖνν. Βᾶ ἡ ἀν Samur ῖνν ῖῖ βα cῶῖνᾶδ ἀρ ῖεαρᾶταῖαῖ α ἡῖνᾶδ cloinne Semair μὶς Sῖαν βαοί ἡλλᾶῖν ἡλλῖνὀᾶνν le βλιαῶαν ρῖῖνν ῖνν. Ὅ ἡ ἡῖνὀρᾶδ ἡ ὁ ἡᾶῖccᾶδ, ὁ ὀῖccᾶδ ἡ ὁ ὀῖννῖρεᾶῖᾶδ ἀν τῖρ ῖῖ τῖννῖρᾶδ le ρemur cο ἡ ῖῖῶcῖαῖ. Ρῖ τῖeῖρῖῖῖ ὑῖῖῖῖ ἀν τῖρε, ἡ ρucpaτ ἀν ῖῖ ῖῖὀρᾶττ δια ἡῖννῖῖῖ leó ῖῖ ἡ ῖῖᾶῖᾶ. Βαοί ὀῖῖᾶττ ἡ ὁ ὀῖννᾶῖρε ῖῖῖῖ Semair ῖῖ ῖῖ ρυῖὀῖῖᾶδ ὀᾶ long-

^s *Sir Henry Sidney*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates .i. henry mop na beopac, “i. e. Big Henry of the Beer.”

^h *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*.—This territory is included in the present barony of Moyferta, or Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of

Clare.

ⁱ *This James*.—O'Daly states, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvii., that the Earl of Desmond and his brother privately intimated to this James their anxious desire that he would take upon himself the leadership of the Geraldines, while

son of James, son of Pierce Roe ; and the son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Owen, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige, died in this year.

Manus, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was slain by Mac Maurice (Fitzmaurice) of Kerry, i. e. by Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas. And there was not of his tribe a man of his years more distinguished for prowess and hospitality than he.

The bridge of Athlone was built by the Lord Justice of Ireland, i. e. Sir Henry Sidney^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1568.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-eight.

The Countess of Clanrickard, i. e. Margaret, daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, the most famous woman in Ireland, and the supporter of her friends and relations, died.

Mac Mahon, Lord of East Corca-Bhaiscinn^b, i. e. Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, died^c; and Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough, son of Teige, took his place.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Gorm, the son of Donnell Oge) was treacherously slain by a party of his own people, i. e. by Muintir-Sruithen.

Catherine, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught), and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough), the best chieftain's wife in Ulster, died on the 5th of January.

A hosting was made by James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, about Lammas, against Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. against Thomas, the son of Edmond. This Jamesⁱ was commander of the Geraldines in the stead of the sons of James, son of John, who had been kept in captivity in London for a year previous to that time. The country was soon plundered, devastated, burned, and totally ravaged by James and his forces. The greater part of the [inhabitants of the] country fled, carrying with them to Lec-Snamha^j as much

they should be detained in captivity.

^j *Lec-Snamha*, i. e. the flag-stone of the swimming, now Lixnaw, a village on the River Brick, which is one of the tributaries of the Casan Ciarraighe, or Cashen river, in the barony

of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. Close to the village are to be seen the ruins of an old church, and the extensive remains of the castellated mansion of the Fitzmaurices, the Earls of Kerry, and a monument to the third Earl of Kerry.

πορτ λόνμαπα λάναιδβλε λαιρ αρ γαδ ταοδ don baile. Ro cúip ó concobair ciarraige, 7 clann tríthig co na ccóirigéib, 7 uppann duairib 7 daipeadab an tglóig amaille ppiú don taob éoir don baile. Do chuaid fíin gur an luét bá mñmairc lair do bñt ina fócáir don taob tiar don baile, 7 baói mac muirir co na muirir hi tetheta móir íorpa. Ro baói beór po bpué aeóir tfr, 7 tiorpac adbal amail po ba dú ip in aimirir pin gur bó héigñ dā ndaoínib, 7 dā nairnñir mñpáile na habann dól lé trpuime an tapta 7 lá pobapta a po iotan. Ar é bá conrapal do mac muirir an tan pin emann mñac an giolla duib, mic concobair, mic donnchaid mic doinnail na maðmann mec fuidne, 7 ní éapla ina fócáir aét bñc buidñ gallócclac dā luét lñamñna co nár bó puail go mbaoí ina páipad génmoeta aon éaoccat fñ namá ar ccaitñ aimirre a nampane. Ar a aoí nñ bó miað leó iméaét ó mac muirir iar mbñit don foirñccñ pin fair, do baói beór ipin mbale pin dñan na Seoltað mac doinnail uí mñille luét luinge paide do éairuib coblaig Mheic muirir tamc do tadall cuapta ina cñd gan cor gan cñnac, 7 nñ bó mairi a fagbáil don cúir pin. Do éuaid mac muirir dā comairliuccad pñir na maib pin dia fñor epéd do génað. Pñircaptrap dō, 7 atbertrap pñir daiéfrcc aoínñir gur bó tanairi dia mbár a mbñta amail po batrap, 7 noéa cadair do gébam do deóm an loét a táid inar nacchaid pñt i mñmpuide foirñ, 7 ó nác mñmairc laipa giallad do mac muirir mic an iapla arñd ar uéneta duir do fén 7 do pobapetan do cor i nuét an toice 7 an conáig ipin ló po aníú, 7 gab éugate mar éuid dñirññ go hoide ina mbia po bonnab do bioðbað, 7 ionnpaigñm clann tríthig uair ip ppiú ar mó ar pñfrcc 7 ar pñola. Iar ccinnñd ar an ccomairle pin dóib do rónrap eirge aélamñ aoín pñir, 7 tucc mac muirir inneall 7 opñuccad cata ar an mogall do épññpñuaig éairuibñail tapla ina páipad, 7 tuccadh torac lé hñombualad do cloinn truibne. Ni baói inñe nó ardpñatñr (an dñar leó) pob pñir lé cloinn

^k *Cattle*.—"Innle, .i. αιρνείρ."—*O'Clery*.

^l *James*.—O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, does not describe the particular acts of this James while he was leader of the Geraldines; but he remarks, in general terms, that during the five years that he held this office, and carried on the war by permission of the Pope, he won many a glorious victory, and car-

ried innumerable trophies; and that Queen Elizabeth, dreading his growing power, sent him an embassy to bring about a peace.

¹¹ *John-na-Seoltadh*, i. e. *Joannes velorum*, John of the sails. He was so called from the number of sails which he had manufactured, and perhaps from his skill in sailing. The O'Malleys are celebrated by the Irish poets, as the most ex-

of their cattle^k as they were able. James^l had so numerous an army that he pitched two very extensive camps on both sides of this town. He placed O'Conor Kerry and the Clann-Sheehy, with their battalions, and a proportionate number of the gentlemen and chiefs of the army along with them, at the eastern side of the town; and he himself went, with that portion of the army which he wished to accompany him, to the west side of the town, so that Mac Maurice and his people were in great jeopardy between them. Intense heat of the air, sultriness and parching drought, also prevailed (as was natural at that season), so that their people and cattle were obliged to drink the brackish water of the river, in consequence of the intensity of their drought and the oppressiveness of their thirst. Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhman Mac Sweeny, was constable to Mac Maurice at this time; and he had with him only a small party of gallow-glasses of his followers, scarcely fifty men, the time of their service being expired. However, they did not think it honourable to depart from Mac Maurice, as this danger had overtaken him. There happened also to be in the town at this time one John-na-Seoltadh^h, son of Donnell O'Malley, with the crew of a long ship, who, being friends to the fleet of Mac Maurice, had come to visit him without visitation or engagement, and did not think it becoming to desert him on that occasion. Mac Maurice consulted with those chieftains, to know what he should do. They answered and said unto him with one accord: "In our present situation our life is next to death, and it is not relief we shall receive by the consent of those who are opposed to us, and who are besieging us; and, as it is not thy wish to give hostages to the son of Maurice, the son of the Earl, what thou shouldst do is, to resign thy luck and prosperity to fate and fortune^m this day, and take for thy portion of Ireland till night what shall be under the feet of thine enemies, and let us attack the Clann-Sheehy, for against them our enmity and indignation are greatest." This resolution being agreed to, they rose up quickly with one accord, and Mac Maurice placed in order and array of battle the small body of friendly forces that he had with him, and the Clann-Sweeny were placed in the van to make

pert mariners in all Ireland.

^m *To fate and fortune.*—The word *toice* certainly means fate or destiny here.—See the year

1559, note ^p, where the word is used in the same sense thus: "Ar ann riu do toilig an toice i do cfoaig an cinnfain a ccup ar aon maigin,

tríthiúg 7 lé a ttaipila ina ttimcéall ina a ppaicepin dia nionnraiceid ar an
 oiruccaó rin uairi nob fíir leó a coorce díob ar én laṭair inár bñt ag ite
 grain glairr déraicé, 7 acc íbe fuar uirce pé a naccaid amail pio batṭar.
 Imtupa inñic muirir 7 a muirirpe ní po ḡabratte cor don cónairi cōitcinn ḡo
 rangatṭar hi cclñd cloinne ríúg, ḡo po pécaó leó fulang a ppaobair plḡ,
 rñd a ramēac, conḡeall a cclōidñm, 7 cruaid a ccaṭḡar, lñt ar lñt, 7 iar
 ccaṭñm pee aimirpe díob acc an ccomṭuariccan rin po rraoíneaó don ḡlan
 rluag ḡhialtaó 7 tucṭar acchaí ar imṭeaṭ, 7 cúl pé comṭoruccaó a
 ccaṭlaṭpeac. Ro diancinnñraigñ ina ndñbhag lá muirir meic muirir
 ciarriaiḡe, 7 po ḡabrat aga rraoiḡlñd 7 acca ríorairleac co nár buara
 ríom nó áirñm ḡac ar paccbaó do ḡhialtaóib, 7 do cloinn tríthiúg irin
 rraoíneaó hí rin. Ro marbaó éct mór ann rin .i. ó concobair ciarriaiḡe, con-
 cobair mac concobair, bá do móir éctair cloinne Ruḡraiḡe an tan rin an tí
 toricair ann rin, aibeal beó a cineaó, 7 a clannmaicne, rórar dia rianicc
 oplaṃar a aṭairda ar bēlaib rinnṭear, uairne fulang dáñ, 7 deóravh, 7
 dñḡ aora ḡaca dāna, port coṭaiḡe cōccaí, 7 cñharrice rri comarranaib
 7 coicṭiochaib. Ro páccbaó ann dñā, emann ócc mac emann mic ríthiúg
 arḡ cōrrapal ḡhialtaó, rñr toicṭeaó tñomcōnaiḡ ḡo lán ainm láime 7 tiḡe
 aoiḡñ, 7 Murchaó balb mac maḡnura, mic ríthiúg, Taḡcc ruad o ceallaṭain,
 Mac uí ðuibḡir, Mac an ríthiúe rñnn, Páltaó ðuine maolín, 7 Són mac
 ḡearóid mic ḡearailt oirpe leice bēbionn. Ro ḡabadh ann ruaidir mac maḡ-
 nura mic ríthiúg, Ro marbaó 7 po ḡabadh rocaíde ele cenmoṭát ríde don
 cūp rin.

i. e. it was there that fate, will, and destiny permitted to bring them to one place."

"*Subdue them.*—The style here is clumsy, or, at least, very artless. It could be easily improved by altering the construction and purifying the language, but this would not be fair in any translator. The whole story could be better told in fewer words thus: "The Clann-Sheelhy, whose only food since they had encamped at Lixnaw was the green grain from the blade of corn, and whose only drink was the brackish water of the River Brick, rejoiced exceedingly at seeing Fitz Maurice's party come

forth so soon to the engagement, for they felt confident that so small a number could be easily subdued."

° *The strength.*—"Seuó .i. láirip no láiripeacṭ."—*O'Clery.*

° *Clanna-Rury*, i. e. the descendants of Rudhraighe Mor, King of Ulster, A. M. 3845, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology. Duall Mac Firbis states, in his pedigrees of the Clanna-Rudhraighe, that O'Conor Kerry is the most illustrious chieftain he finds among them. He gives the pedigree of two branches of this family, namely, of John, the son of Conor, son of

the onset. No wealth or principality was, they thought, more agreeable to the Clann-Sheehy, and all those who were about them, than to see them approach in this order, for they had rather subdue themⁿ on the spot [as they thought they could], than to remain awaiting them [any longer], eating, as they had been, the green grain from the blade of corn, and drinking cold water. As for Mac Maurice and his people, they deviated not from the common road until they came up with the Clann-Sheehy; and then it was that both parties made trial of the temper of their sharp spears, the strength^o of their battle-axes, the keenness of their swords, and the hardness of their helmets; and after having thus fought for some time, the fine army of the Geraldines were worsted, and took to flight, and turned their backs from maintaining the field of battle. They were vehemently and swiftly pursued by the people of Mac Maurice of Kerry, who proceeded to wound and slaughter them; so that it would not be easy to reckon or enumerate all of the Geraldines and of the Clann-Sheehy that fell in this defeat. There was one in particular slain there whose fall was a cause of great grief, namely, O'Connor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor); his death was one of the mournful losses of the Clanna-Rury^p at this time; the lively brand of his tribe and race; a junior, to whom devolved the chieftainship of his native territory, in preference to his seniors; a sustaining prop of the learned, the distressed, and the professors of the arts; a pillar of support in war and contest against his neighbours and against foreigners. There also fell Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, chief constable to the Geraldines, a wealthy and affluent man, famed for his dexterity of hand and house of hospitality; also Murrough Balbh, the son of Manus Mac Sheehy; Teige Roe O'Callaghan; the son of O'Dwyer; the son of the White Knight; Faltach of Dun-Maoilin^q; and John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, heir to Lec-Beibhionn^r. There Rory, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was taken prisoner; and many others besides these were slain or taken prisoners.

Conor, son of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Connor Kerry, who was the fifty-eighth in descent from Rudhraighe, and of an older branch, who would appear to have been extinct in the writer's time, namely, of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the fifty-

fifth in descent from the same Rudhraighe.

^q *Dun-maoilin*, i. e. Maoilin's fort, now Dunmoylin, near the village of Ardagh, in the barony of Lower Conillo, and county of Limerick.

^r *Lec-Beibhionn*, now Lickbevune castle, built on a cliff over the sea, in the parish of Kilconly, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1569.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ceo, Sfrcca, anāoi.

Erpoc cille dá lua .i. τοιρρδεαλβάς mac ματζαίμνα mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ
uí brian décc.

Ο Sfehnaraicch .i. an gíolla dub mac διαρματτα, mic uilliam, mic Sfean
buidé tulać τοιρλνζα do gallaib 7 do gaoiðelaib doneoć ticcfo dia paitið
ðib, pfr gan bñt eolać hi laidoin nó hi mbépla roba mó cion 7 cáil hi ppað-
nairi gall an pfr í rin, 7 a écc. Α mac Sfean do gabáil a ionaioh.

Sláine ingñ Murchaio mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ, mic ταιðcc, mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ
uí brian décc.

Mór pécac ingñ brian, mic ταιðcc, mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ, mic brian caća
an aonaig uí brian bñ uí pecañaraicć .i. διαρμαio mac uilliam mic Sfean
buidé bñ deaprccaigte ap ðeib 7 ap deaprlaccað ipiðe do écc.

Semur mac muirir mic an iarla do bñt na ðuine coccać cõgairic
an bñaðain pi go po cñgailpoc goill 7 gaoiðil na muñan ó beapba co capn
uí nño ðaon pann 7 ðaon ndaingñ ppir i nağaið coñaple an pñğ. Iarla
upmumñan do bñt i Saxoib .i. tomap mac Semair mic Piarair mic Semair,
mic emann, 7 a ðiar deapbpaćap .i. emann an calað 7 éðuapo do ðol in én
pann lé Semur niać muirir, do cóτταp an ðiar mac pin an iarla lá feile
muire ráp pa aonać innpi corp, 7 bá dípñ ðoairnéip ap glacpat deachaið,
7 gpioið, ðóp, 7 ðairccet, 7 deappraðaið allmapða ap an aonać pin. An
tiapla ðna do teaćt in epinn an bñaðain ceðna 7 pioðucchað dia bpaićpið
ppir an Státa.

^s *Bishop of Killaloe*.—Harris states, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, that this Turlough, or, as he calls him, Terence, obtained the bishopric of Killaloe in the reign of Queen Mary, and governed it until the end of the year 1566; but adds, that he had not been able to discover how long after. This entry settles this point.

^t *Gilla-Dub*, i. e. *juvenis niger*. His real name was Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roger, and usually called Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy. He was the son of

Sir Dermot, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. in 1533.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 376.

^u *More Phcagh*, i. e. More, or Martha, the gaudy, or showy.

^v *Son of the Earl*, i. e. of the Earl of Desmond.

^w *Was a warlike, &c.*—An English writer would say, “broke out into open rebellion this year.” O'Daly says that when this James was elevated to the place vacated by the imprisonment of the Earl, he sent a herald to Pope Gre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1569.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-nine.

The Bishop of Killaloe^s, i. e. Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

O'Shaughnessy (Gilla-Duv^t), the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy, the alighting hill to all the English and Irish who came to him; a man who, though not skilled in Latin or English, was held in much respect and esteem by the English, died. His son, John, took his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

More Phecagh^u, daughter of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh O'Brien, and wife of O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot, the son of William, son of John Boy, a woman distinguished for her beauty and munificence, died.

James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl^v, was a warlike^w man of many troops this year; and the English and Irish of Munster, from the Barrow to Carn-Ui-Neid^x, entered into a unanimous and firm confederacy with him against the Queen's Parliament. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce, son of James, son of Edmond, being [at this time] in England, his two brothers, Edmond of Caladh and Edward, had confederated with James, the son of Maurice. These two sons of the Earl went to the fair of Inis-corr^y on Great Lady-Day; and it would be difficult to enumerate or describe all the steeds, horses, gold, silver, and foreign wares, they seized upon at that fair. The Earl returned to Ireland the same year, and his brothers were reconciled to the State^z.

gory XIII. to pray his blessing on the success of the war, and that his Holiness animated this chieftain to the glorious work.—c. xvii.

^x *Carn-Ui-Neid*, i. e. the carn of the grandson of Neid, one of the Tuatha-De-Dananns. This carn was near Mizen-head, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See this place again referred to at the year 1580, where it is described as in the south-west of the province

of Clann-Deirgthine.

^y *Innis-corr*.—Cox makes this Iniscorthy (now Enniscorthy), on the River Slaney, in the county of Wexford, *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1568, which is probably correct; and if so, the Four Masters should have written this name *Ινιρ κόρθεσθ*, as they have it at the year 1460.—See note^t, under that year, p. 1009, *supra*.

^z *Reconciled to the State*.—Cox says that they

Sluaicéad mór lá iurtir na hÉireann Sír hanng Sionn hī pfoḡmar na bhiaḡna ro do ḡol ar muimneacáib a nuaib na ríobā ḡ an daingniḡte do rón-
 rat, ḡ arḡ do ḡab tpe laigrib riarḡear, ḡ ní ro airir ḡo raimce ḡo huib
 maccaille ra muimain, ḡ ro ruiḡḡḡ longpore roḡraib rluaiḡbḡḡa lair hī
 timḡeall baile na martra, ḡ baí rḡḡmain lé hacchaid an baile, ḡ báttar
 muimniḡ ag bagar ḡac laoiḡ don tpeacḡmain rin iomairceacc do ḡabairt don
 iurtir co na rluaiḡ, ḡ ní ro ḡomallriot in ní rin. Ro ḡabaid an baile ra ḡeḡḡ
 lár an iurtir, ḡ ro raccuib barḡa a huḡt na banríḡḡa inn. Do ḡuaid ar
 rin tpe duthaiḡ an barrraiḡ, ḡ tpe ḡlḡnn maḡair do ḡol ḡo corcaiḡ. Báttar
 eirḡe amac muimneac ann rin ar a ḡionn in oirḡill iommbuailte rriur. Ar
 a aoiḡ do léiccead an ḡonair don iurtir. Baoiḡ an iurtir lé hacchaid hī ccor-
 caiḡ, ḡ a riannta coccuid ag deiḡuḡcḡad lé Sémar an airḡt rin acc teacḡt ar
 pproteḡ ḡ ar parḡḡn. Tanaiḡ an iurtir ar rin ḡo luimneac, ḡ ro bḡirḡḡ blaḡ
 do baileib na muimain lair etir corcaiḡ ḡ luimneac. Ro ḡabaid cluain dubáin
 ḡ baile í bḡcáin hī tpeaḡmuimain don toirce rin lair an iurtir, ḡ do ḡoid
 iaram ḡo ḡallmḡ. Baí riḡe rri hḡḡ in mbaile rin ag ḡḡnrucḡad dalcceair
 ḡ ḡloinne huilliam, ḡ iarḡair ḡonnaḡt, ḡ iar rpacebáil na ḡallmḡ do ro
 ḡabaid lair dún mór mḡc rḡopair, ḡ Rorḡomain, Ro rúccuib rḡerirḡent
 mbaile aḡa luain or ḡḡnn ḡoicḡḡ ḡonnaḡt uile ó ḡriobaoir ḡo luimneac agá
 rḡollamniḡcḡad ḡ agá rḡrḡḡḡnrucḡad. Bá heirḡe cḡḡ rḡerirḡent na típe
 rin riam, Sír eḡuairḡ rḡtun a ainm. Ro ruiḡ an iurtir tar a air hī rḡine

were pardoned for the sake of the Earl, and perhaps by special orders from the Queen, who by the mother was related to this noble family, and used to boast of the untainted loyalty of the house of Ormond.—See also Camden's *Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth*, A. D. 1569, edition of 1639, p. 173.

^a *Ui-Maccaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

^b *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork.

^c *This threat*, literally, “this thing.”

^d *Barry's country*, now the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.

^e *Gleann-Maghair*, now Glanmire, a beau-

tiful glen with a small village, about four miles to the north of the city of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 167.

^f *Cluain-Dubhain*, i. e. Duane's lawn, meadow, or bog island, now Cloonoan, a castle in ruins, near Rockvale, the residence of James Darcy, Esq., in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^g *Baile-Ui-Bheachain*, i. e. the town of O'Beaghan. This name is now anglicised Bal-lyvaughan, and applied to a small village in the parish of Drumcreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. The castle of this place stood on the brink of the bay close to the village, but

A great hosting was made by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, in the autumn of this year, to proceed against the Munstermen, after the peace and league which they had made; and the route he took was south-west, through Leinster; and he did not halt until he arrived in Ui-Mac Caille^a, in Munster, and there he pitched a commodious camp of vigorous hosts around Baile-na-martra^b, and he remained for a week besieging the town, the Munstermen threatening every day of that week to give battle to the Lord Justice and his army, but they did not put this threat^c into execution. The town was finally taken by the Lord Justice, and he left warders in it to guard it for the Queen. He passed from thence through Barry's country^d, and through Gleann-Maghair^e, to proceed to Cork. Here there was a rising out of Munstermen in readiness to give him battle; but the pass was nevertheless ceded to the Lord Justice. The Lord Justice abode some time in Cork, during which time his military confederates were separating from James, and coming in under protection and pardon. From thence the Lord Justice went on to Limerick, and he demolished some of the towns of Munster between Cork and Limerick. On this expedition Cluain-Dubhain^f and Baile-Ui-Bheachain^g in Thomond, were taken by the Lord Justice, and he afterwards proceeded to Galway. In that town he remained some time, reducing the Dal-Cais, the Clann-William, and [the inhabitants of] West Connaught, to subjection. On his departure from Galway he took Dunmore-Mic-Feorais^h and Roscommon, (and) he left a president in Athlone to govern and reduce to obedience all the province of Connaught from Drobhaois to Limerickⁱ. This was the first president ever [appointed] in that country: his name was Sir Edward Phitun^k. The Lord Justice returned at the close of that autumn into Fine-Ghall^l and

only a few scattered fragments of the walls are now to be seen.

^b *Dunmore-Mic-Feorais*, i. e. Mac Feorais's or Bermingham's great fort, now Dunmore, a small town in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

ⁱ *From Drobhaois to Limerick*, i. e. from the River Drowes, which forms the boundary between the barony of Carbury, in the county of

Sligo and the county of Leitrim, to the city of Limerick. The county of Clare was made a part of the province of Connaught in this reign.

^k *Sir Edward Phitun*.—Leland calls him Sir Edward Fitton.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

^l *Fine-Ghall*.—This is the Irish name for what English and Anglo-Irish writers call the "English Pale." On the fifth of the Calends of March this year the Pope excommunicated Queen Eli-

gall, 7 go háct cliaí iap mbuaíð ceorccair i n-óireas an fogmaíu rin buéin,
7 ní deapina fear ionaid an rí 7 neinn niam lá hoiríct an t-rlóig ro baó-
íom eacra pob aiteapraigé inár an riubal rin do rónas lairpium.

zabeth, by his *Bulla Declaratoria*, a copy of which was posted by night, in the year 1570, on the door of the Episcopal Palace in London.—See Camden's *Annals*, at the year 1570, where this Bull is printed, and Philip O'Sullivan's *History of the Catholics*, fol. 237.

On the 3rd day of November, 1569, the Lord Deputy and Council issued an order in favour of Mae-I-Brien, Chief of Arra, or Dooharra, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary, in pursuance of the Queen's letter, dated the last day of February, 1567. As the Four Masters have given no notice of Mae-I-Brien's submission, the Editor deems it his duty to give the Queen's letter and the subsequent order of the Council in this place, as these documents have never been printed :

“ *Rot. Pat. de Anno 12 Eliz. Dorso.*

“ For Mae I Brene Arra.

“ Elizabeth, R.

“ By the Queene.

“ Right trustie & welbelovéd, wee greete youe well. Whereas M^c I Brene Araa, our faythfull & lovinge subjeete, hayth humbly submytted hymself to our trustie & welbelovéd Sir Henry Sydney, Knyght of our order of the Garter & Deputy of [our] Realme of Ireland, reecognysing hymselfe as a faithfull subjeete to us and to our Crowne, offring to surrender his Estate from hym & his sequele, and to receyve from us an Estate according to our Pleasure, & haith sent his son Donagh to make in our Presenee the said submyssyon & offers, who hayth very lowlie & expreslie done the same. Wee, thearfor, in consideration of the said humble submyssion & offers, are pleased to accept & allowe the said M^c I Brene Araa, & Donagh his son, as our Liege men & leafull subjeetes, and are pleased that they shall receyve from us thies Graces & spe-

ciall Favors in manner and forme following.

“ Furst. That the said M^c I Brene Araa delyver unto youe, our said Deputie, a full & pleyne particular Note & Extent of all the Manors, Castells, Lordshippes, Landes, Tenementes, Seignories, Rules, Rentes, Dutyes, Customes, & Comodities, whearof he is by any maner of meane seysed at this present, & after wee wyll & order that our Chauncellor shall accept & reeyeve of the said M^c I Brene Araa, by Deed, to be enrolled in our Courte of Chancery within that our Realme of Ireland, the submyssion of the said M^c I Brene Araa, & surrender & resignation of his Name of M^c I Brene Araa, & of all the said Manors, Castells, Lordshippes, Seignories, Rules, Hereditaments, Comodities, & Profits, with all and singular their Appurtenances. After which submyssion & surrender so made, our pleasure is, that youe. our Deputie, cause our Letters Patentes, under the greate seale of that our Realme, to be made to the said M^c I Brene Araa, & theyres males of his body leafully begotten & to be begotten, of all the said Castells, Manors, Landes, Tenements, & Hereditaments, to hold of us, our Heires, & Successors, in Capite by Knyght's Fees, & yealding, payeng, contributing, & doying, to us, our Heires, & Successors, all souch Rentes, Services, & Attendance, as nowe by any Lawe, Composition, use, or custome he is bound, or oughte to doe, with souche farther Reservations, as to you, our Deputie, by Assent of the said M^c I Brene Araa, shalbe thought conveyent. Neverthelesse, yf it shall seame necessarie to youe, our Deputie, to alter or echange the said Rentes, Duties, & Attendance, which M^c I Brene Araa is presentlie holden to doe, into outhier kyndes, meeter for our service, wee authorise you so to doe.

to Dublin, after victory and triumph; and no deputy of the King of Ireland had ever before made a more successful expedition, with a like number of forces, than that journey performed by him.

“Item. Our Pleasure is, in Consideration that all manner of obedyence is by the said M^c I Brene Araa, for hym & his, offred to us, that is due for a good and faythfull subjecte, that ther be added in the said Letters Patents a speciall Proviso & Condition, that the said M^c I Brene Araa, & his said Heires males of his body, their issues, offspringe, Posteritie, Sequele, Servants, Tenants, & Folowers, shall, to the uttermost of their Powers, contynue for ever true & faythfull & loyall subjectes to us, our Heires, and Successours, as outhur our Subjectes of that Realme are bound by their Allegyance to doe, and in lyke manner shall accepte, obey, and effectually accomplyshe & fulfyll the Lawes, Statutes, Writtes, Processes, & ordinances of us, our Heires & Successours. And yf youe, our said Deputie and Counsayll there, thinke necessarie to deale with the said M^c I Brene Araa, more particularlie, wee are pleased that youe shall & may adde to the said Letters Patentes, so to hym to be made, souche further Articles & Covenants, on his parte, to be observed by hym, his said Heires, Sequele, & Folowers for theiir better Instruction howe to behave theym-selves towards us, our Heires, & Successours, & to all outhur our loving Subjectes, & to free & exempt from the Exactions, Servitude, & oppression of all outhur, contrary to our Lawes, demanding eny thinge of hym or theym, yeoven under our Signett at our Pallais of Westminster the last day of February 1567 and in the tenth yere of our Reigne.”

“To our trustie & welbeloved our Deputie & Chauncellor of our Realme of Ireland, for the tyme being, or to the Justices of our said Realme.”

“Order of Councill for M^c I Brene Arra.

“By the Ld. Deputie and
H. Sydney. Counsayll.

“Wheare Tirelagh M^c I Brene Arra, Chief of his nation, in the Contrie of Arra, and Lord of the said Countrie, have made his humble submyssion unto the Queene’s moost excellent Majestie, requiring her Highnes to accepte of hym the surrender of his Name of M^c I Brene Arra, & of the said Contrie of Arra, and all outhur his Castells, Lands, Tenements, & Heredit^s. with all & singular their Appurtenances; and further that it might please her Majestie to graunt the same to him & the Heires males of his body lawfully begotten & to be begotten, to hold of her Highnes: Whearunto she moost graciouslie have condiscended, as more amply by her Majestie’s said Letters, dated the last daie of February, 1567, in the tenth yere of her Raigne, & signed with her Majestie’s most gracious Hande, enrolled in the Rolles of her Majestie’s Court of Chauncery, doth appere. Forasmuch as souch Circumstances & Ceremonies as necessarilie doth appertaine to be executed for the Perfection of the Premises cannot, for many occasions, be presentlie accomplyshed in due forme as becometh. We, the Lord Deputy & Counsaill, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, consideringe neverthelesse the gracious and princelie meaninge of her most excellent Majestie towards the said M^c I Brene Arra, expressed in the said Letters, which for our parts we will see inviolably observed to the said M^c I Brene Arra & his said Heires males of his body. Therefore we will and require all her Majestie’s officers, Mynisters and other her faithfull subjects, to permitt and suffir the said

AOIS CRIOST, 1570.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mile, cuicc ceo, Sícετμοζατ.

Mac ruibne fánat .i. τοιρρδεαλβαδ όcc, mac τοιρρδεαλβαιζ, mic maol-muire, γ α βραταρ αοδ buide ruad, γ Mac ruibne na ttauat, Murchad mall mac eoccan ócc do mairbad i ndún na long hi ppuill hi ppuadhairi í neill (τοιρρδεαλβαδ luineac) lá cloinn ndomnaill gallócclac γ pob oilbím adbal óíneac γ óíhgnam, do- éreóir, γ do éairpτιζτε do éopnam, γ do cótuccad tuairceipε epeann tuicim an epír írin, γ pob ecε mór pír óib rin ζép bó maie an diaρ naile .i. Murchad mall cnú óρ epobainζ, ζupbeó ζan bádaδ, epri ζairccid ζaoidei, pínm iomairbaζa pεap nulaδ i nacchaδ pεap nepeann, uaitne bpipε beρne baoζail, poδailteaδ péd γ paop máoíneaδ píl ruibne an mupchaδ rin. Α βραταρ eoccan ócc do ζabar α ionaδ, γ α βραταρ doínnall uóiponead i mionadh Mheic ruibne fánat.

Eicneacan mac aoda buide uí doínnall do mairbad hi ppuill aζ tioneptuδ ó puaζ uí doínnall lá pphoρéa mac uí gallcubar co na muinipr γ lá upuipg ele do pphoεt donnchaδ uí gallcubar.

Mac conmapa, Sfan, mac píoda, mic meiccon, mic Síoda, mic taidcc mic loclainn tigeapna an taoibe toir do cloinn cóiléín do écc duine maδad mór-

Tirrelagh M^c. I Brene Arra, & his Heires males of his body begotten and to be gotten, to have and enjoy the full benefit of her Majestie's said gracious Letters, according the tenor of the said Letters, as yf the same were duely & formally done & exeuted by Letters Patentes under the great Seall. All whiche is fully mente to be to hym past by Letters Patentes with all conveyent spede. Hereof we eftsones will & commaunde you not to faile, as you will aunswer to the contrarie. Yeoven at Dublin the third daie of November 1569.

“ Robert Weston, Canc.	P. Carewe.
T. Armaehan.	H. Draycourt.
Adam Dublin.	Frances Agard.
John Chaloner.”	

[Rot. Pat. de Anno 12^o Eliz. d.]

^m *Dun-na-long*, i. e. the fort of the ships, now Dunnalong, on the Foyle, in the north-west of the barony of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, and about five miles to the south of Londonderry.

ⁿ *Without extinction*.—The Four Masters should have written: “A champion who was a glowing furnace in military ardour, till he was extinguished by the Clann-Donnell on this occasion.”

^o *Champion*.—“Eapp no epp .i. ζairgeadhac.”—*O' Clery*.

^p *The star of conflict*.—The Irish word *pinn* signifies a star, and also the point of a weapon. Either meaning could be figuratively applied to a distinguished warrior.

^q *Pass of danger*, literally, “the pillar of breaking the gap of danger.” The word *tu-*

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1570.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry), the brother of Hugh Boy Roe and Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge) were treacherously slain at Dun-na-long^m in the presence of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh. The fall of these three was a great blow to the hospitality and prowess, to the power and pomp, to the protection and support of the north of Ireland, but [the death of] one of them was more particularly a cause of great lamentation, though the other two were truly good, namely, Murrough Mall, who was renowned above heroes, a burning brand without extinctionⁿ, the champion^o of the valour of the Gaels, the star of the conflict^p of the men of Ulster against the men of Ireland, a mighty champion at forcing his way through the Pass of Danger^q, the distributor of the jewels and noble wealth of the Clann-Sweeny. His kinsman^r, Owen Oge, took his [Murrough's] place; and his kinsman, Donnell, was elected in the place of Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Egnehgan, the son of Hugh Boy O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on his return from O'Donnell's army, by Ferdoragh, the son of O'Gallagher, and his people, and by others of the descendants of Donough O'Gallagher.

Mac Namara (John, the son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Sida^s, son of Teige, son of Loughlin), Lord of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen^t, died. He

cupgne would be better here than uaigne. The beupna baogail, i. e. gap of danger, was a perilous pass, where the chief usually placed guards to prevent his enemies from making an irruption into his territory. For a beautiful description of a pass of this kind the reader is referred to Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, vol. i. c. 15.

^r *His kinsman*.—The construction of the original is here very careless. It should run thus: "Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath was succeeded by his kinsman, Owen Oge Mac Sweeny, and Mac Sweeny Fanad was succeeded by his relative, Donnell Mac Sweeny."

^s *Sida*.—This name is still common amongst the family of Mac Namara, and usually anglicised Sheedy, but sometimes translated Silk.

^t *Clann-Coilen*.—According to a Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the territory of the eastern Mac Namara, who was otherwise called Mac Namara Finn, comprised the following parishes in the east of the county of Clare, viz., Killaloe, Aglish, Killurin, Kilkedy, Kilroony, Tullagh, Moynoe, Kilnoe, Killokeneddy, Kiltinanelea, Feakle, Kilfinaghty, and Inishcaltragh. According to this list, the O'Gradys, who were

balac leandán ban, 7 inígh ar rúarca, 7 ar ríbhírao, 7 domnall riabac mac conmfáa, mic donnchaio do gabáil a ionaio.

Fógra éurte hi mainirtir innri hi tuaomumain do cor lá pperidenr éoiceio éonnaét go ríol mbriain, 7 go huacatar éonnaét, taöcc mac mupchao uí briain aré bá ríppiam ip in tír an tan rin, 7 pob epide céo ríppiam tuaomuman. Do ríonaö lairide urgnam bíö, 7 biotaille fó éomair an pperidenr hi mainirtir innri. Ticc iaram an pperidenr don baile a timcéll na féle briöde do ronnrao. Bá hann baói iapla tuaomuman concobar mac donchaio mic concobair uí briain ip in clár in tan rin. Ro éuir an pperidenr ipin tír lá gairm fair, 7 do lodar dponö do gáirö an pperidenr do mairib a muiripe 7 a marcpluaiö do éócuiréaö an iapla. Bá in aon uair do lö do éódar ríde go döruir an baile 7 domnall mac concobair uí briain acc toct éuicce map an ccéona. Bá hí comairle po cinneao lap an iapla, domnall 7 a paibe ó plabíraö na comlaö arteaö do gabáil, 7 dponö dá paibe amuiö díö do marbaö. Ro iméiö an éuid ele díö öo éopaö ríca 7 muonluair a neac hi cclnn an pperidenr go himir. Ro iméiö an pperidenr ar ná marac, 7 clann mupchao mic toirpöealbaiö .i. taöcc 7 donnchaio dá éreörucéaö ar in tír, 7 acc dénam eolair dö tre capcpaib cumgaib, 7 tré döibélaib diampa döieólaip. Baói an iapla agá étopaiöéct, 7 ag tabairt amair fopra go pangatatar goit innri guaire in adhaiö rin. Iap poctain na pccél rin gur an iurtir po gab fíicc 7 lonnur é, 7 arö po éinn fín, 7 an éomairle a éoréongra ar iapla upmuman, Tomar mac Semair mic Riapair ruao a huét na banríögha toct do élnnucéaö iapla tuaomuman ip in ngnom anuairéac do pinne uair bá gar a ngaol 7 a mbraéairri dia poile. Tamicc iáppla upmuman co na plöö hi tuaomumain fó céóir, do ríacé an iapla concobar in áit iomacallma fíur, 7 do géall go ndionghaö a éoil riumh 7 éoil na com-

seated at Tomgraney, Scarriff, and Moynoe, were tributary to this chief of the Mac Namaras.

^u *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

^w *Donnell, the son of Conor*.—He was the Earl's uncle, i. e. his father's brother.

^x *The rest of them*.—The style here is remarkably imperfect, as appears from the words enclosed in brackets.

^y *Narrow passes*.—The word capcpaib, which makes capcpaib in the dative or ablative case plural, is still understood in the county of Clare as denoting a steep, narrow pass.—See Carcain-na-gcleireach at the years 1599 and 1600.

^z *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the field of the island or holm of Guaire, now the town of Gort, in the south-west of the county of Galway. Some will have it that this place took its

was a noble and majestic man, the favourite of women and damsels, on account of his mirthfulness and pleasantry. And Donnell Reagh, the son of Cumeadhá, son of Donough, took his place.

A proclamation for holding a court in the monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, to the O'Briens and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught^u. Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff in the territory (and he was the first sheriff of Thomond), placed a quantity of food and liquors in the monastery of Ennis for the use of the President. The President arrived in the town about the festival of St. Bridget. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) was at this time at Clare, [and] the President on the third day dispatched a party of his guards, [consisting] of the chiefs of his people and his cavalry, to summon the Earl. It was at the same hour of the day that these and Donnell, the son of Conor^w O'Brien, who was also coming to the Earl, arrived at the gate of the town. The Earl came to the resolution of making prisoners of Donnell and all those who were withinside the chain of the gate, and killing some of those who were outside. [This he did]. The rest of them^x [perceiving his intention] escaped, by swiftness of foot and the fleetness of their horses, to the President, to Ennis. On the following day the President departed, and the sons of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], i. e. Teige and Donough, conducted him out of the country, and guided him through the narrow passes^y and the wild and intricate ways. The Earl followed in pursuit of them, and continued skirmishing with them until they arrived at Gort-innsi-Guaire^z on that night. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he was filled with wrath and indignation; and he and the Council agreed to order the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe), in the Queen's name, to go to chastise the Earl of Thomond for that very arrogant deed which he had committed, for there was a close relationship and friendship between them. The Earl of Ormond [accordingly] immediately proceeded into Thomond with his forces; [and] the Earl, Conor [O'Brien], came to a conference with him, and promised that he would do his bidding

name from a Guaire O'Shaughnessy, but the general opinion is, that it was called after the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught,

who flourished in the seventh century.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 35, 61, 376.

αίπλε. Οο παυ α βαιτε πορ λάιη ιαίλα υπήνυμην .i. ελουιν παμπαδα αν ελάρ
μόρι, γ βυηραιτε, γ πο λέιςσεαδ δομνall ό βριαν, γ μαίτε βραιγδς τυαδμυ-
μην βάτταρ hιlláιη αγ αν ιαίλα αμας, γ βραιγδε αν ππεριθενρ μαρ cceyna.
Ρο ζαβ ιαραμ αιρεαδυρ, γ αττειυρι αν τιαίλα πά να βαίτειβ, γ πά να βραιγ-
δς δο εαβαιρε υαδα, υαιρ νί παίβε δά longpoptaιβ αιςσε αςτ μαζ ό μβρια-
cáιη αμáιη, γ πο πάccαιβ βαρδαδα βυανταιυρι ανη, γ αρί coμaίπλε δο ριννε
ζαν πολ πό δλγς ná πό γράραιβ coμaίπλε να ηερεανη coιδέ, γ ρucc δο
ποζαιν γυρ bó φήρ ηαιρ βης αρ ραοινδεal γ αρ φοζρα, γ cúl δο cυρ πέ α
δύτχαιζ γ πέ α δςζαταρδα ιαάρ πολ δια ραιγδς. Βαοί ιαραμ lé ηατχαιδ ζο
hιncλςιτε hι ccloιηη Μηυιρ, γ δο cυαιδ αρ ριν α ττιμceall να ρελε Εόιη don
ρραιη, γ βάι πέ hςδ ανη ριν, γ τicc ιαραμ ζο Saχoιβη, γ ρυαιρ γράρα, παρδύν,
γ ονόρι ό βανρποζαιν τραχαν, γ δο παδ ηιτipeαcα ηαιρ διοηηραγδς coμaίπλε
να ηΕρεανη δια αιτεη διοδ αν τιαίλα δοηορuccαδ γ ταιηicc ι ηςγίηρεαδ ná
βλιαδηα cέδηα ταρ α αιρ ζο ηέριηη.

Αη ππεριδεντ cέδηα, γ ιαίλα cloιηηη ριοcαιρδ .i. Ριοcαρτ mac υιλlicc να
ccληη mic ριοcαιρδ mic υιλlicc cηυic τυαζ δο ρυιδε lé ηαcχαιδ Spύτpa hι
ραίηρεαδ να βλιαδηα ρο. βάτταρ πορ αν ρλυαιγεαδ ριν hι ρροcαιρ αν ππεριδενρ
ποργλα τοίρεαc, γ τρέημiλεαδ λάτγαίλε γ ζαιρccιδ υαcταιρ cονηαcτ ό μαζ
αοι ζο ηεcτγε, γ ο ζαίλμζο ηαcλυαιη. βάτταρ πόρ hι ρρορlongpopt αν
ππεριδενρ ορoηζ μόρι δο cαιρτιηιβ co να ραιγδοιυριιβ αμαίλλε ρρυύ, γ δά cόρ-
uccαδ nó α τρι δο ζιoμáηcoιβ ζαοιδεalcoιβ. Βαοί αν βεόρ αν calβac mac
τοιρρδεalβαιζ, mic εόιη cάρραιζ, mic mec δομναίλλ co να διαρ mac, γ co να

^a *Clar-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county of Clare took its name.

^b *Magh O-mBracain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan, now Moynore, in the parish of Kilsarboy, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare, and about three miles to the north of Milltown Malbay. Small portions of the north and south walls of this castle still remain.

^c *A wanderer*, literally, “wandering and proclaimed.”

^d *Among them*, literally, “to them,” “usque ad eos.”

^e *Clanmaurice*, a barony in the county of Kerry, belonging at this period to a branch of

the Fitzgeralds, who took the name of Mac Maurice, or Fitz Maurice.

^f *Sruthair*, now Shrule, a well-known village situated on the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Galway.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

^g *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

^h *Magh Aoi*, a plain in the county of Roscommon, already often referred to.

ⁱ *Echtge*, now Sliabh Eachtaighe, *anglice* Slieve Aughty; and incorrectly Sliebaughta, on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical map of Ireland, a mountain

and the bidding of the Council. He gave up his towns, namely, Clonroad, Clar-mor^a, and Bunratty, into the hands of the Earl of Ormond; and Donnell O'Brien and the other chieftains of Thomond, whom the Earl had as prisoners, were set at liberty, and likewise the President's prisoners. The Earl was afterwards seized with sorrow and regret for having given up his towns and prisoners, for he now retained only one of all his fortresses, namely, Magh O-mBracain^b; and in this he left ever faithful warders; and he resolved that he never would submit himself to the law, or the mercy of the Council of Ireland, choosing rather to be a wanderer^c and an outlaw, and even to abandon his estates and goodly patrimony, than to go among them^d. He afterwards remained for some time concealed in Clanmaurice^e, from whence he passed, about the festival of St. John, into France, where he stopped for some time. He afterwards went to England, and received favour, pardon, and honour, from the Queen of England, who sent by him letters to the Council of Ireland, commanding them to honour the Earl; and he returned to Ireland in the winter of the same year.

The same President and the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, son of Ulick-nagCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh) laid siege to Sruthair^f in the summer of this year [21st June]. On this expedition, along with the President, were most of the chieftains and mighty champions of valour and prowess of Upper Connaught^g, from Magh-Aoi^h to Echtgeⁱ, and from Galway to Athlone. There were also in the President's camp a great number of captains, with their soldiers along with them, and two or three battalions of Irish hireling soldiers. There were in it also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, son of Mac Donnell^j, and his two sons, with their forces; also

on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See it before referred to at the year 1263.

ⁱ *Calvagh, the son of Turlough, &c.*—He was chief of one of the septs of the Mac Donnells of Leinster. He was seated at Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher, barony of Portnahinch, and Queen's County, where he possessed a considerable territory, as appears from various authorities, and where the keep of his castle still remains in tolerable preservation.

The pedigree of this branch of the Mac Donells is given by O'Farrell, in his *Linea Antiqua*, and by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work, under the name of Clann Domnaill Laigean, *phlocc Toirpdealbairg óig*, i.e. the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, the posterity of Turlough Oge. They descend from that most powerful of all the clans of the Highlands of Scotland, the Lords of the Isles, and through Marcus, according to these writers, a younger son of Aengus Oge, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles* (see note F

poëraide, 7 úrfin do rhuóct doínnall, mic éoin, mic eocáin na laetaige, mic
ruibne .i. aod mac eocáin mic doínnall oice, 7 doínnall mac mupchaio mic

to that poem), who had married a daughter of O'Kane. The eldest brother of this Marcus was John, who died in 1387, who, by a first alliance, is ancestor of the chieftains of Clann-Raghnaill, or Clanronald, and Glengarry; and by his subsequent marriage with the princess Margaret of Scotland, daughter of King Robert II., had issue, 1st, Donnell, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who, in 1411, at the head of ten thousand vassals, convulsed the kingdom of Scotland, and fought the famous battle of Harlaw, in defence of his right to the Earldom of Ross, the heiress of which he had married; 2nd, John More, who espoused the heiress of Bissett, or Mae Eoin Bissett of the Glinns of Antrim, and became ancestor of the powerful family, which, in right of that marriage, on the partial subjugation of the Highland clans in the time of James IV. and V. of Scotland, settled in the north of the county of Antrim, in the sixteenth century, and founded the Earldom of Antrim; 3rd, Alexander, said to be the ancestor of Keppoch.

Marcus, the ancestor of the Leinster branch, was slain, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 1397. The death of his son, Turlough, is recorded in the same annals at the year 1435. This Turlough had a son, Turlough Oge, in whose time the family appear to have settled in Leinster. The annals of Dudley Firbisse state that, in 1466, "John, son to Mae Donell, the best captain of the English," was slain in a skirmish in Ofaly; and the Annals of Kilroman record that a son of Turlough Oge Mae Donnell was slain in Leix [in the Queen's County] in 1504. About this period the Mac Donnells of Leinster formed three septs, of whom two were seated in the now Queen's County, and the third in the present barony of Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow, where their possessions,

stretched along the foot of the mountain range, upon the marches of the Pale, bore the name of "the Clandonnell's cuntry," as late at least as 1641: see MSS. Depositions, Kildare and Wicklow, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 4. and 6. As early as 1524, "Alexander, filius Terentii, filii Meilmore Mac Donnell de Balliranan, Generosus," granted five townlands in this district to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with an annual rent of three marks for ever. —(Inquisition, Rolls' Office.) His son, Tirlagh, or Turlough Oge mae Alexander, appears as chieftain of one of "the three septs of Gallowglasses of the Clandonnells," whose curious indenture of composition with the Lord Deputy Sidney, dated 7th May, 1578 (which see under that year), is enrolled in the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin. The two other chiefs at that time were Mulmurry mae Edmond and Hugh Boy mae Callogh [or Calvagh], the former of Rahin, and the latter of Tenekille, in the Queen's County.

It appears from a memorial presented to the Earl of Essex in 1599, by the Irish Council, and printed by Fynes Moryson, that the then chief of the Wicklow sept was in arms with the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles in the mountains of the county of Dublin, and that the head of the Queen's County branch was in rebellion with the O'Mores.

On the 26th of December, 1606, their chiefs had each a grant of sixteen shillings, Irish, per diem for life.—(See Erck's Repert. Chan. Enroll.)

Several Inquisitions in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's Offices ascertain the estates and succession of the line given by the Irish genealogists, with which, as well as with the notices in these Annals, they perfectly accord. The *Inquisitio post mortem* of the Calvagh Mae Donnell,

a party of the descendants of Donnell, the son of John, son of Owen-na-Lathaighe^{ji} Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Oge ;

mentioned above in the text, finds him possessed of the town and castle of Tenekill, &c., and bound, among other services, "to keepe and mainteyne twelve able galloglas, on said castel and lands, sufficiently armed for the better inhabiting and preserving of the premises;" upon sufficient warning to attend upon the Governor of Ireland, or his deputy, and "to go upon any Irishman bordering upon the foresaid countie" [of Leix]. The jurors find that his death took place on the 18th of June, 1570, which accords with the notice in the text. He left two sons, Hugh Boy and Alexander; the former was then of age, being born in 1546, and succeeded to the estate; the latter was slain in the year 1577, *q. v. infra*. Hugh Boy died on the 31st of August, 1618, lord of the manor of Tenekill and Ballycrassel, &c., and was succeeded by his son and heir, Fergus, born 1575. Fergus died in 1637, lord of the manor of Tenekill, and was succeeded by his son and heir, James, born 1617, and then aged twenty years and married. This James made a conspicuous figure in the Queen's County in 1641, when, at the age of twenty-four, he was a colonel of the confederate Catholics. On the 8th of February in that year the Lords Justices proclaimed a reward of four hundred pounds, and a free pardon, for his head. His possessions were then confiscated. It appears by an Inquisition taken in 1679, that his widow was allowed dower, but the estate was never restored. This James had a cousin, James, son of Edmond Mac Donnell, who also lived at Tinnakill, and was a captain of the confederate Catholics in 1641.

The Mac Donnells made a considerable figure in Wicklow also during the wars of 1641, and some of them are distinguished by the Parliamentarians, as "notorious commanders of Re-

bells."—See MSS. Depositions in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dub. Of these was Alexander Mac Donnell of Wicklow, gentleman, called in these Depositions, "the constable of Wicklow," by which is meant, according to the usage of the Irish at this period, the commander of the galloglasses.

At the Revolution many of the Mac Donnells of Leinster enrolled themselves under the banner of James II. In a roll of his officers, in 1690, preserved in MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, several of the name are mentioned as belonging to the regiments levied in that province. In that of Colonel John Grace of Moyelly, occurs the name of Lieutenant Francis Mac Donnell, who was evidently of this family, and probably the same who afterwards captured Marshal Villeroy, and shed such a light upon Irish honour, at the memorable storming of Cremona in 1702.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 138–140; and *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, p. 248. At the same period Charles Mac Donnell, likewise evidently of this race, was lieutenant in Sir Gregory Byrne's company in King James's foot guards; and in Colonel Francis Toole's regiment of foot, in the same service, was Lieutenant Brian Mac Donnell, fourth in descent from whom is Alexander Mac Donnell, Esq., J. P., of Bonabrougha, in the county of Wicklow, who married Marcella, heiress of Charles O'Hanlon, Esq. of Ballynorrnan, in the same county, one of the lineal representatives of the ancient chiefs or Reguli of Orior, hereditary royal standard bearers north of the Boyne, whose territory now forms two baronies in the county of Armagh, and was forfeited, for the most part, in the reign of James I. By her he has issue: Charles P. O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, M. R. I. A.; 2nd,

and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, with five chosen battalions of gallowglasses, and also a battalion of gallowglasses of the Clann-Dowell^k; the ordnance and forces of Galway. There were also a troop of vigorous cavalry, to the number of three hundred, in armour and coats of mail.

When Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) heard that the President and the Earl had this great army assembled around Sruthair, it grieved his heart^l and disturbed his mind; and he called forthwith to his assistance the Lower Burkes^m and the descendants of Meyler Burke, also the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh, and Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. These came, attended by as many as they had been able to procure of Scots and Irish, hired soldiers and youths; and they never halted until they reached a hill which was nigh to the camp of the President and the Earl; and here they held consultation, to consider in what way they could disperse or scatter those choice and irresistible forces, who had invaded them for their territory and patrimony. They resolved first to convert their cavalry into infantry, and [having done so] they formed into order and array; and they promised one another that they would not disperse or depart from that order, whether they should route the enemy^a or be routed by them. They all resolved that if the son or kinsman of one of them should be slain in his [the survivor's] presence, they would not stop with him, but pass over him at once, as though they were enemies and strangers^o. In such state they advanced towards the other army. As for the President and the Earl, they placed their ordnance, their soldiers^p [gunners], their halberdiers, and their men in armour on foot, in the perilous narrow defiles through which they supposed that the other party would advance upon them, and placed by their side the Clann-Sweeny, the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Dowell, and all the other infantry of their army; while they themselves, and the body of vigorous cavalry they had with them, stood on one side in reserve, to support the fight

Dugald.

^l *It grieved his heart*, literally, "that thing was vexation of heart and confusion of mind to him."

^m *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes seated in the county of Mayo, of whom he himself was the chief.

ⁿ *Rout the enemy*, literally, "whether the

routing should be *upon* them, or *before* them," which is an idiom of common occurrence in old Irish writings.

^o *Enemies and strangers*, literally, unknown enemies, i. e. enemies with whom they had no personal acquaintance.

^p *Soldiers*, or sagittarii, archers.

ταοιβ ele. Ro ba d'ail lé uoçair, 7 uob aghairò ar étualang uoccbair iartair 7 ióctair éonnaét cor uócum na conaire congáirige rin. Ara aoi po arccnarat for a naghairò, 7 ní b'ó cian do éódar an tan fuarattar a ttaoib do éollaò, 7 a ccuip do éréctnucéaò lap an céo f'paur do léicceat póta a gonnadair g'pán aoibléaéa 7 a boðadair blait riçne, ní rçlinm nó pccat, ní mepçin nó mioðlaéur po gairat rom riar na éréctuiubriacéib rin acé uol gan éoicell for a ccçracchairò go po féçrat r'çpulang a raiméac çpuar a cçloioðm, 7 çroma a çtuagh ar éloigmib, 7 ar éçnmullaiçib a cceleat comlainn. Nír b'ó fada po fuilngf na fçðmanna rin lap an f'paurinn çapla for a ccionn an tan po brúçtbur diannáiom d'araçtaé uib for ccularib go po b'ín an çpénbuioð çainicc dia raiçio iomlaoio ionair 7 malairt áite díob. Ro gairat riðe iaraim ag díóçlaiçriucéaò na çruinge çapla r'çmpo ag l'çmian an luaçmaðma ag çhódaò na çoraigéacéa, ag çpuçt 7 ag uinge i noðghairò na nopongbuioðin ar f'çð dá míle on f'paurlongçpore. Ro pleacéaò, 7 po r'paoigéaò roçairðe díob leó an airfó rin. lap ndol do múmçip meic william búic çar an marçpluaç baó dia l'ççtaoib, tuççrat na díormanna marçpluaç amur for ðeipéaò na nóçcbar riar a mbaoí an boirbbriçéaò co po díçaiçit çpéçta dia nopongbuioðib leó, 7 po muðaiçfe ní ba mó munbaò oluicé 7 çainçne a n innill 7 a n oirðaiççte tuççrat forpa a ççúr an laoi. Do ðeacáçtar iaraim for ccularib iar mbuair ccorççair 7 ccommaioðme 7 iar r'paoineá for a mbioðbaðhair, acé aiháin bá r'çð a ndeapçrat do ðeapçmat conganta (o po polmairçf an çáçlaçtar leó, iar mbriçéaò for a mbioðbað-air) gan annain i'rin f'paurlongçpore in oioçe rin, uair dá nanðoir ní biað f'çf'çaðra f'paur im ainm 7 im oirðeapçur an máðma do b'icé forpa. Dála an p'pçriçent, 7 iarla cloinne r'ioçairð do ançrat riðe, 7 r'p'ioçt doimnaill meç ruiðne (ná po f'ágairbað a mbonn dá mbioðbaðair an lá rin) 7 çpong dia raiçioiúrið i'rin in f'paurlongçpore in oioçe rin. Báçtar iaraim ag aicéne, 7 ag aðnacal a ccaom 7 a cçarat, 7 ag f'aðbað na f'çf'ç ngonta r'eaçónón an árimairç. Do r'ónaò éçt móri ann rin ó çallair .i. p'atçp'ariccin ciuimrócc, Ro marbað ann ðeóç an calbaç mac çoirp'ðealbaiç mic éóin çapçaiç, 7 roçairðe

¹ *Volley*, f'paur.—This is a very old Irish word denoting “a shower,” and f'paurac, an adjective formed from it, denotes “showery.”

² *They cut down*, literally, “great numbers

of them were cut down and scourged by them.” The verb *pleacéaò* is applied in the early portion of these Annals, and the best Irish manuscripts, to the felling or cutting down of woods

[at the proper time]. It was grappling with difficulty, and facing impossibility, for the youths of West and Lower Connaught to attack this well-defended position; nevertheless, they marched onward, but they had not advanced far before their sides were pierced, and their bodies wounded, by the first volley^a of fiery shot discharged at them from the guns, and [of arrows] from the beautiful elastic bows. It was not, however, terror or fear, cowardliness or dastardliness, that these wounding volleys produced in them, but [a magnanimous determination] to advance directly forward; so that they tried the force of their lances, the temper of their swords, and the heaviness of their battle-axes, on the skulls and crests of their antagonists. Their opponents did not long withstand these vigorous onslaughts, before a numerous body of them gave way, and retreated precipitately; upon which the powerful party who came up took their places and position, and then proceeded to exterminate those who stood before them, and, following up the route, they pressed closely and vehemently after the flying troops for the distance of two miles from the camp, during which pursuit they cut down^r and lacerated great numbers. When the people of Mac William Burke, in following up the pursuit, had passed by the cavalry, they were attacked in the rear by that numerous body which had been kept on one side [in reserve], and numbers of their troops were slain by them; and a greater number would have been cut off, but for the closeness and firmness of the battle-array and order which they had formed that morning. They afterwards returned home in triumph, after having defeated their enemies. They had, however, committed one great mistake: when they had cleared the field of battle, by putting their enemies to flight, not to have remained that night in the camp; for, had they done so, there could not have been any dispute as to their having the name and renown of having gained the victory. As for the President and the Earl of Clanrickard, they and the descendants of Donnell Mac Sweeny (who had not fled from their enemies on that day), with a party of their soldiers, remained in the camp that night. They afterwards stopped to search for and inter their slain relatives and friends, and to relieve the wounded throughout the field of slaughter. Little Patrick Cusack was slain in this battle on the side of the English, and his death was generally lamented;

or forests. The noun *ῥῥαοῖγῖλ* signifies “a noun formed from it, denotes, to flog, scourge, scourge,” and *ῥῥαοῖγῖλεαῖθ*, which is a verbal or beat severely.

ele nác airméir. Ro páccbað ann don líte ele uáter mac Sfaín mic maolir a búrc dia ngoiréi cluar le doinninn, 7 Raðnall mac meic doinnail gallócclaið, 7 dá mac eóin Eipeannaig dá conrapal do cloinn noðnnail na halban. Do páccbað ann líon díríme amaille riú rin depennchaib nalbancóib, do cloinn noðnnail, do cloin truibne, 7 do luét lñamna búrcac. An darp lár an plóg ríor lár ro rpaóineað ina mbaoí rímpa, 7 rpir nár coðaicéað an caðlaðair ar aca rñn baoí buaib na tscmála, 7 darp lár na tigeapnaðuib ro an ir in rporlonðporit in oioðe rin ar porpna rñin ro ba dñr clú an maðma do beir.

Slóicéað lá hiapla upmumhan hi ppoðmar na bliaðna ro. i. lá tomar mac Semair mic riapair puaið tap riúr riap do éliú máil mic ucchgaíne i nuib conaill gabra, 7 do ciarpnaige luaéra, ní ro aipir ður gab 7 ður ðipir dún lóic ór lñain i noðirceapit éoiéið conpai mic dáipe. Puair bpaigoe 7 ébala iomða don turur rin, 7 do fill hi ppiéing na conaípe cébna ðan troio ðan taðap, 7 bá rñb fó deapa dórom rin, clann iaípla deapmumhan do bñit hilláim hillonnoan, 7 Semur mac muipir ina aon oðine i nacchaib gall 7 ðeapalac, 7 an tír uile að cup ina aghaib, 7 páit ele ar nac rpuair an ciaípla tscmáil ar baoí congnañ plóig na banpíogha aicce ar an turur rin.

^s *Cluas-le-doininn*, i. e. ear to the tempest.

^t *Clu-Mail-mhic-Ugaine*, i. e. the division of Mal, son of Ugaine More, Monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3619.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 38. This was the name of a district in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and situated between the hill of Knockany and the mountain of Slieve Reagh.—See note on Beal-atha-na-nDeise, under the year 1579, where it is shewn that the ford of Athneasy, on the Morning Star River, near the village of Elton, in the barony of Coshlea, is in the very centre of this river. See also note ^d, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

^u *Dun-Loich*, now Dunlow Castle, on the River Leamhain, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note ^r, under the year 1215, p. 188, *supra*, and the Ordnance map of Kerry, sheets 65.

^v *The province of Curoi, the son of Daire*.—This was a name for Desmond, or South Munster, extending, according to Keating, from

Bealach Chonglais, close to Cork, to Luimneach, and to the western coast of Ireland.—See Halliday's edition of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 135.

^w In this year the following Irish chieftains made their submissions by indenture, namely, Brian, son of Cahir, son of Art Kavanagh of Ballyanne, in the county of Wexford; Mac Vaddock of the same county, who was head of a sept of the Mac Murroughs; Mac Edmond Duff, of the same county; Mac Damore, or Mac David More, of the same county, head of another sept of the Mac Murroughs, seated in the barony of Gorey; and O'Farrell Bane and O'Farrell Boy, of the county of Longford. The following documents, never before published, will shew the nature of their submission:

"This Indenture, made the 15th day of Marche, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}

and also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, and many others not enumerated. On the side of the Irish were slain Walter, the son of John, son of Meyler Burke, who was called Cluas-le-doininn^s, and Randal, the son of Mac Donnell Galloglagh; also the two sons of John Ereanagh, two constables of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland. There were also left [slain] here countless numbers of Irish and Scots of the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Sweeny, and of the adherents of the Burkes. The Lower [northern] army, who had routed such of the forces as had given way, but who had not maintained the field, believed that in this rencounter the victory was theirs; while those lords who remained during the night in the camp considered that they alone were entitled to the fame of that victory.

A hosting was made in the autumn of this year by the Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, [and he marched] westwards across the Suir, by Cliu-Máil-mhic-Ugaine^s, into Hy-Connell-Gaura, and to Kerry Luachra; (and) he never halted until he took and demolished Dun-Loich^u, on the River Leamhain, in the south of the province of Curoi, the son of Daire^v. On this expedition he obtained hostages and spoils; and he returned home by the same road without receiving battle or opposition. The reason that he received none was, that the sons of the Earl of Desmond were [then] in prison in London; and James Mac Maurice, the only person of his tribe who was opposed to the English and to the Geraldines, was [himself] opposed by the whole country. Another reason why the Earl met no resistance was, that he had the assistance of the Queen's army on this expedition^w.

of thone parte, and Bryane M^c Cahir M^c Art Kavanagh of Ballyan, in the county of Wexford, gent. cheife of his name and cept called Slaght Dirmod Lawdarage, for and on behalfe of himselfe and all the rest of the gent. and freeholders of the said Baronies of Ballyan, S^c Molinge, and in Clan Harricke, and Ffassagh Slew boye, in the countie aforesaid, and in the countie of Catherlaghe, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Bryane M^c Cahir, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lord Deputie, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable

Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie, the same to be given back by letters patents to be held by them and their heires for ever, at the yearly rent to be reserved in the said patents, but to be free from the bonaghte accustomed to be paid to the Queen's Galloglasses in discharge of which they are to pay 52 markes yearly."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1571.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céo, Seetmoḡat, ahaon.

Mac Conmápa taḡcc mac conmeaḡa, mic conmápa, mic Sḡain, róo a painn
 7 a cāpaḡ do cōtuccaḡ, 7 a naḡaḡ ḡpolmuccaḡ 7 ḡpápuccaḡ décc, 7 a mac
 (Sḡain) do ḡaḡáil a ionaḡ.

1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Theobald M^c Morish M^c Vadick of Ballinecoill, in the countrey called Kensele, in the county of Wexford; Gerold M^c Theobald M^c Vadick, of Bally Carrowell; Gillepatrick Oge, M^c Donyll Moile of the Cowill Ishill; Edmond M^c Donill Moile of Monynecrosse; Tirreloghe M^c Morighe of Ballinmone; Moriortagh buy M^c Fheilim of the Mengane; Shane Sharvey of the Cowill Ishill; Cahire M^c Morish of Ballynemmole; Donyll Rowe M^c Gerrald buy of Rossnenoche; Ffarganany M^c Vadick of Ballybyne; Donyll M^c Gillepatrick of Ballaghedoroghe; Morighe M^c Gillepatrick of Ballagheclare; Thomas Eiree of Ballehedick; Owingarive of Clougheilleke; Edmond M^c Donyll Moill; Cahire M^c Geralde buy; Teige Ewillane; James M^c Donogh Ronoe; Morish M^c Ffallen; Donogh Riough; Cahire M^c Teige Oge; Owen M^c Shane; Moriortagh M^c Hughe; Cahire Row M^c Edmond; Henry Begge and Donogh Morighe, of the other parte.—Witnesseth that the said Theobald, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, & all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kensele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes payable to her Ma^{tie},

heires and successors.”

“(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)”

“This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxte Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Dermot M^c Edmund Duff of the Newtowne, in the countrey called Kensell, in the county of Wexford, and other the freeholders of the said contrey, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Dermot M^c Edmund, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters patents given back, to be held at and under the yearly rent of six score markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors.”

“(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of civil Services, Dublin.)”

“This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie} of thone parte, and Phelim M^c Damore of Mollallesterne, in the country called Kinseele, in the county of Wexford; Cahire Madden of Killegrine; Morighane Piperre of the Parke;

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1571.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-one.

Mac Namara (Teige, the son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, who was son of John), supporter of his adherents and friends, and exterminator and destroyer of his enemies, died ; and his son, John, took his place.

Donyll O'Dorane of Ballygerale ; Rick *fitz Symons of Ballyduff ; Thom More of Roisse ; Moriertaghe Meirregagh of Ballenskertane ; Moriertagh Duff M^c Cahire of Collíneculbu ; Donyll duff M^c Teige rioughe of Bellynegame ; Murrrough buy of Ballyedane ; Melaghlyn M^c. Tirrelagh of Kilbride ; Edmond Riough of the O'Moklaghe ; Conoghor M^c Walter of Monenle ; Redmond M^c Lucas of Killone ; Manus M^c Davyd of Ballyvadage ; Caher M^c Art of Ballycamclone ; Anthony Peppard of Ballinomenge ; Cahire O Doran of Monanecholane ; Edm. M^c Donel moyle of the Gurtine ; Teige Riough of Ballyenacgerode ; M^c Dallow of Ballycahill ; Hugh M^c Art of Carranebrede, and Edm M^c Shane of Cloneredmounde, ffreeholders, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Phelim M^c Damore, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputie to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castles, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kinseale. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 11th day of Feb. 1570; betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie},

of thone part; and Ffaghnie O'Ferrall, otherwise called O'Ferrall bane of Tullie, in the county of Longford, somtyme called the countrie of the Anellie; William ffitz Donell O'Ferrall of the Molt; John O'Ferrall of the Glane, Captayne of Williame's sept; Donell O'Ferrall of the Reene, now M^c Moroghe in tliewe; Moylaghlin O'Ferrall of Molenegan, called M^c Hyog of Moythra; Ffellym boy O'Qwyne of the Brewne, called O'Coyne; Donill O'Ferrall of Kilgref, capten of Gillernewes sept, in the said countie, gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents free of bonnaght, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors. And for lacke of money the same to be paid in Kyne, as the same Kyne shall be worth and sold in the markets of Athboy and Navan."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 10th day of Feb., 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputye of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Faghnie O'Ferrall, other-

Αν ειοιρρόκαε Τομαρ mac Σλαιν εfnε coimairle gall Ερεανν fear πο βαοί πο ερί ma pìop ionaid pìg ι nΕρινν décc.

Μαg γορmain Μαιολεαείλαινν mac tomáir mic maoileacélainn duib tóg-bálaiγ ερóg, γ τιγε ναοίθεαδ décc.

Semur mac Muirir do gábal éille moceallócce, γ ní dáilgí a hionnmair, nó a hioimaoíne gér bó hioiarða a heodála acé pó bíε bá hionad oipeacéταιρ, γ ba eulaé eupleime do gallaib γ do gíalτααίb lé hacchaid Shemair do gíér. Do παδαδ uapóúρccaδ námat por an luεε βάτταρ go pónimeac ruan éodaltaé in upéopaé oíde lá mñgarpad cloinne Suibne γ cloinne pítchig βάτταρ hι ccaoímteacé Semair mic muirir pia nuair éirte ap a bapac go mbάτταρ ag poinn óir, aipgic γ iolmaoíne, γ péo poimaoíneac, ná haidémaδ an ταταίρ dia eíðpe, nó an máταίρ dia hingin an lá piam. Ro bár una leó ppi hñ ερί lá γ teopa noídeε ag cori gac eapnaile ionnmura γ uapail eapnaδ, éuaé, γ éopin ccuimdaigéte por gírgaib, γ eoéaib pó éoilltib γ pó pñdaib eaταίρ-lac, γ apail ele go hincleite do íaicchiδ a ccapac, γ a ccoiccele. Do bñεpταc iapañ εpionnéll teinead γ olútépταc doβapíða duibéiac uapir an mbaile iapañ iap mbpírcδ γ iap mblaipébaδ a cuimdaigéδ cloé γ clapaδ

wise called O'Ferrall of the Palliee, in the county of Longford, some time called the country of the Annalie; Kedagh O'Ferrall of Raharewy; Fargus O'Ferrall of the Bawne; Edmond O'Ferrall of Crieduff; Iriel O'Ferrall, son to the said O'Ferrall of the Mornyne; Teige Duffe M' Cornueke of the Killineriebote; Cormock M' Rory O'Ferrall of the Camace; Bryan M' Rurye O'Ferrall of Drumvinge; Shane M' Gerrote O'Ferrall of the Cargin; Tirrelage O'Bardan of Dromlishen; William O'Bardan of the same; Rory M' Rosse O'Ferrall of Killmaeshane; Gerold M' Owen O'Ferrall of Durey; Teige boy O'Ferrall of Tirlyken; Irriell M' William O'Ferrall of Ballerohan; Brian M' Hebbard O'Ferrall of Killacomoge; Murrrough M' Donnell O'Ferrall of Athey-donell; Rosse M' Donnell O'Ferrall of Ballywringham; Murroughe M' Teige O'Ferrall Bealelare, called M' Hebbard O'Ferrall of Dwelyne; Murugh M' Con-

nyeke O'Ferrall of Corilaghan; Rowry M' Gerrott O'Ferrall of Clonfowre; Teige duf O'Ferrall of the same; Conall M' Shane O'Ferrall of Dromed; Gillarnew M' Ffaghnie O'Ferrall of Raelyne; Cowle M' Hebbard O'Ferrall of Belalyene; Ffelem M' Donell O'Ferrall of Keraunkeyll; Concor M' Rosse O'Ferrall of Cassellbage; Hibbard M' Rosse O'Ferrall of Ffurbeill; Teige M' Moriartye O'Ferrall of Carryll; Jeffery oge O'Ferrall of Cerownagerake; Moriaughtaughe M' Edmond O'Ferrall of Lynery; Howe M' Dontay O'Ferrall of Carigwyn; Shane M' Donell O'Ferrall of the Corey; Felim Owyn of the Brewn; Breyu Queyn of Acwranake; Jeffery Qwyn of Heasdownfe; William M' Donkaye O'Ferrall of Dermore; Donell M' Calle of Croilaght in said county gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie O'Ferrall, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lord

Cusack^x (Thomas, son of John), head of the counsel of the English of Ireland, who had been thrice Viceroy of Ireland, died.

Mac Gorman (Melaghlin, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv), supporter of the indigent and of a house of hospitality, died.

James Mac Maurice^y took Kilmallock^z, not from a desire of [obtaining] its riches and various treasures, though its riches were immense, but because it had always been the rendezvous and sally-port of the English and Geraldines [in their contests] against him^a. Before sunrise^b in the morning those who had gone to sleep happily and comfortably were aroused from their slumber by a furious attack made by the warlike troops of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy, who were along with James Mac Maurice; and they proceeded to divide among themselves its gold, silver, various riches, and valuable jewels, which the father would not have acknowledged to his heir, or the mother to her daughter, on the day before. They were engaged for the space of three days and nights in carrying away the several kinds of riches and precious goods, as cups and ornamented goblets, upon their horses and steeds, to the woods and forests of Etharlach^c, and sending others of them privately to their friends and companions. They then set fire to the town, and raised a dense, heavy cloud, and a black, thick, and gloomy shroud of smoke about it, after they had torn down and demolished its houses of stone and wood; so that Kilmallock

Deputy to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called the Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors, but to be free of bon-naght."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

^x Cusack.—See note ^y, under the year 1552, p. 1526, *supra*.

^y Mac Maurice, *anglice* Fitzmaurice.

^z Kilmallock.—See note ^c, under the year 1412, p. 809, *supra*. This town is called the Balbec

of Ireland by some enthusiastic, but ignorant or dishonest, popular writers; but the remains of the castles, houses, walls, &c., shew that there is no building there older than the thirteenth century (many of them still more modern), except, perhaps, a part of one round tower, which may be as old as the eleventh century.

^a *Him*.—In the original it is "James," which is cumbersome and not to be imitated.

^b *Before sunrise*, *πρὸ νυκτὸς τερπτε*.—The word *τερπτε* is explained "sunrise" by O'Reilly; and in Cormac's Glossary it is explained "*tertia hora*."

^c *Etharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a beautiful valley situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, and about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

gurr bó haitte 7 gurr bó haðba do ñonab allta cill moceallócc iar gac náinſr baof innte gó rin.

Pp̃erident ſaxanað do teaçt óp cñnð dá cóiceað muñan 1 neaprað na bliaðna ro, ſin ſeon p̃ap̃poit a ainm. ðáttar lair ionat long 7 laoiðñh, céð, 7 cairtínſð. Ro g̃abrat uppaða, 7 uapal cõðnað, tiğſr̃na, 7 toípeað an típe ró céðoir lair, geibitt una amair 7 earuppaða luçt tuillme, 7 tuapurðail an tpe lá ſemar gion go mbaof dia dún aparaib aice açt cairlén na mainge namá. Ro p̃óccair an Pp̃erident for peapraib muñan teaçt go líonmar lép̃t̃ionoilte ina dõcum co na lóntib p̃ñh leó lé hağaið cairlén na mainge im p̃éil éoin ap ccionn. Do rónað p̃ap̃rioñ rin, 7 no g̃abrat ağ ionp̃uiðe an baile ó p̃éil éoin go m̃fõón poğamair, 7 ní no çap̃m̃raiz ní dõib ap ní no g̃abrat an baile an bliaðain rin. Téit an Pp̃erident co corcaiz, 7 no r̃ğaoilriçt p̃ir muñan dia ttiğib.

Ro p̃óğpað cúirt p̃ri hñð oçt lá ndécc lá Pp̃erident cúiccið connaçt ſin euap̃p̃hitun hi mainp̃tir inñri do çñp̃uccað, 7 do çññp̃uccað dál ccair, 7 uaçtair connaçt p̃ó p̃éil p̃atp̃aice na bliaðna ro. Tánaiçç t̃r̃á an Pp̃erident go map̃eluağ m̃ñða 7 go p̃aiğdiuirib poineañlaib, uair po ba cuim̃neac lair an eicçñðail 1 mbaof lá dál ccair an bliaðain poime, 7 baof gac laoi p̃e hñð na noçt lá ndécc p̃em̃p̃áite ağ coicçſr̃t p̃eçt 7 p̃iağla, 7 ağ ionnarbat̃ éccora 7 indicchið. Do beap̃t iap̃la tuaðmuñan concobaç mac donnachaið uí b̃riain a duthaiz 7 a tiğearnar don Pp̃erident 1 níc an indicchið do p̃óine p̃air p̃eaçt p̃iamh 7 ó na baof occa ap a çomur dia bailtib açt an mağ ó m̃b̃r̃ſcáin do p̃að dõ é ðeóp go mbaof an mağ, bunp̃aite, an clár inóp 7 cluain p̃aiñava ap láim an Pp̃erident ağ p̃áğb̃ail an típe ðó, 7 pucc b̃p̃aiğðe gacá hup̃rað dá mbaof hi t̃tuaðmuñain lair go haç luain. Níor bó hup̃ra

^a *Wolves*, literally “wild dogs, or dogs of the wood.” Wolves were very numerous in Ireland at this period, and for more than a century later. Philip O’Sullivan mentions, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that, after the battle of Kinsale, the hungry wolves sallied from the woods to attack the men who were weak with hunger. There was a native Irish wolf killed at Waringstown, in the county of Down, in the year 1700; and about the same

year a Cormac O’Neill is said by tradition to have shot the last of the wolves of Glenshane, in the townland of Sheskinnamaddy, parish of Dungiven, and county of Londonderry. The last native wolf of Ireland was seen in the mountains of Kerry, in the year 1720.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O’Conor of Belanagare*, p. 450.

^e *James*.—He was the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl of Des-

became the receptacle and abode of wolves^d, in addition to all the other misfortunes up to that time.

In the spring of this year an English President, Sir John Perrott, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster. He had many ships and barques, companies and captains. The chiefs, noble rulers, lords, and dynasts of the country joined him at once ; but the soldiers, insurgents, the mercenaries and retained troops of the country sided with James^e, though, of (all) his fortified residences, he retained Caislen-na-Maing^f only. The President commanded the men of Munster to muster all their forces, and, providing their own provisions, to come to him on the ensuing festival of St. John, for the purpose of besieging Caislen-na-Maing. They did so at his command, and continued besieging the castle from the festival of St. John to the middle of autumn ; but their efforts proved fruitless, for they did not take the castle that year. The President (upon this) went to Cork, and the men of Munster departed for their respective homes.

On the festival of St. Patrick in this year, the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, issued a proclamation for holding a court during eighteen days in the monastery of Ennis^g, [to devise measures] to set to rights and reduce the Dal-Cais and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught^h. The President, mindful of the perilous position in which he had been placed in the preceding year by the Dal-Cais, went attended by a strong body of cavalry and stout soldiers ; and he was occupied for the eighteen days before mentioned in establishing laws and regulations, and abolishing injustice and lawlessness. The Earl of Thomond (Gonor, the son of Donough O'Brien) gave up his country and his lordship to the President, as an atonement for the lawless act which he had formerly committed against him, and gave up to him Magh O'mBreacainⁱ, the only one of his (former) towns then in his possession ; so that the towns of Magh [O'mBreacain], Bunratty, Claremore, and Clonroad, were in the possession of the President, on his leaving the territory ; and he carried hostages from every chieftain in Thomond along with him to Athlone.

mond, and was at this period the chief leader of the disaffected Geraldines of Desmond.

Caislen-na-Maing, i. e. the castle of the River Mang, now Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry.

^g *Ennis*, a town in the county of Clare, which

the English made at this period a part of the province of Connaught.

^h *Upper Connaught*, i. e. South Connaught, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard and his adherents.

ⁱ *Magh O'mBreacain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan,

a ríomh an do rudaíó dó do cédaibh bó ó tuadmúin pé hfo an dá bliadan
baoi na pperient occa.

Sfian mac an giolla óuibh mic diarmada baoi na ua reáchnaigh o báir a
aíar gur an mbliadain ri, Ro bhíad an tainm rin 7 gort inhi guaire de la
dearbhrádaí a aíar .i. diarmaid riabach mac diarmada ar bá heirde bá
rinnreari ann iar pfrí.

AOIS CRIOST, 1572.

Aoir Crioit, mile, cúicc céd, Seachtmoget, adó.

Airdeppcop tuama Crioitoir boirdicín décc, 7 a adlacaó i ngaillín.

Eppucc cille fionnabrac, Sfian ócc mac Sfian mic amlaoibh uí mallain
pfrí foircetail bhríre dé décc, 7 a adnacal hi ceill fionnabrac buidín.

Mairgrez inghín concobair mic toirpdealbhaigh mic taidécc uí bhrian bhí
lán d'féle dionnraicup, do connla, do érabad, do gloine, 7 do ghnmaigecc
décc.

Tigearna déiréac .i. Muirir mac gearailt, mic Sfian mic gearoit mic
Semuir mic gearóid iarla décc, 7 a bhrádaí .i. Semuir doirpnead ina ionad.

Sfian mac toinair mic Riocaird oicc, mic uilliec ruaid, mic uilliec an
fíona do baad írin pua.

Henrí ó craidén cñdaiže raibdhir roconaiž dioctari connact déž.

Eogan ruad mac feargail mic doinnail ruaid mic an baird, Muirir
ballac mac conoicpice mic diarmada uí éleirig, 7 Mac uí Mhóirín do
époctad lá iarla tuadmúin concobair mac donnchaid, 7 robdair raoite
hi rñcúr, 7 i ndán an muirir 7 an teogan remraite, 7 ro ba daíma aoire.
7 earccaoine don iarla an feillgimóin írin.

Eoin mac colla, mic doinnail, mic eocáin mic doinnail décc.

Fóccra cúirte do tábairt la pperient cúiccíó connact Sír éduard
Phitun im fél Patraice i ngaillín dá raibhe fo cúmáctuibh na bainríogha

now Moigh, or Moymore, a townland situated
near Milltown Malbay, in the barony of Ibrickan,
and county of Clare.

* John, son of Gilla-Duv.—He was John, the
son of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genea-*

logies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 377, 378.

¹ *Gort-Insi-Guaire*, i. e. the field or enclosure
of Guaire's holm, or island, now the town of
Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county
of Galway.

It would not be easy to enumerate all the hundreds of kine that were given to the President during the two years that he remained in Thomond.

John, son of Gilla-Duv^k, son of Dermot, who had been the O'Shaughnessy from [the time of] the death of his father to this year, was deprived of that title, and also of Gort-Insi-Guaire^l, by his father's brother, Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, for he was the senior in reality.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1572.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-two.

The Archbishop of Tuam, Christopher Bodkin, died, and was interred at Galway.

The Bishop of Kilfenora (John Oge, the son of John, son of Auliffe O'Niallain^m), teacher of the Word of God, died, and was interred in Kilfenora itself.

Margaret, daughter of Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, a woman full of hospitality, integrity, piety, purity, and chastity, died.

The Lord Desies, i. e. Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John, who was son of Garrett, who was son of James, who was son of Garrett the Earlⁿ, died ; and his brother, James, was appointed to his place.

John, the son of Thomas, son of Richard Oge, son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick of the Wine, was drowned in the [River] Suck.

Henry O'Craidhen^o, a rich and affluent merchant of Lower Connaught, died.

Owen Roe, the son of Farrell, son of Donnell Roe Mac Ward ; Maurice Ballagh, the son of Cucogry, son of Dermot O'Clery ; and the son of O'Moirin, were hanged by the Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough). The Maurice and Owen aforesaid were learned in history and poetry ; and this treacherous act was the cause of satire and malediction to the Earl.

John, the son of Colla, son of Donnell, son of Owen Mac Donnell, died.

A proclamation was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, about the festival of St. Patrick, respecting a court to be

^m O'Niallain, now *anglice* Nealan, or Neylan.

ⁿ The Earl, i. e. of Desmond.

^o O'Craidhen, now *anglice* Crean. Andrew

Crean Lynch, Esq., of the county of Mayo, is the present head of this family. His paternal name is Crean, not Lynch.

ó luimneac go rligéac. Tangettar pon togarim rin iapla cloinne Riocaird co na cloinn .i. uilleacc 7 Sfan go maib a muintipe 7 Shioct Riocaird óicc a búrc, 7 Mac uilliam ióctair .i. Sfan aburc mac oiluepar mic Sfan go mbúrcaíab ióctaraíab hi maille ppur 7 dáleccair co na ccoimtionol. Iap ttoct dób i ccfnd an ppereident go gailim, ad éualattar dá mac iapla cloinne Riocaird uillsec 7 Sfan porccad pceóill eiecin tper po omnuigpict an ppereident 7 po élaipst co hinclste ap an mbaile. Amail at éualad an ppereident an ní rin po gabad maite cloinne piocaird laip, 7 po páccab illam ipin mbaile iad, 7 luib fin 7 an tiapla (atair na cloinne rin) po pper laip go hátluan, 7 ap rióe go hat eliaé, 7 po páccab an tiapla ann, 7 poair pein do pióip go hatluan. Od éualattar clann an iapla an ní rin tuccattar epuaccpa damraib 7 daop tuariardail na coiccpioé ccoimpoctar toct gan éairde na ndocum. Ro ppeppad go nfmilpcc lá cloinn epuibne uactair 7 ióctair éonnaét 7 la cloinn ndoinnaill gallócclaé (go nil ééuab albanac apion piú) an togarim ipin Ria piú páimcc leóipde tionol go haon maigín. Rucc an ppereident a óioipma plóig 7 paigdiúipde laip go gailim, 7 pucc opdanár 7 eipge amac na gailine laip go hachad na nuibap .i. baile cloinne doimnaill uí plaitébpitaié, 7 bá he Mupchaó na tpuag mac taidcc uí plaitébpitaié baóí agá éaripainé ap an tuiup rin. Ro páccbad diap do plioct doimnaill uí plaitébpitaié i taiméall an baile, Ro lité bpupst 7 po lán gabad an baile laip an ppereident iap rin, 7 po págab an méio baóí plán de ap lánm Mupchaó na tpuag uí plaitébpitaié. Do pill an ppereident tpa go gailim tpe cloinn Riocaird, 7 tpe uib maine gan tpoio gan taéap go páimcc co hát luain.

Iap tcionol na poépaide piémpaite do paigió cloinne an iapla ap gab airp po cfnailpict, 7 po éainnigpict péim, 7 Mac uilliam búrc pe poile .i. Sfan mac oiluepar, 7 bá hé céo ní do pióipat iap rin a bfit acc bpupst top ttaób-

^p *Of all those.*—An English writer would say it thus: “The President of Connaught, Sir Edward Fitton, issued a proclamation about the festival of St. Patrick, commanding all those who were submissive to the Queen, in the region extending from Limerick to Sligo, to attend a court at Galway.”

^q *Who were under the authority,* literally, “un-

der the power.” The meaning is, all who were obedient to the laws of the Queen.

^r *The Lower Burkes,* i. e. the northern Burkes, seated in the county of Mayo.

^s *Achadh-na-n-ubhar,* i. e. the field of the yews, now Aughnare, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilmumin, barony of Moycullen. and county of Gal-

held at Galway of all those^p who were under the authority^a of the Queen, from Limerick to Sligo. At this summons came the Earl of Clanrickard and his sons, Ulick and John, with the chiefs of their people; the descendants of Richard Oge Burke; the Lower Mac William, i. e. John Burke, the son of Oliver, son of John, together with the Lower Burkes^r; and the Dal-Cais, with their adherents. Upon their arrival before the President in Galway, the two sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, heard some rumour, on account of which they dreaded the President, and privily fled from the town. When the President heard of this fact, he made prisoners of the chieftains of Clanrickard, and left them in durance in the town; and he himself, with the Earl (the father of the two already referred to, whom he had arrested), proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Dublin, where he left the Earl, and (then) he himself returned again to Athlone. As soon as the sons of the Earl heard of that affair, they ordered the soldiers and mercenaries of the neighbouring territories to repair to them without delay. That summons was promptly responded to by the Clann-Sweeny of Upper and Lower Connaught, and by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh (who had many hundreds of Scots along with them). Before [however] they had time to assemble together, the President took his forces and soldiers with him to Galway, and carried with him the ordnance and rising-out of that town to Achadh-na-n-iubhar^s, the castle of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty; and it was Murrough-na-dtuagh, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, that induced him to go on this expedition. Two of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty were left about [i. e. in care of] the castle. The President, after having half destroyed the castle, took complete possession of it, and left such part of it as remained undestroyed to Murrough-na-dtuagh O'Flaherty. He then returned to Galway, and passed through Clanrickard and Hy-Many to Athlone, without receiving battle or opposition.

After the aforesaid forces had gathered from all quarters to the sons of the Earl, they and Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver) entered into and confirmed a league with each other; and the first thing that they did after that was to set about demolishing the white-sided towers and the strong castles of

way. For an interesting description of this castle by Mr. Petrie, see the *Irish P. Journal*, Dublin, 1841, page 1; see also *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited by Mr. Hardiman, page 54, note 2.

ḡeal, ἡ cairlén ccomdainingh cloinne riocairb go po bhuirb baile an tīpe ó rionainn go boirinn leó genmoṡa uathaḡ. Ro hairpceas leó iar rin etir Shuca ἡ Sionann ἡ na rṡḡa, ἡ ḡac aon aḡá mbaoí báḡ no rann lé gallaib go uorur aṡa luain. Aṡeas do ḡeacattar iaram laimḡsr pé rionainn ror ḡac ndípeas go rliaḡ baḡna na tṡuaṡ, ἡ anonn do calas na hangaile go po loircc-piot át liacc. Ro ḡabrat aḡ uḡḡ ἡ acc díoláitriuccas aḡ ionḡraḡ, ἡ acc orccain ḡaca baile go pangattar i marṡar miḡe. Roba díobṡrḡe an Muilḡn cṡrr ἡ ar rḡe go uorur aṡa luain go po loircc-piot a mbaoí ó ḡroicṡt anonn don baile. Aṡeas loṡtar iaram don taḡḡ ṡall go deallḡna meḡcoḡlān, ἡ tar a nar ḡo ríol nanmchaḡa, ἡ ní po páccairḡiot tóipeas tṡuaṡe ó eaṡṡḡe go ḡroḡaoír nar cṡrr-piot a naon rann coccas píú don cṡrr rin. Ro bṡrṡeas leo ballaḡa baile aṡa an ríḡ, ἡ a ṡḡe cloḡ, ἡ a cāirtiall ἡ po mṡrrat an baile co náṡ bḡ hupura a aṡḡénaḡ ḡo hairṡrṡr imṡḡn dia nṡr. Do cuar leó rḡ ḡí i marṡar cḡnnaṡt daimḡeóin muinṡrṡe na ḡaillṡe, ἡ na Saḡḡuiriḡe Saḡ-anaḡ po páccairḡ an Rṡerṡdṡnt aḡ congnaḡ barḡaṡta an baile, ἡ po marḡas leó cairṡin na raiḡḡuír raxanaḡ rin aḡ an ḡorar iarṡaraḡ don baile, ἡ bá daimḡeoin muinṡrṡe rlaṡḡṡrṡaiḡ ḡeor do ḡeacattar an dá uar rin don ṡḡr ἡ ní basí conair aṡa acc uol ἡ aḡ ṡeaṡt aṡt ṡré át ṡḡe hoiléin namá, ἡ do rḡḡrat cṡeaṡa ἡ orṡcne aḡḡḡle ar Muṡrchaḡ ó rlaṡḡearṡaiḡ ḡac uar aca rin. ḡáṡtar ṡṡa clann an iarḡa aḡḡaḡ rin ó ḡeṡrṡeas earṡraiḡ go mḡdon roḡamair aḡ comḡot na cṡḡḡaḡas, ἡ aḡ milleas ḡac nṡṡ po rḡḡrat im ḡall-aib, ἡ imo rannṡoib ḡall ἡ ḡaoḡeal arṡḡna. Aṡeas po cḡḡṡrṡot comairle aṡa cḡaṡ, ἡ marṡe ḡall an ṡiarḡa do léccas amaḡ rḡ rṡḡ, ἡ cāirḡine óṡ cionn a cṡṡe ἡ a rṡḡainn, ἡ do cḡḡṡrṡeas a cḡḡḡe, ἡ táḡḡc ḡna dia ṡḡr hi rṡḡḡ-ḡar na bliḡḡa po po cḡḡṡraiḡ a clano, ἡ po léicṡrṡot rcaḡíleaḡ dá namṡaib ar níc a ṡṡuillṡe ἡ a ṡṡuararṡail píú. ḡaí ḡin Semur mac muṡrṡr mic an iarḡa máraon lé cloinn iarḡa cloinne riocairb ar na himṡeaṡtaib rin aḡ

¹ *Towns*, i. e. castles.

² *The Feadha*, i. e. Feadha Atha luain, O'Naghtan's territory, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, containing thirty quarters of land.—See note ^o, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

³ *Eastwards, recte*, north-eastwards.

⁴ *Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath*, now Slieve Baun,

in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 90, note ^b, and the map to the same work on which the position of the mountain is shewn.

⁵ *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. Callow of Annaly, a well-known district in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1411 and 1486.

Clanrickard; so that they destroyed the towns' of the territory, from the Shannon to Burren, except a few. Next, they plundered [the district lying] between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, and also the Feadha¹; and pillaged every person who was on friendly terms, or in league with the English, as far as the gates of Athlone. They afterwards proceeded eastwards^v, keeping the Shannon on the right, directly to Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath^w, crossed over to Caladh-nah-Anglaile^x, and burned Athliag^y. They proceeded to burn, lay waste, plunder, and ravage every town, until they came to Westmeath. Among those was Mullingar, from whence they proceeded to the gate of Athlone, and burned that part of the town from the bridge outwards. Thence they proceeded to the other side [of the Shannon], into Delvin-Mac-Coghlan, and back to Sil-Anmchadha; and there was no chieftain of any district, from Slieve Echtge to Droghaais, whom they did not induce to become their confederate of war. They destroyed the walls of the town of Athenry, and also its stone houses and its castle; and they so damaged the town that it was not easy to repair it for a long time after them. They passed twice into West Connaught, in despite of the people of Galway, and of the English soldiers left there by the President to assist in defending the town. And they slew the captain of these soldiers at the west gate of the town. And it was also against the will of the O'Flahertys that they went on these two occasions into the territory; and they had no road to pass through, when going or returning, excepting Ath-Tire-oilein^z; and on each occasion they committed great plunders and depredations upon Murrough O'Flaherty. The sons of the Earl continued from the end of spring to the middle of autumn thus injuring the merchants, and destroying whatever they were able upon the English, and upon all their English and Irish adherents. The Council of Dublin and the chiefs of the English at last resolved to set the Earl at liberty, on terms of peace and friendliness, over his territory and lands, [on condition] that he should pacify his sons. The Earl accordingly returned to his country in the autumn of this year, and pacified his sons, who dismissed their hired soldiers, after having paid them their stipend and wages. During these enterprises, James, the son of Maurice, son of the

¹ *Athliag*, now Baile-Atha-liag, the western or Connaught portion of Lanesborough.

^z *Ath-Tire-Oilein*, i. e. the ford of Terryland,

on the river Gaillimh, near the town of Galway.—See note ^p, under the year 1560, p. 1582,

supra.

ιμπυρεαὶ λέ halbancaib do bñit lair i ngeapaltaicib, 7 ap diairñisí a ppuair an Sémur rin do gaidib 7 do gériguaraictaib deapbaí bñ 7 codalta ap uacthað pñuaig 7 ap bñg mbuðne ó gallaib 7 ó gaoiðealaib dá cuiccíð muñan an bliaðain pñ.

Þrepiðent dá cóiccíð muñan do pñiðe lé haðhað caipléin na mange ipin pañpað do þonnpað, 7 plóig da cóiccíð muñan etip gallaib 7 gaoiðealaib, 7 baipib mópaib, co na nopðanað, co na bpúðað, 7 co na luaiðe. báτταρ τpa τιονόλ pleacta eoðain móip uile ipin ppoplonðpopit rin. dáí ann mac muipip ciappaige .i. tomap mac emainn, batταρ ann ðna bappaig 7 póiðoiðg, baí an troðpaide rin uile pé hñ páite hi ppopbaip imon mbaiðe, 7 po gabað leo hé po ðeóð do díτ bñ, 7 níp bñ deapbaí copanta itip, 7 bá ap dáig póiðitne albanaí do bñit gup an mbaiðe baí Semur hi ppoðaið cloinne an iapla amail peñebeptmap.

Μορτλαð móρ ap ðaoimb 7 ap cñpaib an bliaðain pñ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1573.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mñle, cuicc céð, Sectmoðat, a τpí.

Doimnaí mñττε, 7 pél bñigðe pop aon lo an bliaðain pñ, Sanaip iap ccáipcc 7 deapgaðail in eaipiaí, 7 bá Macτnað móρ lá cáε inn rin.

Mac ailin .i. giolla eppcoip mac giolla eppcoip an taon mac gaoiðil ap luða do bole i nalbain dēcć.

Mað cpait uilliam mac aenðaip ollañ ðal ccair lé ðán paí puaðamail i nealaðain, 7 hi mbpuðaíp dēcć.

Donnchað paðbaí mac τaiðcc uí ceallaig do écc.

Iapla paðanaí do ðeact op cññ cóiccíð ulað hi ppoðmaip na bliaðna po .i. iapla óp epep a cómainn, 7 a ðol do cóimnaide go cappaicc paipypa, 7

^a *Caislen-na-Maingé*, i. e. Castlemaine, on the River Maine, or Mang, in the county of Kerry.

^b *Race of Eoghan Mor*, i. e. the race of Eoghan Mor, the eldest son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster in the second century. The chief of these were the Mac Carthys, O'Sullivans, O'Callaghans, O'Kecffes, O'Mahonys, O'Donovans,

O'Donohoes, &c. &c.

^c *The festival of St. Bridget*, i. e. the 1st day of February.

^d *Mac Allen*, i. e. the head of the Campbells, who is still called Mac Allen More by the Highlanders.

^e *The Earl of Essex*. He was Walter Devereux

Earl [of Desmond], was along with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, awaiting to bring the Scots with him into the territory of the Geraldines ; and it is impossible to relate all the perils and great dangers, for want of food and sleep, which this James encountered (he having but few troops and forces), from the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster in this year.

The President of the two provinces of Munster laid siege to Caislen-na-Maingea in the summer of this year, having with him the forces of the two provinces of Munster, both English and Irish, and of the large towns, with their powder and lead. In this encampment were the muster of all the race of Eoghan-Mor^b, also Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Thomas, the son of Edmond ; also the Barrys and the Roches. This whole army continued besieging the castle for the space of three months, and finally took it, through the want of provisions, not at all for want of defence ; and it was for the purpose of bringing Scottish auxiliaries to relieve the town that James was along with the sons of the Earl [of Clanrickard], as we have before stated.

There was a great mortality of men and cattle in this year.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1573.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-three.

Shrove-Sunday and the festival of St. Bridget^c fell on the same day in this year. The day of the Annunciation occurred after Easter, and Ascension-day in the spring, which was a great wonder to all.

Mac Allen^d (Gilla-Easpuig, the son of Gilla-Easpuig), by no means the least distinguished of the Gaels of Scotland, died.

Magrath (William, the son of Aengus), Ollav of Dal-Cais in poetry, a learned man, distinguished for his knowledge of the sciences and agriculture, died.

Donough Reagh, the son of Teige O'Kelly, died.

An English Earl, the Earl of Essex^e by name, came [to Ireland] as President over the province of Ulster in the autumn of this year, and went to reside in

who had been not long before made Earl of Essex. On the 9th of July this year the queen granted him, "si rebelles submoveret," the moiety of

the seigniories of Clannaboy, Ferney, &c., in as unlimited a manner as if the O'Neills or Mac Mahons had no claim to these territories.

γο cloinn aoda buide. Bpian mac peilim bacaiḡ í neill na coḡnac ap tpiam conḡail, ḡ ap cloinn aoda buide an tan pin. Cpeaca, ḡ coinglſca iomda do tſccm̄ail etip bpian ḡ an tiapla go peil Pattraicc ap cciontt.

Murphaḡ mac diarmada mic Murchaiḡ uí bpian do m̄apbaḡ lá huillecc a búpc mac Riocairḡ mic uillie na ccſno, ḡ lá hua peaḡnapaiḡ .i. diarmad riabhach mac diarmada mic uilliam, mic Sſain buide, ḡ bá hé ua peaḡnapaiḡ po imip laína fair. Ȣope innpi guaire do buain dua peaḡnapaiḡ lá Sſan a búpc a ndioḡail m̄apb̄ta a ḡeapb̄raḡar.

Semur mac muirip do bſit acc. coccad ḡ aḡ coingleic ppi ḡallaib an bliadaim pi co po pnaḡmad piḡ etip eppium ḡ Pp̄eident dá cúiccḡ muman ran eaprac do ponnaḡ, ḡ tánaic do m̄ipb̄uilib dé, ḡ do b̄it̄in tpemaiḡ, lapla ḡſrmum̄an (ḡeapoiḡ mac Semaiḡ mic Sſain, ḡ a b̄raḡar .i. Sſan báttar illaim i lonndain lé ré bliadna poime pin) do léiccſn amac do cſḡ com̄aiḡle Shaxan, ḡ a t̄eaḡt hi ccuan aḡa eliaḡ. Ro ḡabaḡ an tiapla iapaḡ ḡ po conḡbaḡ pó m̄art ipin m̄baile hé, ḡ po léicceaḡ Sſan ḡp̄écaim páraiḡh p̄ionnmum̄an, ḡ ḡp̄ioḡ a aḡarḡa, ḡ na méide do m̄aiḡ dá luḡt lſnam̄na.

Pp̄eident dá cuiccḡ muman co ḡol co paḡaiḡ hi t̄t̄oḡ in poḡm̄aiḡ ap ccino iap t̄teḡtaḡ, ḡ iap t̄t̄noḡabail an t̄ipe, ḡ iap b̄p̄áḡb̄ail maop, com̄aípleaḡ, ḡ caiḡt̄ineaḡ uaḡa pſin op cſno a p̄tiúr̄ta ḡ a p̄pollaim̄naiḡḡe am̄ail po ba mian lé a m̄ſnmain baḡéin. Rocaoíneaḡ an ceileab̄raḡ pin an Pp̄eident acc boḡtaiḡ aḡ baintpeaḡḡaḡaiḡ, ḡ aḡ aop anppano anap̄raḡta an t̄ipe.

Puap̄ iapaḡ iapla ḡeapinum̄an elanḡ ap eluḡ im̄ p̄éil m̄artain iap pin do nſm̄toil na com̄aiḡle ḡan p̄ioḡ ḡan aiḡiuccad ḡoib go paimcc do piubal tpi noiḡḡe ó at eliaḡ (go nuat̄haḡ ina poḡaiḡ) go ḡléim̄ſoon ḡſpaltaḡ. Ro páil-ticceaḡ ppiḡ an t̄toḡc̄ar plaḡta tánaic ann pin. Ap ḡap uap̄ ḡup bó cédaḡ conḡaiḡpeaḡ an t̄i tánaic ina uat̄haḡ don t̄ipi an tan pin. Ro hionnap̄baḡ

^f *Trian-Chongail*.—This was the old name of Clannaboy, and, therefore, it is incorrect to connect the two names by an *agur*. It should be *nó*, or.

^g *Who laid hands upon him*, i. e. who gave him his death-blow.

^h *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the holm, strath, or island of Guaire, a man's name, now Gort, a

small town in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

ⁱ *Precisely*.—This word is unnecessarily employed here. "At two o'clock preisely" is correct language, but "precisely in the spring" borders on the ludicrous. "Sometime in the spring of this year" is what is intended to be expressed.

Carrickfergus and in Clannaboy. At this time Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, was chief of Trian-Chongail^f and Clannaboy; and many plundering attacks and conflicts took place between Brian and the Earl [from this time] to the festival of St. Patrick following

Murrough, the son of Dermot, son of Murrough O'Brien, was slain by Ulick Burke, the son of Rickard, who was son of Ulick-na-gCeann, and O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, who was son of William, son of John Boy. O'Shaughnessy was the man who laid hands on him^g. John Burke deprived O'Shaughnessy of Gort-insi-Guaire^b, in revenge of the killing of his kinsman.

James Mac Maurice continued warring and contending with the English in this year; but a peace was at last confirmed between him and the President of the province of Munster, preciselyⁱ in the spring; and it happened, through the miracles of God and the exertions of James, that the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and his brother, John^j, who had been in captivity in London for six years, were set at liberty by consent of the English Council; and they arrived in the harbour of Dublin. The Earl was taken, and put under arrest in the town; and John was permitted to visit the wilds of fair Munster, and to visit his patrimony and the surviving remnant of his followers.

The President of the two provinces of Munster went to England in the commencement of the following autumn, after having reconciled and subdued the country, and having left such superintendents, counsellors, and captains of his own people to direct and govern it, as were pleasing to his own mind. The departure of the President was lamented by the poor, the widows, the feeble, and the unwarlike of the country.

The Earl of Desmond found an opportunity of making his escape on the festival of St. Patrick following, against the will of the Council, and without their knowledge or notice; and he arrived, by three nights' walking (accompanied by a few), in the very midst of the Geraldines. The distinguished chief who had there arrived was made welcome; and he, who had arrived in the territory with only a few attendants, was soon surrounded by hundreds of troops.

ⁱ *John*.—In this year Mr. John Tremain was sent over to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to make several inquiries, and, among others, "To know what is intended to be done with Desmond and his brother John, and how their creditors in England shall be paid."—See Cox's *Hib. Anglicana*.

λαιρ πό είνδ αον μίορα ιαραν buannaδa, γ βαρδαδa Saxanaδa βάτταρ ι
 νδούντιβη γ ι νδαγβαίτιβ πέρ μμian uair bá ag an Rriepident co na pa-
 ancoib basí caonpaige co na ccaiplénaiβ, baile' na martra, γ ccaiplén na
 mainge. Ro gabaδ ιαδpuide co na mbarδaiβ lar an iapla co nár págaib uirra
 αιτιγτε αον baile pfpainn ó éumap τρι nuirce co bealaδ conglaip, γ ó bealaδ
 conglaip co luimneac nár éñhraiγ, γ nár éuir πό bñit a buannaδ, γ a maop
 πό éñd na haon μίορα πέρπατε. Ro πόcaip a ccaδar féin deacclaiip γ
 dealaδain, γ po éuir na huipδ ina monaδaiβ pñn do pñi dlicécaδ an pápa
 amail po ba dñr.

Coccaδ etip dal ccaip baδéin. Ba hiaδ βάτταρ do éaoδ don cccaδ pin
 .i. domnall mac concóbaip uí bñian, γ ταδce mac mupchaδ uí bñian. Clann
 donnchaδ uí bñian don leit ele .i. an tlapla γ τοιρρδealbaδ acτ ηί basí an
 tlapla pñn ipin típ don éur pin. Ro páp impfpain etip ταδce mac concóbaip,
 γ ταδce mac mupchaδ basí ι naon pann γó pin ag congnamh lá domnall mac
 concóbaip ι nacchaδ cloinne' donnchaδ go po rgarpat pñia pñile, γ bá pñi
 ταδce mac concóbaip do ponaδ poτa na himpfpina, γ do cóio ι pann a eapcca-
 patτ .i. clann donnchaδ uí bñian ι naγhaδ a deapbpaτap domnall mic con-
 cόbaip, γ ταδce mic mupchaδ, γ uaétauip tuadmmian. Ro tionóilead iapam
 lá ταδce mac concóbaip (a ndioγail a diomδa pop ταδce mac mupchaδ)
 añpa γ díbeapccaiγ do gallócclacaiβ γñiaτac tap pñonainn, γ do bñit laiip
 iad do congnam lá cloinn donncaδ uí bñian go mbaτtap poéaiδe iomδa ina
 bpoéaiip do buitilepchaib, γ do cloinn τpuibne an típe pñn .i. pñioct domnall
 mic éoin meic puibne go poépaiδe an iapla amaille le a díspbaτaiip lé τοιρρ-
 δealbaδ mac donncaδ. Ar ann tanγaτtap an tpoépaiδe pin uile hi éñn

* *Caenraighe*, i. e. Kenry, a barony in the north of the county of Limerick.

¹ *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the county of Cork.

^m *As was right*.—See the History of the Geraldines by O'Daly, cc. 16, 17, 18. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that the Earl of Desmond, having promised upon his oath to be faithful to Her Majesty, was by the Lord Deputy put into the hands of the then Mayor of Dublin, with orders to provide him good accommodation, and to permit him to go abroad, upon his parole to

return at noon and night; which, after having kept for about a fortnight, one day he told the Mayor that he desired to divert himself by hunting, and that he would see him at night; but that as soon as the Earl had got as far as Grange-Gorman, he changed his course, and so escaped, and retired to his own territories; that he was thereupon proclaimed a traitor, with a promise of one thousand pounds, sterling, and forty pounds pension, to any one who should bring him in alive, and five hundred pounds, sterling, and twenty pounds pension, to him that should

In the course of one month afterwards he expelled the English hirelings and warders who had been [stationed] in the fortresses and towns of the men of Munster, for the President and his Englishmen had possession of Caenraighe^k, with its castles, Baile-na-Martra^l, and Caislen-na-Maingé [Castlemaine]. These castles, with their warders, were taken by the Earl, so that by the end of the month he had not left a proprietor of a single townland, from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Bealach-Chonglais, and from Bealach-Chonglais to Limerick, whom he did not subdue and bring under the control of his bonaghtmen and stewards. He ordained that the Church and the men of science should be restored to the possession of their privileges; and he re-established the [religious] orders in their own respective places, according to the law of the Pope, as was right^m.

A war [broke out] among the Dalcassians themselves. On the one side, in this war, were Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough O'Brien, i. e. the Earl and Turlough; but the Earl himself was not in the country on that occasion. A contention arose between Teige, the son of Conor, and Teige, the son of Murrough, who had been till then united in assisting Donnell, the son of Conor, against the sons of Donough, so that they separated; and Teige, the son of Conor, who had given occasion to this quarrel, went over to the side of his enemies, namely, the sons of Donough O'Brien, in opposition to his own brother, Donnell, the son of Conor; Teige, the son of Murrough; and [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond. After this, Teige, the son of Conor (to wreak his vengeance upon Teige, the son of Murrough), gathered the soldiers and disaffected gallowglasses of the Geraldines, and brought them with him across the Shannon, to assist the sons of Donough O'Brien; and these were joined by numbers of the Butlers and of the Mac Sweenys of the territory, namely, the descendants of Donnell, the son of John Mac Sweeny, and by the forces of the Earl, with his brother, Turlough, the son of Donough. All these forces

bring in his head. O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, c. 18, asserts, that the Earl of Desmond, on his arrival in the city of Dublin, was informed by a member of the Council, that a plot was laid for the ruin of the Geraldines, and

that thereupon the Earl sent word to John and James, cautioning them on no terms to leave their territories; and that, having despatched this message, he himself soon after escaped from Dublin.

apoile acc apu na ccabócc bail a tcrú porghur ipin muir. Ro gluaireadar iaram do dioḡail a nanppolað por uacatar tuadmuimhan tre oirtear ó ccor-maic, 7 tpe imlib ó ppsuimaic. Bá hé rlað 7 ríreiḡlín 7 iacrað na nanppann boí aḡ cup raðað peampa in ḡac maiḡin in po ḡabrat. Lottar iaram tpe cloc rúð corað pinne, 7 lá dopur iunri í cuinn, 7 do bótar na mac ríóḡ, 7 puccrat dponḡ dia nðaoimib paíðb 7 édaia a cill inḡine baóit, 7 nírbó haippde buaða nó corceair do dól ccair rapuccað na bannaoinne. Aread do cuatтар iaram riar ttauaid tpe coiccpic corcampuað 7 bóinne. Ro léiccpioct pccaim-elta pccaoitce ap puð an típe uacra ḡo po teacclamað leó cpeaça an típe uile rúa nauhaíð ḡo haon maiḡin. Ro ḡabrat longpoit iaram, 7 nírbó hionað cúmranta erpide lá hiaçrað 7 lá hñḡmib ban, 7 baintreabtaç aḡ accaoine a nimneað a nðeaochaiḡ a noíḡbala. Oð culaíð domnall mac concobair uí briaín, 7 taðcc mac murchaíð an tpiom rluaḡ ipin do éoct cairpib po éfcclainpioct an líon ap lia po péopað do rluaḡ po céoóir, 7 pangatтар a ccomóail apaire co capn mic táil. Aiað batтар ina ppoçair ann ipin

ⁿ *Ard-na-geabog*, i. e. the height or hill of the clowns. This name is not on the Ordnance Map, but the Editor has been informed, that it was and is still the name of a hill in the parish of Clare-Abbey, on the west side of the River Fergus, where it expands itself into a wide estuary.

^o *Forgas*, now the Fergus, which mingles with the Lower Shannon near the town of Clare. The River Shannon is very wide here, which induced the writer of this article to call it the sea.

^p *Hy-Cormaic*.—According to the tradition in the country, this territory, which was the patrimony of the O'Hehirs, is coextensive with the parish of Kilmaley, in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare. The name is still applied to this parish, but it can be proved from various authorities, that the adjoining parish of Drumcliff is also a part of it, and that it originally comprised the entire of the barony of Islands, except the parish of Clondagad, which was a part of East Corco-Vaskin. It extended from the mountain of Sliabh Callain to the estuary of the

River Fergus, and was bounded on the north by the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic, on the east by the River Fergus, which divided it from Hy-Caisin and Tradry, on the south and west by East Corca-Vaskin, and on the north-west by Kinel-Fearmaic, which it meets at the mountain of Sliabh Callain. O'Hehir, the chief of this territory was not of the Dal-Cais, but of the race of Daire Cearba, the ancestor of the Hy-Figinte, who were seated at the other side of the Shannon, but no account has been discovered of when or by what means his ancestor settled here.

^q *Hy-Fearmaic*, otherwise Kinel-Fearmaic.— This was the tribe name of the O'Deas, and it also became the name of their territory, which is now included in the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. This territory is often called the Upper Triocha Ced, or Cantred of Dal-Cais, and the inhabitants, Aes-iar-Forgas, i. e. the people west of the Fergus.

^r *Coradh-Finne*, i. e. the weir of Finnia, a woman's name, now Corofin, a small town in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare,

met together at a place called Ard-na-gcabog^a, where the River Forgas^c mingles with the sea. From thence they marched, to wreak their vengeance upon [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond, through the eastern part of the territory of Hy-Cormaic^b, and the confines of Hy-Fearmaic^a; and the cries and shrieks of the unfortunate people whom they plundered gave warning of their march in every place through which they passed. They proceeded onwards over the stone road of Coradh-Finne^c, by the gate [of the castle] of Inchiquin, [and] by Bothar-na-mac-Riogh^d; and some of their people carried utensils and spoils out of the church of Cill-inghine-Baoith^e; but this profanation of the church of that saint boded no triumph or success to the Dal-Cais. They then proceeded north-west, by the confines of Corcomroe and Burren, and dispatched through the country marauding parties, who collected to one place all the spoils of the country before night. They afterwards pitched a camp, but it was not a place [adapted] for rest, on account of the crying and wailings of women and widows, [who were] bewailing their wrongs, after being plundered. When Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough, heard of the coming of this great army to oppose them, they immediately mustered all the forces they could, and met together at Carn-mic-Tail^f. These were they

seven miles to the north-west of Ennis.

^a *Bothar-na-mac-riogh*, i. e. the road of the kings' sons. This name is still preserved, and is applied to the road leading from Corofin to Kilnaboy, meeting the gateway of Inchiquin about midway between them. The following reference to this road in the *Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, at the year 1317, will shew its exact position:

"Dermot O'Brien set out with his forces from Ruadhan" [Ruane] "to march into Burren, and he passed through Bearnan-an-chaillin, by Leacht-inghine-Ui-Lochlainn, leaving Tully O'Dea on the left, by Loch Beasgnatan, over Caradh-mhic-Boirinn, to the opening of Bothar-na-mac-riogh, and over Mullach-Gaoidheal."

^c *Cill-inghine-Baoith*, i. e. the church of the daughter of Baeth, or Boethius, now Killinaboy, or Kilnaboy, an old church at which is a part

of a round tower, near Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The patroness of this church is still held in great veneration in the counties of Clare and Limerick, where there are several churches and holy wells dedicated to her. Her name is now corrupted to Innywee in the country. Her father, Boeth, was of the royal line of Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais.

^f *Carn-mhic-Tail*, i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Mactilius, the son of Broc, the eleventh in descent from Modhruadh, the progenitor of the O'Conors of Corcomroe, and their correlatives. This is undoubtedly the great carn now called Carn-Connachtach, situated in the townland of Ballygeely, parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. It is of a conical shape, measuring one hundred paces in diameter at the base, and about

clann emainn mic ríctiḡ ḡo nḡlan mōgal ḡallócclác tánaic trí hoíðce riar an tan rin tap rionainn, ḡ óccbaíð pleácta an ḡiolla ðuib mic concóbaip mic donnchaíð mic doinnail na maðmann mic ruiðne. Baí ann uilleacc mic Riocairð Shaxanaíḡ mic uillecc mic Riocairð a búpe tánaic an lá roime rin dporpuccáð a bráatar, Taðcc mac mupchaíð uí brian. Ro éinnriot ann rin a haon comairle an plóḡ do lñmian, ḡ po ḡab doinnall mac concóbaip uí brian occa nḡrfráct im éalma do dénaíḡ, ḡ arbfir friú, a ðḡmuintir ar ré po éualaður a lá rñhaib ḡ lá rñcaðuib nác lé líon pluaz nó rochaíðe bñiar buaíð, ḡ nác bful bñstñm ar rípe [ar ríor pe] caḡrae, Do rónrat an luét úo fairbricc, ḡ iomarpiað foirín .i. ar monnpaiccíð ḡor cepic ndilir baðñn ḡo po épeacrat, ḡ ḡo po oipccrft ar muinteara. Ní ful ipin luét úo ḡñ líonmian ðóib aét cumarccaac plóḡ a hionaðuib eccraimlaib, ḡ ní bá lanne leó cairpiorñ oldár teiceam diamað veimín leó poctain a nanmann ar an maḡin hi ccoinpccram. Ro ḡab ḡreim tra an ḡrearact rin do bepe doinnall for a muintir, ḡ po éngeallrat dó ḡomað baíð brátaipri nó biað aca uile i naḡhaíð a namat, ḡ po éinnriot luét bráta ḡ cairccélað do éor uaḡa for an pporlongporp an oíðce rin. Baíð taðcc mac concóbaip uí brian, ḡ cairpñdealbácc mac donnchaíð í brian co na rocpaíðe ḡo peitmeac fuireacáip lá taob a longpupit an oíðce rin co polup traḡ eirḡe do ló ar ná bapać. Ro arccnatrap rñmpa lá hñrḡe na ḡréine do rliað na nḡpoidḡ, ḡ láim clé lé bél aḡa an ḡobann, ḡ báttar plóḡ an típe aḡ maillcéimnuccáð lá a ttaob do teaccmaíl friú, ḡ po nóctrat a mñrḡeaða ḡteaća eppléabpa lft ar lft, ar a aoí po éinnriot ḡo céim diogaínn ðearprait cille maincín do raiḡið beóil an éip ḡac ndípeac. Ro ḡab taðcc mac mupchaíð, ḡ an pluaz apcñna aḡ ḡpír imðñpccað domnaíl í brian ar a fod leó báttar ḡan ionnpaḡið an tplóḡ

twenty-five feet in perpendicular height. It was probably the place where the Chief of Coreomroe was inaugurated before Burren was separated from Coreomroe, and while the entire diocese of Kilfenora was under the jurisdiction of the head of this tribe.

* *Stand or fly*, literally, "and not more desirable to them is staying than flying, if they were sure to bring their lives from the place where we shall meet."

* *Slabh-na-ngroigheadh*, i. e. the mountain of

the horses, now *Anglice* Slievenagry, in the parish of Kilfenora, barony of Coreomroe, and county of Clare. There is a small bridge of two arches on the boundary between the parishes of Kilmoon and Kilshanny, called *ḡpoidceab Sleibe na nḡpoidceab*, from its contiguity to this mountain.

† *Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann*, i. e. the mouth of the smith's ford. This place is called Baile Eoin Gabhann, i. e. the town of John the Smith, by the Four Masters at the year 1600. It is

who were along with them there : the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, with a select body of gallowlasses, who had, three nights before, come across the Shannon ; and also youths of the descendants of Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmánn Mac Sweeny. There also was Ulick, the son of Richard Saxonagh, son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, who had come the day before to visit his kinsman, Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien. These then resolved with one accord to pursue the army [of the enemy] ; and Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, began to excite them to valour ; and he spoke as follows : " Good people," said he, " I have heard from the old and the historians that it is not by the multitude of men or forces that a victory is gained, and that no person is a judge [of the issue of] a field of battle. These people have been guilty of wrongs and excesses towards us, for they have made an irruption into our own lawful territory, and plundered and pillaged our people. Their army [however], though numerous, is only a medley of different people from different places, who care not whether they stand or fly^w, so they can but escape with their lives from the field whereon we shall meet." This exhortation from Donnell to his people produced its intended effect ; and they promised that they would all unite in brotherly affection against their enemies ; and thereupon they resolved to send out people to spy and reconnoitre the camp that night. Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Donough O'Brien, and their forces, remained all that night, until daybreak the next morning, stationed by the side of their camp, vigilantly and warily. At sunrise they marched forwards by Sliabh-na-ngroigh-eadh^x, keeping Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann^y on the left hand ; and the forces of the country were marching slowly along side of them, to come to an engagement ; and they displayed on both sides their winged and broad-tailed standards, but marched with steady step by the Pass of Cill-Mainchin^z, directly towards Bel-an-chip^a. Teige, the son of Murrough, and the army in general, began to reproach Donnell O'Brien for the length of time they were without engaging

now called Ballygowan, otherwise Smithstown, and is situated in the parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

^z *Cill-Mainchin*, i. e. St. Munchin's church, now Kilmanaheen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, and

county of Clare.

^a *Bel-an-chip* : mouth of the ford of the stock or trunk of a tree, now Cnoc-a-chip, on the sea shore, in the parish of Kilmanaheen, two miles to the west of Lahinch, in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

naile uairi báttar acc coimníteáct arís i nairís fíia poile ó baile ata an
 góhann go rin. Ráinice taícc mac conébairi 7 toirpdealbác ua brian co
 na roépaide ar mullaé énuic beoil an éip ina minneall iombualta amail po
 ba lainn leó badéin. Báttar an pluaig naile 7 luét na típe agá toghraim
 i nacchaíó na leapgan airíde agga ríbe baí dia raiğıó amail ar déine conpan-
 gattar, 7 nua ndol eaó diubraicéte dóib po gab rgeinm 7 pccáé éttroma 7
 aerdaéct, claoaó, 7 corpaide conrapail taícc 7 toirpdealbais gop gabrat
 puaccaó pó cé dóir éuca. Ro gabao agá naipleac, 7 agá naécuma, agá
 pleactaó 7 accá plaide na fíictib, 7 na tperióctair na ndírib, 7 na tperiap-
 aib appin co bñinn formala. Níi bó haon éonair po gabrat na buidne rin
 uair do gabrat an marcpluaig láim óir le fairpice riar 7 na coirigéte poir-
 deap gac ndípeac. Ar a aoí po lñaó go lán uplam gac dpong óib. Ro laccrat
 an marcpluaig a napaóna dia neachair amail ar déine po fédrat, 7 do
 dechaíó toirpdealbác ó brian ar dá marcaé décc dia luét lñamna do
 toiraó a nñiriomail, 7 do luar a neach go catair puir. Do gabao 7 do gonaó
 dpong ele dá muintir. Ro gabao ann óna taícc mac conébairi uí brian, 7
 a mac toirpdealbác uair do anrat rióde fop an cenoc írin uair bá dóig leó
 go fporaiğreaó cáé ina fparpaó. Ro gabao tra dpong náir paóileao dāna-
 cal dñíor muintir an iarla, 7 po marbaó dponga iomda ele. Ro ba glórac
 baóda, 7 bpaínéoin, 7 eaéaíóide aér, 7 faolcóin na fíodbaíó fop rñenachair
 paopclann pó dáig imairce in aon laoi rin. Bá fñiríde uacéar tuadmúman
 go éñn aethaíó dia eiri an po fáccbaó do bpaigóib deacáib, 7 déiofó dārm,
 doirdanaí, 7 beór dia ceféraib, 7 dia minnib fñin aca an lá rin.

^b *The hill of Bell-an-chip.*—Now called Cnoc-a-chip.

^c *Within shot*, literally, within shot-distance.

^d *Trepidation, horror, &c.*—This is the eloquent Irish mode of expressing that they were seized with a sudden panic at the sight of the enemy.

^e *Beann-Formala*, now Binn-Formaoile, a mountain situated about a mile and a half to the south-west of the Roman Catholic chapel of Inagh, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. It is about six miles to the south-east of Bel-an-chip, whence they fled.

^f *South-east*, i. e. in the direction of Beann

Formaoile.

^g *Cathair Ruiz*, i. e. the stone fort of Ros, now Caherush, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the west of the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 30.

^h *Who, it was thought.*—This intimates that their lives were spared.

ⁱ *Ravenous birds*, eaéaíóide aer.—See note ¹, under the year 1462, p. 1022, *supra*.

^k *Slain in the battle on that day*, literally, “on account of the battle of that one day.” The style could be easily improved by omitting the

the other army; and the two armies had been moving opposite each other from Baile-atha-an-Ghobhann to that place. Teige, the son of Conor, and Turlough O'Brien arrived with their forces on the summit of the hill of Bel-an-Chip^b, [and formed themselves] into such array for fighting as they themselves considered proper. The other army and the inhabitants of the country were pursuing them up the steep and rugged side of the hill on which they were; but before they could come within shot^c of them, the constables of Teige and Turlough were seized with trepidation, horror^d, light-headedness, giddiness, and unsteadiness, so that they immediately took to flight. The others proceeded to mutilate, hack, and slaughter them by twenties and thirties, by twos and threes, [in the route], from thence to Beann-Formala^e. It was not in the same direction these [defeated] troops passed, for the cavalry moved westwards, keeping the sea on their right, and their infantry passed on directly south-east^f. Both parties, however, were expertly pursued. They gave loose reins to their horses, [and ran] with all the speed they could exert; and Turlough O'Brien and twelve horsemen of his followers made their way, by force of bravery and the swiftness of their steeds, to Cathair-Ruis^g. Others of his people were wounded and taken prisoners; and among the rest were Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and his son, Turlough, for these had remained on the hill, expecting that the rest would remain along with them. Some of the Earl's faithful people were (also) taken prisoners, who, it was thought^h, would get no quarter; and many others of them were slain. Noisy were the ravens and carrion-crows, and [other] ravenous birdsⁱ of the air, and the wolves of the forest, over the bodies of the nobles slain in the battle on that day^k. The upper part of Thomond^l was the better for some time afterwards of all the prisoners, horses, armour, and ordnance, and also of the number of their own herds and flocks, left to them on that day.

words ποῦαῖγ and αὐν, thus: Ροῦαῖγ γλῶραις βαῶβα, βρανεομ γ εἰσαιοεαῖα αἰλε αἰεοιρ, γ παλκοιν na ποῶδβυῖοι πορ ρεῖναεαῖβ ραορ-
clann πο μαρβᾶδ ι n-ιμαρπεacc ιn λαοι ριν.

¹ *The upper part of Thomond.*—It should be here remarked, that *upper*, in the county of Clare, means northern, and, *lower*, southern. They say up to Burren (ρυαῖ γο ὀοιριν), and

down to Limerick (ρῖορ γο ζυμνεαῖ). This arises from the belief that the land inclines from Burren and Slieve Aughty to the Lower Shannon. In Connaught and Ulster, *up* means to the north, and *down* to the south. And so much does this custom prevail in Connaught, that to go *down* the Shannon means to go against its current!"

Muirir mac an gíollapriabais (i. ó cléirigh) uí cléirigh, raol hī Sínear, 7 hī líníonn fíhí ríomm roconáig décc hī muinir eolair, 7 a adnacal i ppiodnac maige réim i necclair caillín.

AOIS CRIOST, 1574.

AOIR CRIOST, mile, cuicc ced, Seaátmoccat, a cétair.

Conn mac an cálbais, mic Magnura uí domhnall do gabail hī puill la hiarla óu epeh hī pporlongporc an iarla baóéin, 7 a cor iaraim co haé chad.

Iarla d'fmuíman do bñe ag foğail, 7 ag mğrñm a fpeapacat i nñriac na bliadna ro, 7 bñreac dó ar mág captais mór i. domnall, mac corbmaic laórais 7 Mac fingsin (Donnchaó mac domhnall mic fingsin) do marbaó lá muinir an iarla, 7 ro ba daíma dobpóin, i n'fmuíman eiríde. Ro marbaó leó dha ócc conrapal duairlñ cloinne fuibne i. clann donnchaó bacais mic maolmuire mic donnchaó mic toirpdealbais, mic eocáin, mic Maolmuire, mic donnchaó go rochaíóib do dağdáoínib uile genmoát.

Tárraó tpa mac iarla d'fmuíman (Sñan mac Semair) eitim ngabala ar dağbaile daingñ do trian cluana meala diai bó hainm doire an láir, 7 ro cúir báirda cairirí dia muinir diomcoiméó an baile hírin. Od cúalaó lurtir na hEreann (Sñi uilliam pizwilliam) 7 iarla uimíman (tomar mac Semair mic Diapair Rúad) an ní rin ro aénuaóais gabail an baile rin a nua póla, 7 a rñ póla pe cloinn iarla d'fmuíman, 7 ro fógairíft d'fñab mñe, 7 bñf, do buicléraóab, 7 d'fine gall apéñna dul do dianmilleaó lñe moóda, 7 ní ro hanaó leó gup ro raíóit a bpuiple 7 a bpaillíúin i tñmceall doire an láir co ro gabad é leó ro deóid, 7 ro dícnóat an báirda uile lap

^m *Fenagh*.—See note ^y, under the year 1244; p. 310, *supra*. The original manuscript from which the copy of the MS. referred to in that note was made, is now preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Vesp. E. 11. Cotton, 115.

ⁿ *Doire-an-lair*, i. e. the middle or central oak wood, now Derrinlare, a townland containing the ruins of a very strong castle, in the parish of Killaloan, barony of Uachtar-tire, or Upper-

third, and county of Waterford. This castle stood on level ground, about three hundred paces to the south of the River Suir. It was a quadrangular fabric, measuring forty-eight feet from east to west, and thirty feet from north to south, and had a round tower at each corner. Of these towers three are still traceable, but that which stood at the south-west corner has totally disappeared. About one-half of the north-east

Maurice, the son of Gilla-Riagh O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), a man learned in history and literature, and a man of esteem and affluence, died in Muintir-Eolais, and was interred in Fenagh^m of Moy-Rein, in the church of St. Caillin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1574.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-four.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Earl of Essex, in the Earl's own camp, and sent to Dublin.

The Earl of Desmond was plundering and harassing his enemies in the spring of this year. He defeated Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach). Mac Fineen (Donough, son of Donnell, son of Fineen) was slain by the Earl's people; and his death was a cause of great grief in Desmond. A young constable of the gentlemen of Clann-Sweeny, namely, one of the sons of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Owen, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, and many other distinguished persons besides, were slain by them.

The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, the son of James) took by surprise a good and strong castle, called Doire-an-lair^a, and placed in it trustworthy warders of his own people to guard it. When the Lord Justice of Ireland (Sir William Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) had heard of this castle, it renewed their recent and old animosity against the sons of the Earl of Desmond; and they summoned the men of Meath and Bregia, the Butlers, and all the inhabitants of the English Pale, to proceed to devastate Leath-Mhodha. [The summons was obeyed], and they marched, without halting, until they had pitched their tents and pavilions around Doire-an-lair, which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the

tower remains, to the height of about sixty feet, but the south-east one only to the height of ten feet. These towers were eighteen feet in diameter on the inside, and their walls, which were well grouted, are eleven feet in thickness. The side walls of the square are also grouted, and are eight feet four inches in thickness. Tradi-

tion ascribes the erection of this fortress to the Butlers.—See it mentioned, under the name of Dorenlare, in the *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. i. p. 78, in a letter from James Galdie Butler to the Lord President, in which he complains that his “eldest brother's castle of Dorenlare” had been bestowed upon Richard Power.

an lurtir. ̇aatar a ̇aoíne, 7 a luēt coṅanta ȧs epéccaḋ iarl̇a ̇srmuṁan an oiṙt rin suṗ bó hi coṁaiple no ̇inn toēt hi ccl̇nd an lurtir, 7 a ḃṅt dia ̇i̇gṙeir, 7 poḃiccl̇n ̇ó cail̇én na maiṅge, dun ̇aṙḃáin, 7 caoṅraige ̇o taḃaiṙt ̇ó, 7 mai̇ṫṁ ar ̇ȧc ní no milleaḋ eatoṗra ar ̇ȧc taoḃ ̇o rin.

̇íoh coḋaċ 7 caṗaṙaḋ ̇o coṁċṅgal eitir ḃrian maċ ṗelim baċaiġ uí neill 7 iarl̇a ̇u epėx, 7 tuṙccnaṁ ṗl̇ṡoe ̇o ̇énaṁ iarṫtain la ḃrian 7 an lurtir co mai̇ṫḃ a ṁuinṫire ̇o ̇oċuiṙeaḋ dia ̇aiċċiḋ, 7 poḃtar ṗuḃaċ ṗoiṁḣṁnaċ ṗrí ṗé ̇éoṗra noiṡoe co na láiḃ i ṗfaṙraḋ apoile. An tan bá ḣaine ̇óiḃ occ ̇l 7 occ aoi̇bṅr, hi ccl̇nn na ṗée hí rin Ro ̇aḃaḋ ḃrian co na ḃrȧṫaiṙ 7 co na ṁnaoí laṙ an iarl̇a, 7 no cl̇oiḋmeaḋ ̇an ̇oiċcill a ṁuinṫir uile, ṗioṙa, ṁná maċa, 7 iṅ̇lṅa ina ̇iȧ̇dṅaiṙ bȧéin. Ro cuiṙeaḋ ḃrian iarṫtain, a ḃṅ, 7 a ḃrȧṫaiṙ ̇o ḣaċ cl̇iȧṫ, 7 ̇o ṗónaḋ ċ̇̇rȧṁna coṁṗoiṅnte ̇íoḃ ann coṅaḋ aṁlaiḃ rin ̇o ̇uaiḃ eṗíoċ a ccuiṙeaḋ ̇óiḃ. Ro ba lór ̇ṗota ȧ̇uȧta, 7 uṗ̇áine ̇eṗenṅċoiḃ aṅ oiṡheaḋ aṅaḃaiḃ, 7 an ṁí̇diȧċ mal̇aṙta, 7 ṁiṁbeṙta rin tucċaḋ ṗoṙ ̇i̇̇̇lṅa cl̇oiṅne ȧ̇̇a buiṡe uí néill, uȧ̇taṙán,

^o *Dungarvan*, *Dún ̇aṙḃám*, i. e. Garvan's dun, or fort, now Dungarvan, a seaport town in the south of the county of Waterford. It is situated on a point of land formed by the estuaries of the Rivers Bricky and Calligan. There are considerable remains of the walls of this town still remaining, as also of the principal castle, which is situated in the centre of the town, and is still occupied as a military post.

^p *Kenry*, *Caoṅraige*.—This is the name of a barony in the north of the county of Limerick, the principal castle of which is now called *Pail̇ir Caoṅraige*, *Anglice* Palliskerry. It stands on the left bank of the Shannon, about nine miles west of the city of Limerick.

^q *Were seized upon*.—Camden mentions this capture of Brian O'Neill, in his *Annals* of the reign of Elizabeth, A. D. 1574, but makes no allusion to the *treachery*, and is followed by Cox. Camden says that, as soon as Essex landed at Carrickfergus, Brian Mac Phelimy waited on him, and in the most submissive manner tendered his duty to the Queen and his service to

Essex, but that he soon after became disaffected, and joined Turlough Luineach in the rebellion. It is but fair here to remark, that when Essex landed, Brian thought that he had come over simply as Marshal of Ireland; but that when he discovered that the Earl had come over to seize upon all Clannaboy to his own and the Queen's use, it was reasonable to expect that Brian should oppose him and the Queen also. Camden asserts that Brian usurped Clannaboy; but this, which is a mere fiction of the English law, is not true, for his ancestors had possession of it for at least two centuries, and Brian was the true heir. Dr. Leland, who was a far more candid investigator than either Camden or Cox, though sufficiently primed with prejudices against the Irish, so as not to be carried away by any national predilections, has the following note on the proceedings of the Earl of Essex, who had obtained a grant of the seigniories of Clannaboy, Farney, &c., in order to oust the Irish, and settle English colonies therein:

“The Irish manuscript annals of this reign

warders. His people and auxiliaries were so much abandoning the Earl of Desmond, that he resolved upon repairing to the Lord Justice, and making unconditional submission to him: [this he did], and he was obliged to deliver up to the Lord Justice Castlemain, Dungarvan^o, and Kenry^p; and [thereupon] whatever wrongs had been committed on either side up to that time should be forgiven.

Peace, sociality, and friendship, were established between Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, and the Earl of Essex; and a feast was afterwards prepared by Brian, to which the Lord Justice and the chiefs of his people were invited; and they passed three nights and days together pleasantly and cheerfully. At the expiration of this time, however, as they were agreeably drinking and making merry, Brian, his brother, and his wife, were seized upon^a by the Earl, and all his people put unsparingly to the sword^f, men, women, youths, and maidens, in Brian's own presence. Brian was afterwards sent to Dublin, together with his wife and brother, where they were cut in quarters. Such was the end of their feast. This unexpected massacre, this wicked^g and treacherous murder of the lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill^h, the head and the senior

mention a very dishonorable transaction of this lord on his return to Ulster. It is here given in a literal translation from the Irish, with which the author was favored by Mr. O'Connor. *Anno 1574*: 'A solemn peace and concord was made between the Earl of Essex and Felim O'Nial. However, at a feast wherein the Earl entertained that chieftain' [*recte*, at a feast wherein the chieftain entertained that Earl], 'and at the end of their good cheer, O'Nial with his wife were seized; their friends who attended were put to the sword before their faces. Felim, together with his wife and brother, were conveyed to Dublin, where they were cut up in quarters. This execution gave universal discontent and horror.'

"In like manner these annals assure us that a few years after the Irish chieftains of the King's and Queen's County were invited by the English to a treaty of accommodation. But

when they arrived at the place of conference, they were instantly surrounded by troops, and all butchered on the spot. Such relations would be more suspicious if these annals in general expressed great virulence against the English and their government. But they do not appear to differ essentially from the printed histories, except in the minuteness with which they record the local transactions and adventures of the Irish; and sometimes they expressly condemn their countrymen for their rebellions against their prince."—Book iv. c. 2.

^a *To the sword*.—Camden, in his annals, A. D. 1574, states that Essex slew two hundred of the Irish, and took Brian, Rory Oge, his brother, and Brian's wife.

^g *Wicked*, *malaptra*.—See note ^x, under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*.

^h *Lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Chief of Clannaboy. Camden states, in his An-

7 rinnreap pleacta eogain mic neill naoígiallaiḡ 7 ḡaoiḡeal epeann durnmop cén mo ta uaṡaḡ.

Clann iapla cloinne Riocairḡ .i. uilliam, 7 Sḡan do bripḡ bripḡe, 7 bripḡeapara for apoile, 7 aḡpa mór dalbanchaib 7 déipennchaib do forḡaḡ lá Sḡan a búrc. Fuair iapla upmuḡan iárom ppoṡeṡion dó, 7 do paḡ bripḡḡe pé comall don baipríḡḡain ap laim an iapla.

Cioṡ cloiṡṡṡṡṡa do pḡearṡain hi callainn Man na bliaḡna ro, bá heṡamail ionḡnaṡ feapṡain an cṡṡa íṡin, uap báṡar ḡponḡa i neipinn na po máṡṡnaḡ é aṡṡ amail naṡ cioṡ naile, baṡar ḡponḡ naile ó po ṡḡḡbaṡ ṡiḡe ṡṡebar ḡaingne, 7 o po báḡḡṡ cṡṡa, 7 innile. Na ḡuipṡ ḡḡmair po baḡí ap na ríḡlaḡ ráiṡṡe no líṡḡḡiaḡḡain riar an ṡan rin po fáṡṡaib an cioṡ rin ina líṡḡaib loma ḡan ioṡ ḡan feḡr iad. Ro fáḡḡaḡḡ an cioṡ cṡḡna ḡeḡr cuḡpoma ḡaṡ cloiṡṡe dá ccuipṡaḡ do mioll máṡṡḡupm for na luipḡḡib pṡip a mbḡaḡ.

nals of the reign of Elizabeth, that “this Brian possessed thirty thousand cows, besides sheep and hogs.” To give Essex possession of these, and of the lands which supported them, by a proscriptive grant from the Queen, was nearly as arbitrary as the Pope granting the kingdom of Ireland, forfeited by the heresy of Queen Elizabeth, to his faithful son in Christ, Philip II.

This Brian is the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill of Shaneseastle, and of Mr. Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a respectable farmer on the Marquis of Downshire's estate. The pedigree of this family, as printed by Burke in his Peerage, is very incorrect; and the Editor thinks it his duty to lay before the reader, in this place, the true line of descent, as proved from original documents, as he was led astray, by relying on Mr. Burke's authority, in giving it in the *Circuit of Muircheartach*, p. 63 :

I. BRIAN MAC FELIM O'NEILL, chief of Clannaboy, and senior of the Kinel-Owen. He married, first, a daughter of Sir Arthur Magennis, Viscount Iveagh; and secondly, Anne, daughter of Brian Carragh O'Neill; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. JOHN, who died in 1619, leaving five sons, namely, 1, Sir Henry, who married Martha Stafford, by whom he had five daughters, of whom four were idiots, and Rose, who was *compos*, and married to Randal, Marquis of Antrim; 2, Arthur, who married Grace O'Hara, by whom he had two sons, Cormac and John, who were both Colonels in the service of Charles II., and died without issue; 3, Felim Duv, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, of whom presently; 4, Hugh; and 5, John Oge, the ancestor of Mr. Hugh O'Neill, of Ballymoney, a farmer.

III. FELIM DUV. He was a captain in the service of Charles II., and died in 1677. He married Sheela O'Hara, who died in 1690, by whom he had,

IV. BRIAN. He married Eleanor Magennis, who died in 1705, by whom he who had two sons: 1, John, commonly called French John, a card-maker in Paris, who succeeded to the family estates on the death of his relative, Colonel Charles O'Neill, in 1736; 2, Henry, ob. s. p.

V. JOHN. He had three sons, Henry, who died without issue; Charles, of whom presently;

of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and of all the Gaels, a few only excepted, was a sufficient cause of hatred and disgust [of the English] to the Irish.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, William and John, violated their [pledged] word and brotherly friendship; and John Burke took many Scotch and Irish mercenaries into his service. The Earl of Ormond afterwards obtained protection for him; and he delivered up hostages into the hands of the Earl, to be kept for the Queen.

On the calends of May this year a shower of hail fell, after a strange and wonderful manner, for some saw nothing in it but what belonged to such showers in general; while there were others whose good strong houses it swept away, and whose flocks and herds it smothered. The fields of green corn, which had been sown a quarter or half a year before, were left by this shower bare and barren plains, without corn or blade. The same shower left upon the shins of those on whom it fell lumps the exact size of one of the hail-stones.

and Clotworthy, who died without issue.

VI. CHARLES. He married, in 1736, Alice, daughter of the Right Honourable Sir John Broderic of Middleton, by whom he had two sons, John, of whom presently, and St. John, who died without issue. He died in 1769, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. JOHN. He represented the county of Antrim for several years in Parliament, and was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland on the 30th of November, 1793, as Baron O'Neill of Shanescastle, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount O'Neill on the 6th of October, 1795. He married, on the 15th of October, 1777, Henrietta, only child of Charles (Boyle) Lord Dungarvan, and grand-daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery, by whom he had issue: 1, Charles Henry St. John, who was born in 1779, and was created Earl O'Neill in 1800, and died without issue in 1841; and, 2, John Bruce, the present Viscount O'Neill, who was born December 30, 1780, and who is still unmarried. Let us now return to

III. JOHN OGE, the youngest son of John, the son of Brian. He had one son,

IV. HENRY, who had two sons, John, No. V., and Donnell, of whose descendants (if he had such) no account is preserved.

V. JOHN. He had three sons: 1, Ambrose, who had five daughters, the third of whom, Henrietta, married Daniel O'Rourke of Dro-mahaire, in the county of Leitrim, by whom she had a son, Ambrose, who was the father of Daniel, who was father of Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, in the county of Antrim; 2, Henry, who died without issue; and, 3, Daniel, No. VI.

VI. DANIEL.

VII. JOHN of Ballymoney.

VIII. ARTHUR.

IX. JOHN.

X. HUGH O'NEILL of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a farmer, who, if he survive the Viscount O'Neill, will be the senior representative of Brian Mac Felim, and of all the Kinel-Owen.

Mac taidce mic taidce uí Ruairc do mairbhad lá cuib do luét lánamna na bpeirne ar faitece droma da eiair.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1575.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ced, Sícetmōgatt, a cúicc.

Rudhraiḡe mac Aōda (.i. ua domnaill), mic Maḡnupa, mic Aōda duib uí domnaill do mairbhad i nōḡairpe i ndún na ngall la Caḡaoir, mac Eóin, mic tuatail uí ḡallcuḡair, ḡ nocar laimh lairriumh indrin.

Robarta po éirbaig, ḡ eallpoḡ aintioirmaig i paírraḡ na bliadna po co ná pḡitḡ sḡ aon uairpe do ló nó doirḡe do pleochaḡ ó bealtaine co luḡnaraḡ. Ro páir ḡrláinte upḡanna ḡ tḡim turbpoíḡ don tḡbaḡ hḡin .i. an pláig. baóí tra an tḡim rin co hanpḡóill por Shaxancuib, ḡ por éireandachuib i mbaile aḡa chiaḡ ind nár laiḡin, i mbaile aḡa pḡdiaḡ, irin Muilḡin cḡir, ḡ i mbaile aḡa buide. Rob iomḡa dḡa storpa rḡde, carlén ḡan cōiméḡ, imile ḡan aoḡairpe, ḡ uaral cōrp ḡan aḡnacal tra biḡin an tḡma írin.

Iurḡir nua do tōḡt i neirinn .i. Sir hénri Sḡonei, irin pḡḡmāp do ḡonnaraḡ, ḡ hi ccóiccead ulaḡ po ḡab porḡ cetur, ḡ bá hamlaḡ baóí épe por a cionḡt na hén tuinn cōccaḡ ḡ cḡndairpce, ḡ po naḡm rḡḡ, carapraḡ, ḡ carḡanaḡt etir cenel cconail ḡ eocḡain, ḡ coiccead ulaḡ arḡḡna po biḡ bá haḡa táimic hi tḡir hi tḡoraḡ, ḡ po ófoḡuir an iurḡir rin co paḡaib an tairla lé a ndearnaḡ an ḡabaltar por ultoib, ḡ po pḡall por cōnn mac an cālbaig, ḡ por ḡrian mac pḡilim bacaiḡ .i. iarla ou epeḡ. Conn mac an cālbaig uí domnaill dḡa, ḡ conn mac néill óicc uí néill báttar illáim in áḡ chiaḡ do elúḡ pé linn an iurḡir do tōḡt in nḡrinn, ḡ Conn ua domnaill do bḡit hi poirḡib ḡ hi páraigib a dúitḡe baḡéim ḡur cūir an iurḡir a párdún

^u From Bealtaine to Lammas, i. e. from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.

^w *Invasion of Ulster.*—The Four Masters do not appear to have known the exact nature of this invasion, because the Earl was not a mere adventurer, but was bound by indenture to go thither before Michaelmas, 1573; for on the 9th of July, that year, the Queen had granted him the moiety of the seignior of Clannaboy, Farney,

&c.—See Camden's Annals of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1573. Camden's words are as follows :

“In Ultonia Brianus Mac Phelimus, qui magnam partem regionis Clandeiboie usurpaverat, oppidum Knockfergus, i. e. Fergusii Rupem, incendit; et alii eo tractu tumultuari coeperunt. Contra hos Walterus Devereux (quem Elizabetha nuper Essexie Comitem crearat) expeditionem

The son of Teige, son of Teige O'Rourke, was slain by some of the inhabitants of Breifny, on the Green of Dromahaire.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1575.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-five.

Rury, the son of Hugh (i. e. the O'Donnell), son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was, while quelling a riot at Donegal, [unintentionally] slain by Cahir, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, a thing which he wished not to do.

Intense heat and extreme drought [prevailed] in the summer of this year ; there was no rain for one hour, by night or day, from Bealtaine to Lammass^u. A loathsome disease and a dreadful malady arose from this heat, namely, the plague. This malady raged virulently among the Irish and English in Dublin, in Naas of Leinster, Ardee, Mullingar, and Athboy. Between those places many a castle was left without a guard, many a flock without a shepherd, and many a noble corpse without burial, in consequence of this distemper.

In the autumn of this year a new Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, namely, Sir Henry Sidney. He landed in Ulster, and found Ireland one scene of warfare and intestine commotion. He (however) established peace, friendship, and charity between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, and throughout every part of Ulster, the province in which he first landed ; and this Lord Justice banished to England the Earl of Essex, who had invaded Ulster^w, and acted treacherously towards Con, the son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], and Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh [O'Neill]. About the time that this Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, Con, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, and Con, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, who had been in prison in Dublin, made their escape ; and Con O'Donnell remained concealed in the forests and wilds of his native territory, until the Lord Justice sent him his pardon. In the beginning of winter the Lord

postulat; illis usus consultoribus qui eum longius abesse, et in pericula, specie honoris, precipitare primis votis habuerunt. Quod illum haudquaquam latuit. Verum vir impiger, et qui animum ab ineunte ætate bellicis studiis

imbuerat, propositi tenax cum Regina transigit, ut, quibusdam cautionibus pars altera Clandeboia, si rebelles submoveret, sibi et suis commiliti-
onibus cederet: ad quam tuendam equites cc, pedites cccc, suis sumptibus aleret: et in belli

cuicce. An iurair iarom do dul hi ttorac an gsimpead reaconn maiße breag 7 miße, airriße hi forþuaatib Laißean, go po ríodhaiß goill 7 gaoiðil airair muimian 7 miße, 7 ríol Ropra failgi, 7 clanna conaill cñnaicch fri apoile. Luid iarttain riarðs gac ndíreac go Þortloairge, co heoðoill, 7 co corcaiß im notlaicc. Bá dírim in po mudhaiß do méirpleachaiß, 7 in po dícnid do drocðaoínib ir na tírib rin triar a tpuðchaið gó rin.

Coccað eittir ríol mbriain an bliaðain ri. Clann concobair uí briain 7 clann murchaið uí briain do lft don coccað rin. Clann donnchaið don lft oile .i. an tripla 7 toirpðealbá. Ro creachað 7 po comloirceað (þpogail aon oiðe) tuað ua mbuile 7 tuað na fñna eittir inðilib, arðar, 7 foirgneam eittir tuað 7 ðearmann uile lár an iapla.

Semur mac muirir mic Sñain mic an iapla co na mnaoi 7 co na cloinn do dul dfgla gall don fñainc ir in earpac do ronnrad, iar ndenam riotcana don iapla 7 do Shñan lá gallaib.

Aodh mac baotgalaiß mész plannchaða oiðe foirceatir hi pñneacur 7 hi filiðeaçt, cñnaiße pñona ar luccha dob olc do bñitñmnaib tuaite in epinn décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1576.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, Seaçtmozatt, aré.

Mag carpaiß ríabac, donnchaið mac domnaill mic ríngin do écc aðbar éccaoíne doirpeachaiß, 7 tóirri do tpeaðtachaib, 7 bñoin do bpuðaðaib a ðuicçe baðéin, fñi do dñirccaiß da rínnreap 7 dá nar dñirccaiß a ríoirñ, 7 a aðnacal i notapliße a aðar 7 a rñnaðar i tiß Molaga, 7 a bñatair eoßan mág carpaiß do oirðnid ina ionað.

Uaitne mac aodá uí ðiomapariß do marbað i puill ina baile fñin i ccluan na nßaman.

apparatum decem millia librarum monetæ Anglicæ a Regina, prediis in Essexia oppigneratis, mutuo sumit."

* *Magh Breagh*, i. e. the plain of Bregia, a part of East Meath containing five cantreds, or baronies, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda.

† *Fortuatha of Leinster*.—This territory com-

prised the Glen of Imaile, Glendalough, and other parts of the county of Wicklow.

* *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors of Offaly, and their correlatives.

† *Tuath-Ua-mBuile*, i. e. the territory of the Ui-Buile, or O'Bolgs, a district in the barony of Islands, in the county of Clare. The castle of Dangan-Moybuilk, corruptly Dangan Moy-

Justice proceeded through Magh Breagh^x and Meath, and from thence through the Fortuátha of Leinster^y, and reconciled with each other the English and Irish of East Munster and Meath, as also the race of Rossa Failghe^z, and the descendants of Conall Cearnach. He afterwards, about Christmas, proceeded in a south-westerly direction, respectively visiting Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, and suppressed countless numbers of rebels, and beheaded great numbers of bad men in these districts, as he passed along.

A war [broke out] among the O'Briens in this year. On one side were the sons of Conor O'Brien, and the sons of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough, namely, the Earl and Turlough; and Tuath-Ua-mBuile^a and Tuath-na-Fearna^b, including cattle, corn, and buildings, and both temporal and spiritual possessions, were burned (in one night's marauding) by the Earl.

In the spring of this year James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, went to France, with his wife and children, through fear of the English, with whom the Earl [of Desmond] and John had made peace.

Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy, Professor of the Feineachas^c and of poetry, and a purchaser of wine, by no means the least distinguished of the lay Brehons of Ireland, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1576.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-six.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen) died, a cause of lamentation to the chiefs, of sadness to the husbandmen, and of sorrow to the farmers of his own territory; a man who outshone his seniors, and who was not excelled by his juniors. He was interred in the burial-place of his father and grandfather, at Timoleague^d; and his brother, Owen Mac Carthy, was inaugurated as his successor.

Owny, the son of Hugh O'Dempsey, was treacherously slain in his own residence of Cluain-na-nGamhan^e.

burke, was in it,

^b *Tuath-na-Fearna*, i. e. the district of the alder trees. This name is still well known, and is applied to a district in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare.

^c *Feineachas*, i. e. the Brehon law.

^d *Timoleague*.—See note ^w, under the year 1240, p. 301, *supra*.

^e *Cluain-na-nGamhan*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or pasturage of the calves, now Cloneygowan, a

Colla, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn, son of Owen, son of John na Lathaighe Mac Sweeny, a man who had been successful in battle and conflict, who kept a house of hospitality, and who had been Constable to the Dal-Cais, died.

Boethius Oge, the son of Boethius, son of Murtough Mac Clancy, Ollav of Dal-Cais in judicature, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

William Oge Mac Ward, son of Cormac, Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a president of schools, illustrious for his learning and knowledge, a patron and supporter of the learned and the teachers, died at Druim-mor^f, on the 22nd of February.

Turlough, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, an illustrious head of a clan, was slain by the Connacians, on the 16th of November.

The daughter of O'Boyle, Joan Oge, daughter of Turlough, who was son of Niall, was drowned on St. James's day, as she was learning to swim, in the river of Srath-buidhe^g.

John Modhardha, son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, died on Easter-Day. He was a hospitable youth, and the most regretted of his tribe at that time.

Conor Oge, son of Donough Maguire, and some of the gentlemen of Fir-Luirg^h, were slain in Triuchaⁱ.

Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin Mac Gorman^k, died in the spring. He was a servant of trust, who, of all his tribe in his time, bore the best name and character for dexterity of hand and hospitality.

The great monastery of Cavan, and [the town of] Cavan itself, from the great castle^l downwards to the river, were burned by the daughter of Thomas^m, son of the Baron, through jealousy. There was not so much destroyed in any one town among the Irish as had been in that town.

Great depredations were committed by Brian O'Rourke this year in Annaly.

The Lord Justice already named, Sir Henry Sidney, a knight by title, noblenessⁿ, deed, and valour, proceeded, about the festival of St. Bridget, from Cork

gan. The River of Cavan is now a very inconsiderable stream.

^m *The daughter of Thomas.*—She was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent of Carlanstown, the second son of Richard Nugent, second Baron of Delvin. According to the Genealogy of the

House of O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, for the Count O'Reilly, she was the second wife of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, and the mother of his son, Maelmora, or Myles.

ⁿ *Nobleness.*—The Irish appeared to have formed a high idea of Sidney's character. Even

maíte muíman eirip gailaib, 7 gaoidealaib, 7 dál ccair don lité oile do toct lair ina coimícionól. Síó da cóiccead muíman do denaím óó don éur rin, Speit coinnmíb, 7 císéirna. buannaða buna 7 baipir do éorcc, 7 do éor ar ccúl lair. Ceileabpaíd do muimneachaib iarom, 7 pucc ríol mbriain ina éaoimíteacé lair go gailim. Tangattar uacéar connaét ina dál .i. lapla cloinne Riocaird co na éiar mac, uillcé 7 Sfan, 7 Mac uilliam ióctair, Sfan mac oilueair mic Sfan, 7 Mupchaó na ttuacé mac taircc, mic mupchaí, mic Ruaidrí uí plaité bítear 7 ríol cceallair co na ccoimícionól. Bá hé epíóc na comóala rin na gailme, dál ccair do éongmail i ngioll pé comall 7 pé haircecc do éabairt uacéa don luét baof occa nagra, génmoéta domnall ó briain namá po éog an iurair hi repbír do fíin ór éionn conntaé an élaip dá éfnpuccáó 7 do migne domnall indrin, ar po érochaó mífirli g mibépaéa, 7 érioc éaoíne, 7 díbearcc-airg lair. Ní pangar alár eallaé éionnpaíte, ná éorair do éruio an ééin baof domnall in oipce. Do cóió an iurair iar ríóduccáó cáig éaénoin éreann (do neoé gur a paimec) co háé éiaé, 7 pucc éann iarla cloinne Riocaird lair i ngioll léir mullrte ó muirir na baiprio gna ag iarpmópaé a naéar piar an éan rin. Iar ndol go háé éiaé don iurair gur na épaigéib rin lair éaimcc éaom éonéilbe ina éribe go po éfoairg do na épaigéib rin lé ar lé .i. ríol mbriain, 7 búpaigh (éééromucchaó dá naicéénoib) éul ériopruccáó a éaiaéé ir na éompoépaib, áéte namá na éaídhleéir éar éópaínn ina ééirib éunaíó buééin co po éfoairgíó éom éóib éoripóir a éaóall naé éan naile. Ro géalrat dó an ní rin, 7 iar étoct co éor a ééribe do éloinn iarla cloinne Riocaird, ní po éomáilrte a ngeallaó, uair do éeaéatár éia énúéhaig, 7 áééaéaéé éoirfínn gur bó do éfo a naéar tangattar. Bá éar uair iarom gur bó éaítepaé éia éir an éurur rin óir éaimcc an iurair éó éénn éúcc

O'Daly. in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvi., says that he was a man of consummate craft and splendid accomplishments. Sir Richard Cox says that he "cursed, hated, and detested Ireland above all other countries; not that he had any dislike of the country, but that it was most difficult to do any service there, where a man must struggle with famine and fastnesses, inaccessible bogs, and light-footed Tories."

^o *The Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens and their correlatives, whose country was made a part of

the province of Connaught in this reign.

^p *Coigny*, coinnmeaó.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, p. 52.

^q *Kernetty*.—This was a tax on every ploughland for the maintenance of the Lord's kerne.

^r *Bonaght-bun*, i. e. the fundamental or original Bonaght.

^s *Bonaght-bar*.—This is the tax called by English writers Bonaght-bur, which is defined as free quarter at discretion, or in specie.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. xii.

to Limerick; and the chiefs of Munster, both English and Irish, and also the Dal-Cais^o, went along with him in his train. On this occasion he established peace in the two provinces of Munster, and abolished the taxes of Coigny^p, Kernetty^q, Bonaght-bun^r, and Bonaght-bar^s. He then took his leave of the Munstermen, and took the O'Briens along with him to Galway. Here the inhabitants of Upper Connaught came to meet him, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard, with his two sons, Ulick and John; Mac William Iochtair (John, the son of Oliver, son of John); Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty; and the O'Kellys, with their retinue. The result of this meeting at Galway was, that the Dal-Cais were detained as hostages for the keeping of their agreements, and making restitution to those who had sued them, except only Donnell O'Brien, whom the Lord Justice selected for his own service, [and placed] over the county of Clare, for the purpose of keeping it in subjection; and this Donnell did, for he hanged refractory rebels, bad men, and plunderers. While Donnell continued in office it was not found necessary to place watchmen over cattle, or even to close doors. The Lord Justice, after having established peace among all persons throughout every part of Ireland through which he had passed, proceeded to Dublin, taking the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard with him, as pledges for [the reparation of] all the destruction they had previously effected upon the Queen's people, while endeavouring to rescue their father. When the Lord Justice, however, arrived in Dublin with these hostages, his heart was suddenly melted into kindness, so that he permitted these hostages respectively, namely, the O'Briens and Burkes, as an alleviation to their minds, to go and visit their friends in the neighbouring territories, but [upon the condition] that they should not pass over the boundary into their own native territories until he should give them liberty to do so, at some future time. They promised to observe this condition^t, but when the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard had reached the confines of their territory, they did not keep their promise, for they passed into their native territory; and some say that they did so by the connivance of their father. In a very short time, however, this journey was a cause of sorrow to his country, for in

p. 74. There is a curious account of these taxes No. 611, p. 139.

and exactions in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 617, p. 212; and in

^t *To observe this condition, literally, "they promised him this thing."*

noíðce ina marñoipeaóct co haé luain, 7 pob éigín dia naéair .i. iarla cloinne Riocaird baile loéa riáé, 7 a dúthaié uile eirip fónn 7 éíonn, cloicé, 7 cairlén do éairibíre don iurair, 7 éíín dfozra mar bráéaió don bainríozain. Ruccaó an iarla iar rin co haé cliaé, 7 po cuiréaó hi ceapcair cumáing dia iom coiméó é bail na cluinéó compaó capaó ná coiccéle. Ro páéaió an iurair dponé do éairtinib hi cclóinn Riocaird, 7 po éabrac rióe 7 clann an iarla occ lot, 7 occ láinnilleaó an tpe scoppa co mbaoí an tír uile ina céide cpeaé 7 comíruaéair don éur rin. Bá dírim óna in po muóaióó do éallaib 7 do éaióelaib, 7 in po malaptnaiéaó dalmaib, déioib, 7 dinnilib scoppa i pfoémar, 7 hi ngéiméaó na bliáóna po. Diaimra, 7 oíoióéoil, 7 Sleóte corpaéae cñtgarba, 7 cnocóillte comairpéíre bá ríó cuio cloinne an iarla dia noúthaié an tan rin. Ardúirpe oipeaéair an típe, 7 toléa taóéglana tairéímaéa na érióe báuar iao éoill po ba coónaié dóib. Do deaéaió beór emann mac uilliam a búicéó éairlén an barraié hi pann éloinne an iarla, 7 bá ríó do pala óó ar a lopp, an iurair do éabáil cairleian barraié rair, 7 éíín do ionnarbaó co na ínnaoí, 7 co na éloinn hi cclóintc riocaird.

Iarla ou epeé do éóct ór cñn coicéiú ulaó an bliáóan ri iar na ionnarbaó lár an iurair Síh henri Síónei an bliáóan ioimé, 7 a éóct hi tír in áé cliaé, 7 bá marb ría ccionn coicéiúri é do éíóm éalaió obainó 7 po cuiréaó a léne, 7 a érióe éó a éairtib in inncomaréa a oíóheaóa.

Dpéiróenr nua do éóct ór cñn dá coicéaó muíman an bliáóan ri Uil- liam Dpúri a ainm, 7 tuadmuíma do deaóail jé coicéaó connaéct 7 a éur lár an muímain. An Dpéiróenr céóna do bíé aé riubal ar bailtib móra na muíman do óléuóéaó peaécta 7 Ríagla do milleaó míípleaé 7 mbíééeanacé, 7 po báraiéaó an báoiódeaé lair, 7 dá ócc éonrabal uairle uppaímanéa do ílíóct Mhaolmuíre mic donnchariú mic toirpíóeallbaíé .i. mac do muphaó

^u *Herd and flocks of cattle*, dalmaib, déioib, 7 dinnilib.—The language is here redundant in the original, for the three words are nearly synonymous. “Éo, no éio .i. airnéir no rpréiú; innile .i. airnéir.”—*O’Clery*. The o prefixed to these words is for the preposition de or do, of.

^w *Destroyed*, malaptnaigéó, i. e. maliciously destroyed by the one party to prevent the others from using them as food or stock.—See

note ^s, under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*, and also a passage under the year 1542, p. 1471.

^x *Masters*, coónaié.—The word coónacé is of frequent occurrence in old Irish writings in the sense of “lord, master, or superintendent.”

^y *Castlebar*. Cairlén an barraié, i. e. Barry’s Castle.—See note ^s, under the year 1412.

^z *Sudden fit of sickness*.—He died on the 22nd of September this year. Dr. Leland remarks

five nights afterwards the Lord Justice came in pursuit of them to Athlone ; and their father, the Earl of Clanrickard, was obliged to give up to him the town of Loughrea, and all his territory, both lands and tenements, stone-houses and castles, and he himself was [arrested, and] declared the Queen's prisoner. The Earl was then conveyed to Dublin, and confined in a close prison, where he heard not the voice of friend or companion. The Lord Justice left a number of captains in Clanrickard, and these and the sons of the Earl [who opposed them] proceeded to plunder and totally ravage the country between them, so that the whole territory was one scene of pillagings and conflicts. Countless were the numbers of both English and Irish who were slain, and of herds and flocks of cattle^u that were destroyed^w, during their contests in the autumn and winter of this year. The wilds, the recesses, the rugged and rough-topped mountains, the hilly and intricate woods of their native territory, were the only parts of it possessed by the sons of the Earl at this time ; while the English were masters^x of its chief fortresses, and its green-sided and delightful hills. Edmond Mac William Burke, of Castlebar^y, joined the sons of the Earl ; and the consequence to him was, that the Lord Justice took Castlebar from him, and banished himself, with his wife and children, into Clanrickard.

The Earl of Essex, who had been expelled the year before by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, came [to Ireland, as Governor] over the province of Ulster this year. He landed in Dublin, but died before the end of a fortnight, of a sudden fit of sickness^z. His shirt and his heart were sent to his friends, as tokens of his death.

A new President, William Drury by name, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster this year ; and Thomond was separated from Connaught, and joined to Munster. The same President made a circuit of the great towns of Munster, to establish laws and regulations for the extirpation of thieves and rebels, and put the Barrott^a to death, and also two noble and valiant young constables of the descendants of Mulmurry, the son of Donough, son of Turlough [Mac Sweeny], namely, the son of Murrough, son of Mulmurry, and the

that vexation and disappointment soon put an end to his life, which involved Leicester in the suspicion of having caused him to be poisoned ;
 “ a suspicion which he himself encreased by

hastily marrying the Countess of Essex.”—Book iv. c. 2.

^a *The Barrott*, i. e. the head of the Barrotts of the county of Cork.

mac Maolmuire, γ mac do doinnall, mac maolmuire. Do éoid airdé co luimneac, γ po cprochad lair dponz duairlib, γ danuairlib ril mbriain co rocharoib oile cen mothat.

Semur mac muir γ do bñt ipin fppaine an bliadain po.

Ruðraiße ócc mac Ruðraiße mic conuill uí moirda, γ concóbar mac corbmaic, mñc briain uí concóbar do bñt hi ccsitfnur coillead ap gallaib an tan po, γ an po basí beó do rñoct Ropra failccig γ conaill ceapnaiß do gabail leó. Bá zap iapam sup bó cévad congairéac an luét hirin. Ro loircead γ po léirceiporað leó dñécta dñmāpa do laigmb don mñde γ dñine gall.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1577.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, Seaáctmóccat, aSeáct.

Conn mac briain mic éocáin fñi pob ócc naoiri, γ po ba poirpe i neineac, γ i neangnañ do écc.

^b *Mac Maurice*, i. e. Fitz Maurice.

^c *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e., the O'Conors Faly, and their correlatives.

^d *Conall Cearnach*.—He was the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the beginning of the first century, and the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the seven septs of Leix, in the Queen's County.

^e *Fingall*, *finegall*, i. e. the tribe of the foreigners. This is now the name of a district extending about fifteen miles northwards from the city of Dublin. Keating and even the Four Masters employ this term to express the English Pale, but it is evident from Staniburst, and other Anglo-Irish writers, that at this period the territory called Fingall was not coextensive with the English Pale. The Fine Ghall, or foreign tribe, who gave name to this small territory, were evidently the Danes of Dublin, for the name seems older than the period of the English Invasion.

On the 8th of March this year, O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, made his submission to

Queen Elizabeth, as appears from the following indenture, enrolled on the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services:

"This Indenture, made the 8th day of Marche, Anno Domini 1576, betwyxte Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queenes most exeellent Ma^{ty}, of thone parte; and Sir William O'Kerroll of Lemnyvan, in the countrie called Elye O Kerroll, and now to be made pareell of the King's Countie; Nicholl M^r Gilfoil; Owen M^r Gilfoil; William O Dowyn; Rory M^r Oney O'Kerroll; Rory M^r Callogh O'Kerroll; Gaven O'Rewrdane; Dermott M^r Gillanenewe; Donogh M^r Teig; William O'Banane; Teige M^r Shane O'Kerroll; Dermott O Towgher; Callough M^r Donogh O'Kerroll; Cusell M^r Shane Oge; Donogh M^r Hugh; Donogh O'Dolloghane; Donogh M^r Corerane; Shane O'Langane; Teige M^r Donell; Donogh O'Trehie; Teige O'Heggane; Gillernew M^r Heggane; Tirlogh M^r Rorie; Teige liaghe; Donough Oge O'Dowlye; Donogh M^r Rorie; Shane M^r Donogh; Teige O'Conell;

son of Donough, son of Turlough. From thence [i. e. from Barrott's country] he proceeded to Limerick, where he hanged several of the gentlemen and common people of the O'Briens, and many others besides these.

James Mac Maurice^b was in France this year.

At this time Rury Oge, the son of Rury, son of Connell O'More, and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Brian O'Conor, opposed the English with their wood-kerns; and they were joined by all that were living of the race of Rossa Failghe^c, and of Conall Cearnach^d. Shortly afterwards these people formed troops of many hundreds. They burned and desolated large portions of Leinster, Meath, and Fingall^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1577.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-seven.

Con, the son of Brien, son of Owen^f [O'Rourke], a man young in years, but perfect in hospitality and prowess, died.

William M^c Teige; Rory M^c Greamon; Teige M^c Redmond; Gilpatrick M^c Morogh; Caher O'Langane; Donell M^c Redmond; Shane M^c Donell; Shane O'Scolle; Tirloghe O Doyne; in the said countrie, freeholders, of the other part: Witnesseth, that the said Sir William, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to sprrender and give up in the Queenes most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Elye O'Karrell. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters pattents, given back to the said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of suche issue to John O'Kerroll, his eldest base son, and the heires males of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Teige O Kerroll, another base

son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Calloghe O'Kerroll, a third base son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Donoghe O'Kerroll, a further base son of said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such issue to Donoghe Reoghe O'Kerroll, brother to said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie bogotten and to be begotten. To have and to hold the said countrie called Elye O'Karrell, by two knights' fees in chiefe. And the said Sir William, and the rest above named, to be wholie discharged from the Bonaght accustomed to be payed out of the said country, and all other cesses and ymposicons, other than the rents hereafter specified.

“[Signed], S^r William O'Karrell.”

^f Son of Owen.—Charles O'Conor adds that

Ο κατάν δο βατὰδ ιριν mbanna .i. αἰβνε mac connuige mic Ruaidṛi an púta γ Ruaidṛi mac Maḡnypa, mic donnchaid do oirpneaδ ina ionaδ.

Meaδb inghn aoda puaid uí doṁnnaill, bñ baosí ó tṛur aḡ Mac gille eoain i nalbain, γ aḡ doṁnall clépeac ó κατάν ap a haite, bñ puair an raoḡal ḡo pona pénaṁail poconaiḡ, γ po ba móp ainm γ spṛisclur elú einiḡ, γ pṛibér, γ po éait aimpṛi pona aḡ dénaṁ cpaḡaid i ndún na ngall co bpuair bár iar ccaoiḡníomaib i cclṁd Sṡet mbliadḡan ap cṡṡpe pṡtib.

An dubaltaḡ mac néill óicc mic Suibne do cloinn tSuibne típe bóḡaine do ṁarḡaδ occ an mbaδún maol la doṁnall ócc mac Maolmuire fear deapḡgaiḡte deiḡdelbda po ba maiṡ laṁ γ oineac an dubaltaḡ írin.

Doṁnall mac Somairle buide mic alaxandair, mic éoin catanaḡ mic mec doṁnall do ṁarḡaδ lá hua néill.

Onopa inghn tṛémaip mic muipir, mic tómair, mic an iarla, bñ Piarair buitiler mac Semair mic emainn mecc Piarair do écc.

Mac bṛiain cappaḡ mic corbmaic do ṁarḡaδ lá pluas uí néill.

Toirpḡdealbaḡ mac an abaid uí duibidṛi pṡṡi tṛéiḡdeac tuicpeac, pṡél móp ina dṡṡhaḡ pṡṡn do écc.

Más ḡormáin tomáir ócc mac tomáir mic maoíscloinn duib do écc, γ a bṛaṡair Seóinín doirpneaδ ina ionaδ.

Alapṡiann, mac an éalbaicḡ, mic toirpḡdealbaiḡ, mic eoin cappaḡ, do ṁarḡaδ hi ccoṁpac la mac teabóitṡ buide ṁéḡ Seóinin i ndopar na ḡaillṁe, γ níṛ bó hiomda mac ḡallóḡlaiḡ i néṛinn in tan rin po ba mó paḡaltaṡ, γ po ba tṡoḡlaicṡiḡe toirḡbṡṡaiḡe ináir.

this Owen was son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke.

^a *Aibhne*, now *Anglice* Evenew.

^b *Cumhaighe*, now *Anglice* Cooley, or Quintin.

ⁱ *Mac Gilla-Eoain*, now Mac Lean.

^k *Dubhaltach*, variously anglicised Dwaltagh, Duald, Dudley, &c.

^l *Badhun-mael*.—There is a ruined castle of this name in the townland of Carrowbricken, parish of Skreen, and county of Sligo, where dwelt a family of that sept of the Mac Sweenys called Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh, who were of the same race as the family of Tir-Boghaine.

It is most probably the place referred to in the text. There is a place called *ḡaδún*, *Anglice* Bawan, in the parish of Kilar, in Tir-Boghaine, or barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, but this does not appear to be the place referred to.

^m *Of good hand*, i. e. expert at arms.

ⁿ *The son of Brian Carragh*.—He was John Boy, the son of Brian Carragh, son of Cormac, son of John Duv, son of Donnell Don, who was the progenitor of that sept of the O'Neills called the Clann-Donnell Don of the Bann.

^o *Great lamentation*, *pṡél móp*.—This phrase

O'Kane (Aibhne^s, the son of Cumhaighe^b, son of Rory of the Route) was drowned in the Bann; and Rory, son of Manus, son of Donough, was inaugurated in his place.

Meave, the daughter of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, a woman who was first married to Mac Gilla-Eoainⁱ of Scotland, and afterwards to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane; a woman who had spent her life happily, prosperously, and affluently; who had obtained a great name, renown, and character, for her hospitality and demeanour; and who had passed a long time in piety at Donegal, died there in the eighty-seventh year of her age, after having performed many good actions.

Dubhaltach^k, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, one of the Clann-Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, was slain at the Badhún-mael^l, by Donnell Oge, the son of Mulmurry. This Dubhaltach was a distinguished comely man, of good hand^m and hospitality.

Donnell, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell, was slain by O'Neill.

Honora, daughter of James, the son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Pierce Butler, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died.

The son of Brian Carraghⁿ, son of Cormac [O'Neill], was slain by the army of O'Neill.

Turlough, son of the Abbot O'Dwyer, a virtuous and intelligent man, died; and (his death) was the cause of great lamentation^o in his own territory^p.

Mac Gorman^q (Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv) died; and his kinsman, Seoinin, was installed in his place.

Alexander, son of Calvagh, son of Turlough, son of John Carragh [Mac Donnell], was slain in a combat by Theobald Boy Mac Seoinin^r, in the gateway of Galway; and there were not many sons of gallowglasses in Ireland at that time who were more wealthy^s, or who were more bountiful and munificent than he.

is still in common use, and is supposed to mean literally, "great story," but it is evidently a corruption of the old word *peile*, "pity," which is explained by O'Clery, thus: "Sceile .i. *επαιγε*. *Θα μόν πεϊλε .i. βα μόν αν επαιγε*."

^p *His own territory*, i. e. Coill-na-manach, now

the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the west of the county of Tipperary.

^q *Mac Gorman*.—He was Chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare.

^r *Mac Seoinin*, now *Anglice* Jennings.

^s *Wealthy*.—He was the son of Mac Donnell of Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher,

Ταῦδε mac Μυρχαῖδ, mic τοιρρῶεαλβαῖξ, mic ταιῖδε uí ἔβριαιν do écc cén go po ρασλεαῖ α écc pé ἡσῶαρτ ἀμλαιοῖ ριν ap α mence βαοί ι ndeaḃταῖḃ ουιλḡε, γ ι mbeapnaḃaḃ baogail ḡεapnaḃ ap ḡaipceeaḃ, bñitir ap beḡḡaḃτ γ ap lonngaipece an laoiḡmliḡ ρin.

Uilliam mac donnchaḡḡ puaḃaῖξ mic ταιῖδε ουῖḃ uí ḡeallaiḡ do écc ι náτ cliaḡ ḡi ccaoiḡmḡeaḃτ capitín Maulbi, γ ní ḡaimic ι τitir maine po ba mó do pccél inár.

Ο ceallaḡáin ι. Donnchaḡḡ mac ταιῖδε puaḡḡ mic uaiḡne mic caḡaoῖρ do écc γ ο ceallaḡáin do ḡaipm do ḡeallaḡáin mac conḡobaῖρ mic donnchaḡḡ.

Peall upḡpnaḡna aḡuaḡḡap do ḡénaḡm lá ḡallaiḃ laiḡean γ Miḡe ap an mñḡ baοί ina pann pñn, γ po an pḡp α monchaḡḡ do uῖḃ pailḡe γ do laoiḡḡip. ḡá ḡamlaḡḡ do pónaḡ inḡpḡin. Ro toḡaipmeaḡḡ iad uile dia τταιpḡénaḡḡ ḡup an líon ap lia nó caoiḡpnaḡaoῖρ do ḡabaipt leḡ go pát mḡip mullaiḡ mairḡean γ iap poḡḡain ḡóḡḡ ḡup an maiḡḡin ρin, Ro ḡiaḡaḡ ḡñḡḡḡ pḡḡḡa ina nuḡipḡim-

near the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.—See note i, under the year 1570, *supra*.

¹ *O'Callaghan*.—He was chief of a territory called Pobul-Ui-Cheallachain, in the county of Cork, extending from Mallow westwards on both sides of the River Blackwater.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce*, *Pobul I Cheallachain*; and Inquisition taken at Mallow on the 25th of October, 1594; and Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xi. p. 69.

² *Mullach-Maistean*, now Mullamast, a conspicuous hill in the parish of Naraghmore, about five miles to the east of the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The fort on this hill, called Rathmore in the text, is about two hundred feet in internal diameter. The exact nature of this massacre has been very much disguised by modern writers. The oldest Irish authority in which it is recorded are the Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin, who was living at the time. His words are:

“Moris mac Lasy mic Conyll” [O'More] “dominus de Merggi (ut ille asseruit) et ba-

ronis de Omergi successor, cum 40 hominibus de sua familia post confederationem suam cum Rory O'Moardha, et super quadam protectione, interfectus fuit apud Molaghmastyn in Comitatu Kildarie, ad eundem locum ob id propositum per Magistrum Cosby, et Robertum Harpoll, sub umbra servitii accersitus collusorie. *Harpoll excused it that Moris had given villanous wordes to the breach of his protection.*”

This is the true account of this massacre, written by a learned ecclesiastic. The English words printed in Italics are not Dowling's, but were interpolated by a later writer, who, as appears from various remarks of his throughout Dowling's Annals, was a zealous Protestant, and most loyal to the English government.

Dr. Curry quotes, or seems to quote, Fynes Moryson, as recording this massacre, but the following words, seemingly a part of the quotation, are Dr. Curry's own, not Moryson's:

“Yet, in that same year, an horrible massacre was committed by the English at Mullaghlmas-tan, on some hundreds of the most peaceable of the Irish gentry, invited thither on the public

Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died, though it was not supposed that he would have died in his bed, on account of the many dangerous battles and perilous passes in which he had been. This heroic soldier was a champion in valour, and a bear in vigour and fierceness.

William, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly, died in Dublin, while in company with Captain Maulby; and there came not into Hy-Many any one who was more lamented.

O'Callaghan' (Donough, the son of Teige Roe, who was son of Owny, son of Cahir) died; and Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, was styled O'Callaghan.

A horrible and abominable act of treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath upon that part of the people of Offally and Leix that remained in confederacy with them, and under their protection. It was effected thus: they were all summoned to shew themselves, with the greatest number they could be able to bring with them, at the great rath of Mullach-Maistean";

faith, and under the protection of government." —*Civil Wars*, c. 3.

The next Irish writer in order of antiquity who mentions this massacre is Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who gives the following account of it in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 86:

"Pacatis motibus tyrannis semper crescebat. Franciscus Cosbius Lisæ præfectus, et ejus filius Alexander in omne genus Catholicorum immanè bacchantur. Is provinciales ad Maisum castrum causa conventuum habendorum deque rerum administratione agendi convocat. Convocatos Cohortibus armatis improvise circumvenit, et ex Omorra familiâ centum octaginta viros inopinantes et nihil adversi timentes uno momento temporis jugulat."

The following traditional account of this massacre is printed, verbatim, from a copy made by the late Lawrence Byrne of Fallybeg, near Lugacurren, in the Queen's County, and in a small quarto parchment book. He stated that he made it from an old manuscript sheet of paper which he had borrowed for that purpose in

1792, from the Rev. James O'Neill, P. P. of Maryborough, who had, at the sale of the books of the Rev. John Whelan, P. P. of Portarlinton, who died a very old man in 1775, found the original loose sheet of manuscript in one of the volumes, and preserved it:

"An account of the murder at Mullamast. In the year 1705 there was an old gentleman of the name of Cullen, in the county of Kildare, who often discoursed with one Dwyer and one Dowling, actually living at Mullamast when this horrid murder was committed, which was about the sixteenth year" [*recte*, nineteenth] "of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the account he gives of it is, that those who were chiefly concerned in this horrid murder were the Devils, the Grehams, the Cosbys, the Piggotts, the Bowens, the Hartpoles, the Hovendons, the Dempsys, and the Fitzgeralds. The five last of them were, at that time, Roman Catholics: by whom the poor people murdered at Mullamast were chiefly invited there, in pretence that said people should enter into an alliance offensive

ceall ima ccuairt do raiḡdúiríobh ḡ do maircrluaḡ, ḡ po ḡabaoḡ occá nḡuḡ-
paccaoḡ ḡan ḡiceall, occa muḡuccaoḡ ḡ occá móir mairbāoḡ co ná téirna pceol-
anga, ná elaiḡeac arḡ a mbḡchaoḡ ḡíob.

Sḡan mac Semair, mic Sḡain, nuic an iarla do ḡabail lár an Bpḡeridenḡ
.i. ulliam ḡrupi hi ccoricaiḡ, ḡ a cor co háḡ cliaḡ ḡia cóiméḡ airḡ a mbaoí
Riocairḡ a búir iarla cloinne Riocairḡ, ḡ ní po haiḡneidaoḡ créḡ po ba corḡ
ḡó. Clann an iarla rin cloinne Riocairḡ do bḡit ríḡaoḡ re ḡallaiḡ, ḡ eirḡioḡ-
ach ré tuaoḡmumhaiḡ.

An Bpḡeridenḡ rémpaite do ḡoḡt i tuaoḡmumhaiḡ coicḡḡoir nua ppéil eóin
ḡo roḡraide móir do ḡallaiḡ, ḡ ḡo maiḡib dá cóicceaoḡ muḡaiḡ, ḡ a bḡit oḡḡ lá
i nuir occ conḡmáil cúirḡe, ḡ iar na rḡimḡeaoḡ do ḡál ccair ḡul pó cóir dá
ppionḡra, Ro páccaiḡ mairarccál co bḡḡaiḡ mearḡa míoḡuiccorḡ ḡcca mín-

and defensive with them. But their reeception was to put them all to death, execept one O'More, who was the only person" [that] "escaped. Notwithstanding what is said that one O'More only had escaped the massacre, yet the common tradition of the country is, that many more had escaped through the means of one Harry Lalor, who, remarking that none of those returned who had entered the fort before him, desired his companions to make off as fast as they could in case they did not see him come back. Said Lalor, as he was entering the fort, saw the carcasses of his slaughtered companions; then drew his sword, and fought his way back to those that survived, along with whom he made his escape to Dysart, *without seeing the Barrow*. Those murdered at Mullamast were some of the seven septs of Leix, and some gentlemen of the Keatings. The seven septs of Leix are, the O'Mores, the O'Kellys, the O'Lalors, the Devoys, the Macaboys, the O'Dorans, and the O'Dowlings."

Every syllable of the foregoing account is worthy of being preserved, as it throws such a curious light on the nature of the massacre in illustration of Dowling's account of it. That a massacre took place in the great rath on the

hill of Mullamast is beyond dispute, but it is also ineontrovertible that the most powerful families on both sides were Roman Catholics. The O'Dempseys were deeply implicated in this massacre, and the inhabitants of the district now believe that a curse has followed this great Irish family ever since, the last great man of the name being Cahir na g-Capull, or Charles the Horse-stealer, who was the last gentleman of this noble family; and at this day the Dempseys of Clanmalier are the most plebeian and illiterate of all the families of the Milesian race. Tradition does not attach any blame to the Fitzgeralds, much less to the Pigotts or Harpools, as they were of English descent, but it brands the O'Dempseys with infamy. The eccentric Irish historian, Taaffe, refers this massacre to the reign of Queen Mary, his object having been to shew that religion had nothing to do with it (in which he was right); but he is entirely unworthy of serious notice. Dr. Curry, in his *History of the Civil Wars of Ireland*, gives, in his Appendix, a memorial, addressed to Queen Elizabeth, which is printed in the *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, vol. ii. p. 91, by Captain Thomas Lee, an officer under the Government, in the year 1594. This tract is

and on their arrival at that place they were surrounded on every side by four lines of soldiers and cavalry, who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy, so that not a single individual escaped, by flight^w or force.

John, the son of James, son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], was taken prisoner at Cork by the President, William Drury, and sent to Dublin to be imprisoned, where Richard Burke, Earl of Clanrickard, was [also imprisoned]. What his crime was never was stated. The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were at peace with the English, but at strife with Thomond.

The President before named went to Thomond a fortnight before the festival of St. John, with a great multitude of the English, and the chiefs of the two provinces of Munster ; and he held a court for eight days at Ennis. The Dal-Cais having refused to become tributary to their sovereign, he left a mar-

entitled, " A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, opening many corruptions in the same, discovering the discontentments of the Irishry, and the causes moving those expected troubles." In this tract Captain Lee mentions, among other acts of oppression, cruelty, rapine, and injustice, the massacre at Mullamast in the following words :

" They have drawn unto them by protection three or four hundred of those country people, under colour to do your Majesty service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonourably put them all to the sword ; and this hath been by the consent and practise of the Lord Deputy for the time being. If this be a good course to draw these savage people to the state, to do your Majesty's service, and not rather to enforce them to stand upon their guard, I humbly leave to your Majesty."

The fact of a massacre having taken place here is, therefore, not to be doubted. It should be here remarked that the O'Dempseys had not forfeited their property, and that they were, in all probability, on the best terms with the government. The following document may throw

some light upon the presence of the Cosbys on this occasion, who appear to have been there as garrison soldiers :

" Where Robert Fay lately had the leading of twenty of the Kerne in Ireland, with the pay of 12^d sterling, a day, for himself, and 3^d sterling a day, for each of the Kerne : And Brien M^cCaier M^cConnor had the leading of 6 other Kerne, at 16^d a day for himself, & 3^d each Kerne : And Edmond O'Dempsey six more at the same pay. The stipend of which 3 captains amounting to 3^s 8^d & the said Kerne, in number 32, at said wages, was appointed by the L. D. Sussex to Francis Cosby, Gent., & for the better service of the Crown, constituted him to be General of all the Kerne retained in pay in Ireland, in which he was confirmed by patent, under the name of General of all the Kerne in Ireland, during life, with the aforesaid Fee of 3^s 8^d a day, & the said 32 Kerne at 3^d each, for his better maintenance. Sept^r 10th 1558.—Rot. Pat. 5^o & 6^o Ph. & Mar. 1st p. f. R. 12."

The above is extracted from the Patent Roll, fifth and sixth years of Philip and Mary, Rolls' Office, Dublin.

^w *Flight*, *ꝑceólanga*.—This word, which is often

iugadh. Soair an pperidenr tar a air co luimneac iariom, 7 do gab ag dícfnadh uprao 7 earuprao na ccfndtar ccomfoccur do luimneac. Ro ba vifiride Mupchao mac Muircéirtauig, mic matéamna, mic donnchaid, mic briain duib uí briain, aoinfeair bá fearir ainn 7 uairle doigredaib cairrige ó ccoinnell 7 fcarlac.

IÁRla tuadmuman (Concobaí mac donchaid, mic concobaí uí briain) do dul hi Saxaib déccaoine a inniú 7 a anfforlainn fpuir an mbainríogain, 7 fuair paitent ar a duthaig, 7 ar a bailtib, 7 ar bfehaibib upríóir tuadmuman, 7 beór papdún coitcénd dia daoínib, 7 ticc iariom tar air im notlaicc go nonóir 7 co nairmuidin móir draǵbail ona ppuionnra, 7 andarlíur féin-fuair a duthaig raor ar ainhéiribib oifricceac o rin amac. Ar a aoiró lá an marupccál daóire dícumainz forparom ré ríú tánnic an iarpla sup bó hifhín dóib dul fá rinóinn don ppuionnra .i. deic bponnta ir in mbairúntaet, 7 bá hirin céo rinóinn cloinne cair.

Coccao eirtir iarpla dhírmuman (gearóir mac Semair mic Sfein) 7 Mac muirir ciarrpaige .i. tomar mac emainn mic tomar, baile mic an éaim do gabáil lá ran iarpla for Mac muirir. An tabb ócc ó dtóirna do dul i rann an iarpla, 7 a marbad i ndorup leice ríáma dupcari piléir iar ndul don iarpla imón mbaile, 7 muna deapntaóí dulc ftoppa, aet oidead an abbaíó írin po baó lóir a méo deapbaíó. Ro marbad ona, 7 po báithead rochaide do muinntir muic muirir irin ló céona. Bátar aithaíó aithaíó rin hi ccoccaó fpu ariole

writtenpculanz, is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of "fugitive, or deserter."

* *Merciless*, míótuicpíǵ, literally, "ineonsiderate." The word tuigpeanac is used at the present day to denote "considerate."

^y *Carraig O-gCoinnell*, i. e. the rock of the O'Coinnells; but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Conghails of Kerry, now O'Connells, and from the O'Conaings of Castleconaing, or Castleconnell, now Gunnings. The name is now usually anglicised Carrigogunnell. This castle, which was once a great fortress of a respectable branch of the O'Briens, is situated on the summit of a lofty rock rising boldly from a plain which reaches to the Shannon, and near the

demesne of Tervoe, in the barony of Pobblishen, and county of Limerick; but the present ruins are so shattered that it is difficult to ascertain the original plan of the building. It was taken and blown up in 1691, by order of General De'Ginkle, who was then besieging Limerick.

^a *Eatharlach*, now Aherlagh, a beautiful glen, situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary.—See note ^b, under the year 1471, p. 1070, *supra*.

^a *The first tribute*, literally, the "first penny," i. e. the first tribute ever paid by them. Before the English invasion they were by law free from tribute, and they had resisted the payment of

shal, with a vigorous and merciless^x body of soldiers, to reduce them. The President then returned to Limerick, and proceeded to behead the chieftains and rebels of the districts adjacent to Limerick. Among these was Murrough, the son of Murtough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien, the most renowned and noble of the heirs of Carraig O gCoinnell^y and Eatherlach^z.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) went to England, to complain to the Queen of his distresses and oppression; and he obtained a charter of his territory and towns, and nearly all the [Church] livings of Thomond, and also a general pardon for his people; and he returned about Christmas, after having received great honour and respect from his sovereign; and he thought that thenceforward his territory would be free from the unjust jurisdiction of officers. But before the arrival of the Earl, the marshal had imposed a severe burden on his people, so that they were obliged to become tributary to the sovereign, namely, [to pay] ten pounds for every barony. This was the first tribute^a paid by the Dalcassians.

A war broke out between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and Mac Maurice^b of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas); and the Earl took Baile-mhic-an-Chaim^c from Mac Maurice. The young Abbot of Odorney^d went over to the side of the Earl, and was slain by the shot of a ball in the doorway of [the castle of] Lixnaw, which the Earl had besieged. Had no more mischief been done between them than the killing of this abbot, it would have been great enough; but, besides him, numbers of Mac Maurice's people were killed and drowned^e on the same day. They continued for some time thus at war with each other, until at last they made peace;

pennies to the English up to this year.

^b *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

^c *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim, i. e. Villa filii Curvi, now Ballymacqueem, a townland in the parish of Killahan, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. There was a castle of considerable strength here, of which the north and west walls still remain in good preservation, but the others are nearly destroyed.*

^d *Odorney.—This is more usually called Mai-*

niscup ó d-Úópna, i. e. the monastery of the O'Dorneys, or Torneys, now Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. The ruins of the church of this abbey are still in tolerable preservation, but the other buildings are nearly all destroyed.—See this abbey again mentioned at the year 1582.

^e *Killed and drowned.—An English writer would say, "were cut off by the sword, or by drowning, or by field and flood."*

co ndearnhat pío po deóio, 7 po hairiceað baile mic an éaim, 7 a bpaigðe do mac muirip, 7 nuimip úrimé do bó éaintib 7 gpoigib.

Αοὸ ὅcc mac Αοὸα mic Slain buide még ματῆαμνα do ðol ap riuðal ap muimip Mhég ματῆαμνα, 7 Μαῆ ματῆαμνα pñn do bpié fair .i. Apt mac bpiain na muiceipḡe, mic Remainn, mic ḡlairne 7 Αοὸ do mapðað lá Mág ματῆαμνα, 7 lá a muimip, 7 ap ruaili ma po baói do clauðað na ccollað ina pñmñr a comimóp do éct ap a imé pñn 7 nír bó cuðpoma a ainm 7 a iompað, 7 ainm an tí lap a ttopícain.

Rella iongnát do aptpuḡað i noipðñr ipin céuimí do ḡñmpeað, 7 cpom puaḡ upcpom ionboḡa eipce amail paignén polupca, nó poillpḡḡð a ðealpað an talañ ma huipémceall, 7 an pñmament etipbuar, occur atcñr an pélla hípin in ḡac ionað i maptar eoppa ḡup po ionḡantaiḡpḡc các hi ccoitc-imne í.

Sémup mac muirip do bñé ipin pppaine beóp an bliaðain pi.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1578.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc cétt, Sñchtmoccat, ahoct.

Mac uí néill .i. enpi mac ttoppðealbhaiḡ luimḡ mic neill éonallaiḡ, mic apt mic cuinn do ðul pluacch hi ttipi conaill ap mac uí ḡallcúbair .i. Maol-cabha mac cataoíri mic ttoppðealbhaiḡ óḡ. Iap nimtect dá plócé uaða do cpuinmuccáð cpeac, 7 do apccain an baile do pala mac uí ḡallcúbair alla muimḡ don baile an tan pin, 7 po ionnpaiḡ an tócc macaem iap na paḡbail in uatðað pluḡ, 7 ní tapu anacal ndó, áct a éloiméað ḡan éoicill, 7 a aip-leac ap an laḡair pin. Bá pñp deoḡanchaið ná tiaḡaoíri an tupup pin.

Mácc planncðað ðaptpaiḡe vécc .i. catál duð mac pñpaðhaiḡ, 7 a mac catál ὅcc do ḡabail a ionaðh.

^f *Not to be compared*, i. e. he was superior in fame and renown to his slayer.

^g *James, the son of Maurice*, i. e. James the son of Maurice Duv Fitzgerald, of Desmond. For a fuller account of his proceedings on the Continent the reader is referred to O'Daly's *Initium, Incrementum et Exitus Familiæ Giraldinorum*, cc. 19, 20, 21, 22.

^h *Maelcava*.—This name is more usually written *Maelcobha*.—The O'Gallaghers, who are the senior and most royal family of the Kinel Connell, had this name from their great ancestor, Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland. Galchobhar, the ancestor from whom they have derived their surname, was the son of Ruarcán, who was son of Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall,

and Baile-mhic-an-Chaim was restored to Mac Maurice, as were also his hostages, and a countless number of herds of kine and horses.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of John Boy Mac Mahon, made a predatory aggression upon the people of Mac Mahon; and Mac Mahon (Art, son of Brian na Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) overtook him; and Hugh was slain by Mac Mahon and his people. Scarcely was there another of the race of the Collas who was so great a cause of lamentation on account of his own wealth; and his name and renown were not to be compared^f with those of the man by whom he was slain.

A wonderful star appeared in the south-east in the first month of winter; it had a curved bow-like tail, resembling bright lightning, the brilliancy of which illuminated the earth around, and the firmament above. This star was seen in every part of the west of Europe, and it was wondered at by all universally.

James, the son of Maurice^s, remained in France this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1578.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-eight.

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Turlough Luineach, son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, marched an army into Tirconnell against the son of O'Gallagher (Maelcava^b, son of Cahir, son of Turlough Oge). After his forces had gone forth to collect spoils, and to plunder the town [land], the son of O'Gallagher, happening at that time to be outside the town, attacked that youth, after being left with only a few of his forces, and did not spare him, but put him to the sword without mercy, and slaughtered him on the spot. It would have been better for the Kinel-Owen that they had not gone on this expedition.

Mac Clancy of Dartry (Cathal Duv, the son of Feradhach) died; and his son, Cathal Oge, assumed his place.

son of Ceallach, who was Monarch of Ireland from 642 to 654, who was son of Maelcabha, or Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland from 612 to 615, who was son of Aedh, Monarch of Ireland from

572 to 599, who was son of Ainmire, Monarch of Ireland from 568 to 571, the fourth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 336.

Ο υἱοῖν (Ταῖσς ὅσς) δέσς ιὰρ ρῖνωτατο, γ ο υἱοῖν το γαῖρμ το δύνλανγ
mac emainn uí bhoim.

ⁱ *Teige Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Byrnes, given by Duaid Mac Fírbis, this Teige Oge had eight sons, namely, Brian, Donough Carragh, Gerald Ower, Murrough, Edmond, Dunlang, Calvagh, and Cahir. The Leabhar Branach, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, continues the pedigree for three generations longer, through Donough Carragh, the second of these sons, who had a son, John, the father of Donough Oge, who had two sons, Murrough and Gerald Ower, who must have lived down to the wars of the Revolution.

From this period forward this branch of the O'Byrnes was eclipsed by the superior power, fame, and importance, of the head of the Gaval-Rannall of Ballinacor; but they still retained considerable power and possessions in their own territory, which comprised the entire of the barony of Newcastle, with that portion of the barony of Arklow lying north of Inbher Daoile, or Ennareilly, which tract was usually called "O'Byrne's country" in Anglo-Irish records, and "Crioeh Branach" in Irish documents, a name which is corruptly printed Orywrymaghe [for Crywrannaghe] in the second volume of the State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. p. 2. This senior sept of the O'Byrnes also possessed the district of Cosha, *Cois-abha*, which was bounded on the north by the River Ow, and its continuation, the River Aughrim, which divided it from the country of the Gaval-Rannall, *anglice* Ranelagh.

During the civil wars of 1641, the most prominent members of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes were: Teige Oge Byrne of Ballinvally, Esq.; Walter Boy Byrne of Newragh, now Newrath, or Newry, which was the name of the seat of the head O'Byrne for several centuries, called, in Irish, an Iubnac, i. e. the yew-land;

he was also called Walter Boy of Garrygolan, and also of Milltown, and was, most probably, if not certainly, the eldest descendant of Teige Oge, the chief who died in 1578, and obviously his great grandson. A distinguished branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was seated at Coill t-Siomoin, *anglice* Kiltimon, where the ruins of their castle still remain; and of this line a family were seated at Killoughter, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newragh, who retained to our own times a respectable property, which has recently devolved to Henry Thompson Redmond, Esq., and Matthew Esmond White, Esq., who married the co-heiresses of the last proprietor. In 1641 this family was represented by Edmond, son of Loughlin Byrne, and in 1688, by Redmond Byrne, whose son, Charles, an officer in the service of James II., went into foreign service, and was outlawed by King William the Third's government.

A branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was also seated at Kilnarnagh, the most distinguished member of which, in 1641, was Brian Byrne, who was a colonel of the confederate Catholics.

In 1690, a leading branch of this senior sept was seated at Ballygannon, and was then represented by Thady Byrne, Esq., whose son, John, went into the French service, and attained the rank of major. From this John, according to tradition, the estate of Ballygannon passed, by a bill of discovery, into the family of Scott, in which it still remains. The Rev. John Byrne, P. P. of Newbridge, is a descendant of that Major Byrne.

In Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, the descent of the Lord de Tabley, and of the Byrnes of Cabinteely, is deduced from Charles, or Cahir Oge, asserted there to have been the head of the family in the time of Cromwell, a

O'Byrne (Teige Ogeⁱ) died at an advanced age ; and Dunlang, the son of Edmond O'Byrne, was styled O'Byrne.

statement which does not seem quite accordant with the pedigrees in the *Leabhar Branach*, and is in some degree at variance also with the respectable tradition preserved in the manuscript of Garrett Byrne of Fallybeg, who was born in 1716, who must have known the name of the father of Daniel the merchant, his own near relative, and whose statement is singularly corroborated by fragmentary evidences among the public legal records. After giving a long account of O'Kelly of Luggacurren, and of his estate of Timogue, in the Queen's County, and also of the Fitzgeralds, who usurped it, he states that it was finally purchased by Daniel Byrne, a merchant tailor, of whose descent and history he gives the following curious account :

“ Having given the best account I have heard of the Fitzgeralds, since the Earl of Kildare's first coming to visit O'Kelly, I now return to give the same of Daniel Byrne, who purchased O'Kelly's estate from his lordship.

“ This Daniel was second son” [the writer's ancestor being the first son] “ of a gentleman of fortune, whose estate was [situated] by the sea side, at a place called Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the county of Wicklow, and, not being the heir, was bred up to the business of a clothier, and afterwards carried on the trade of a tailor, and kept forty men constantly working at that business. He used to buy all the white cloth in Dublin, get it coloured red, and clothe forty thousand men with the same for General Cromwell, and never call for money untill all was finished, and then received drafts from Cromwell on the Treasury, where he got cash, for which he purchased estates. He bought, besides this of O'Kelly's, another estate at the Great Heath of Maryborough, known by the name of the Lordship of Shean, from a young Squire Whitney, who, being greatly indebted to him, and re-

quired by him to marry his daughter, and that he would not only forgive him the debt, but redeem his Estate from all other incumbrances, Whitney said he could not think of smothering his blood by marrying a Taylor's daughter; whereupon Mr. Byrne told him he had better think of paying him his money, as he wanted it to fortune her; but, not being able to raise money by any other means than selling his Estate, he came and told Byrne he had thought better of the matter, and that he was now willing to accept of the proposal he had made him. Mr. Byrne said, if he could find a young squire buying an Estate, it is with him he would be willing to match his daughter; but where he found such selling his, he could not think of giving her to him; so he compelled Squire Whitney to sell the Estate, and himself became the purchaser, and left Squire Whitney living in the Castle of Shean. Soon after Whitney invited Byrne to dine with him there, and contrived that Byrne got neither knife nor fork, and being entreated by him (being master of the feast) to help himself, said he had plenty of meat, but nothing to cut it. Whereupon Whitney answered : ‘ Why dont you draw out your scissars and clip it, Sir.’ ‘ I drew it time enough to clip the Lordship of Shean from your backside, Sir.’ And for this affront he ordered him to quit the Castle next morning, and so turned him out. Besides Byrne being deemed a wise man, he was both jocund and pleasant, and very ready in his answers, and bore with the slurs thrown on his trade very well, as may be known by his repartees. A predecessor to the now Earl of Portarlington, then Squire Dawson, and of the posterity of millers, said to Mr. Byrne, in pressing him to a dram of a morning going to hunt : ‘ Take it off, Daniel, it is but a thimblefull.’ He immediately drank it, and jovially

Ο δουλῆσινάιν εἰλλε ποσαν (δολῆ μακ δουλῆαῖς) ολλαν να νολεαλλα παοί
 ρῆσχαῖο ῆρ τιγε αοιῶδ κοιτέινν κονῆαιριγε, ῆρ ρυλβῖρ, ροιγῆε ροαῖαλλῖνα
 βέεε, γ α ῖναε μαολμυρε δο ῡαβαῖλ α ῖοναῖο.

answered: 'Yes, Willy, I would take it if it was a hopperfull,' to let him know, if there was a fault in being a Taylor, there was the same in being a Miller.

"He gave his son, Gregory, Temple education, and bought the title of Baronet of England for him and his male Heirs for ever, the creation whereof bears date in the year of our Lord 1660, and the like of Ireland, the creation bearing date the 17th day of May, 1671. And in some time after, being walking together in Dublin, Sir Gregory said: 'Father, you ought to walk to the left of me, I being a Knight, and you but a Mechanic.' He answered: "No, you puppy, I have the precedency in three ways: first, because I am an older man; secondly, because I am your father; and thirdly, because I am the son of a Gentleman, and you are but the son of a poor, l—s—y taylor.' Sir Gregory married, in March, 1669, an English lady named Margeret Copley, by whom he had issue, Sir Daniel, the heir; Lady O'Neill; and Mrs. Fitzgerald of Morett. And then, on this lady dying, and being buried at St. Audeon's on the 23rd July, 1685, he married Margeret Flemming, daughter to Baron Slane, by whom he had many children. He bought the Lordship of Kilmacar, in the County of Kilkenny, for Charles, the oldest, who was married to a daughter of Dudly Colclough of Mueurry, in the County of Wexford. Sir Daniel, the son and heir to Sir Gregory, was married to Anna Dorothea, daughter of Edward Warren, Esq", of Pointon, in the County of Chester, and Kingdom of England. He gave her liberty of having all the children baptized by a Minister, and bred up in the Protestant religion; and she nursed them herself and sent the two boys, John and Daniel, to

England when nursed, and remained mostly there after. The Heir, Sir John, made a visit to Ireland in the year 1740, and made John Bowen a lease of Fallybeg, for three lives, which is not yet expired. He could make but a short stay, as he received intelligence that his lady (the only child of one Leicester, by whom he had two sons) was then sick of a fever, and was dead before he got home; he then took the fever, and died shortly after, and was succeeded in title and Estates by his eldest son, Sir Peter Byrne, then a minor, being born in December, 1732. Old Leicester, the father-in-law to Sir John, soon after dieing, made a will, and bequeathed his entire fortune, Estates, Plate, and an immense sum of money to his grandchild, Sir Peter, on condition that he would change his name from Byrne to Leicester immediately, and afterwards to sell all his Estates in Ireland, and make purchases for them in England before he would be twenty-five years of age, otherwise all of said fortune was to support the College of Oxford; but the conditions were complied with, and the minor was called Sir Peter Leicester for the future, yet he forbore selling the Estates untill the very last year of his limitation, which was in the year 1756.

"The Lordship of Timogue, commonly called O'Kelly's ground, being then all out of Lease, except Fallybeg, by reason of Sir John dieing long before, and Sir Peter not being of age to make leases, so as there was no proper Rental, it was requisite for both purchaser and seller to have the ground valued accordingly. Sir Peter treating with the Earl of Shelburn in England, they agreed to send Valutors to view the Estates, and were sold to him for one hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds of English money.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Dolbh, son of Duffy), Ollav of Tirerrill, a learned historian, who kept a throngedⁱ house of general hospitality; a cheerful, eloquent^k, and affable man, died; and his son, Mulmurry, took his place.

"This Shelburn never let an acre to the tenant in being, nor to a Leinsterman, except Tully, to parson Hunt, but all to Munstermen. He had a great leaning to them, his mother being a County Kerry woman of the name of Fitz Maurice. Timogue he let to Counsellor Spring; Ballycoolin, to Moore; Ballinteskine and Cuileen to Wall; Logacurren and Coorglass, to Henry Hunt; and Raheenabowl, Knockaconna, and Coolrush, to his brother, John Hunt, the Attorney, so that the whole Estate of O'Kelly's ground was disposed of to Munstermen, except Tully and Fallybeg, and has remained in their hands ever since.

"Lands were greatly risen in those days; the highest price never exceeded six shilling an acre before this time. I took forty acres about the mansion house of Logacurren, where I was born, from Sir John Byrne, in the year 1740, but not having a lease, the agent (Thady Dunne) after Sir John Byrne's death, soon found means to deprive me of it.

"The Mangans held Logacurren, Courglass, and Fallybeg, from Sir Daniel Byrne, for twenty-two pence an acre, tho' Henry Hunt has part of it now let for forty-two shillings and six pence by the acre."

Garrett Byrne then gives his own pedigree from *Maoileacláinn Dubh O'Éoin of Gaile an t-Pléibe* (who appears from the public records to have been loyal to his sovereign), as follows:

"From Denis Byrne, son to Loughlin, nicknamed Black, the Heir that possessed the Estate and Castle of Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the County of Wicklow, was descended Gerald Byrne, who was married to a woman surnamed Kilmartin. He fought in King Charles the First's army, against General Cromwell, and was wounded in

said war by twenty-one stabs of a pike, of which he was afterwards cured; but as, after a subsequent battle, he lay weak amongst the slain, a woman, who was plundering the dead, gave him a stroke of a reaping-hook in the ear, which came to a mortification, of which he died. His children were also killed in the war, except Garrett and Hugh. Garrett was married to Catharine, daughter to William Lalor, son to Daniel, nicknamed Ballaugh, the son of Denis, and Grandson of Henry Lalor, who made his escape from" [the massacre at] "Mullamast. Denis was the last Heir of the Lalors possessed of the Estate of Dysart, near Maryborough, in the Queen's County. This Garrett Byrne died in Logacurren, on the 10th of March, 1722, at the age of ninety-six years, and had eight sons, to wit, Gerald, Laurence, Hugh, Daniel, John, Edmond, William, and Andrew. Gerald was parish priest of Stradbally, Timahoe, Ballyadams, Doonane, and the districts belonging to them, for fifteen years, and died in Logacurren on the 24th day of July, 1724, at the age of 57 years. He served as a dragoon under King James, and fought in all the memorable battles against King William, until discharged at Limerick, and was the first priest ordained in Ireland after the conditions thereof. William was also a priest, and died in Paris about the age of thirty years; none having issue but Laurence, who was married to Catharine, daughter to Walter Byrne of Timogue, and died in Logacurren on the sixth day of February, 1744, aged 73 years. He had three sons, viz. Garrett, the oldest; William, born the 4th of July, 1718, who was parish priest of the parishes of Stradbally and Timahoe for nineteen years, and died in Timogue on the 11th of February, 1775. Daniel, the youngest, was born

Ruðraiḡe ócc mac Ruðraiḡe caoíć, mic conaill uí móirða do éuitim lá brian óḡ mac brian meic giollapatreice. Bá hé an ruðraiḡe rin cñho roḡlað, ḡ uibíreccáć řři nEreann ina řřimř, ḡ nri bó mřhmarc lá neac aéne epćor do cáitřm i nacćaið na corona ḡo cñh aḡhaið dia éiri.

Điarur buitilér mac Đemair mic emainn méć Điarair décc. Bá do teann-maitib ḡall muřan eiriðe.

O ceallacáin do batḡaið in abainn móir .i. ceallacáin mac concobair, mic donnchaið mic taiðcc ruaið, ḡ bá dainim a ðaitē po imtiḡ řiarrú po cáitē bliðain iomlán i naireacar a aḡarða eḡir bár a řřnatar ḡ a báḡaið řřin; Mac an Đriora uí ceallacáin doirðneaið ina ionaið .i. concobair na cairrice, mac diarmata mic taiðcc ruaið, mic uaitēne mic cataoiri.

Sláine inḡean toirpðealbaiḡ, mic taiðcc, mic toirpðealbaiḡ, mic brian cata an aonaiḡ décc. Bñ řiðe ðrian mic donnchaið bacaiḡ, mic mupchaið caoíć mic brian méć maḡḡamna, bñ do cáitē a haimřiri ḡan imðearccað ḡo bpuari bár iari řřnðataið.

Síða mac meccon, mic Síða, mic meccon, mic Síða, tanairte an taoibē toir do cloinn cuilén do marḡaið ar řliab eacḡḡe acc toiraiḡeć ar řuadan cpeice ar cřitiri cloinne Riocairð.

O hñðin Ruaiðri an doirpe mac ploinn, mic concobair, mic ploinn do écc, řři co mbuaið neimḡ ḡ nñḡnamā ó éuirðin ḡó a toḡairim, Mac a ðearḡaraið doirðneaið ina ionaið .i. Eoḡan manḡac mac Emainn.

Maoliri mac uateiri, mic Słain, mic maoliri a búrc, Điriřiam conntae maiḡe eo do marḡaið i ccairlén na helle ar ionḡraiḡið aiðce lé na ḡraḡairi

in the year 1722, and died on the 26th of December, 1780, at Clondoula, on the lands of Ballycoolin; he was first married to Elenor Hanbury, in the year 1751, and, after her death, to Honor Brennan, and had many children by both. Garrett Byrne, oldest son to the aforesaid Laurence, was born in Logacurren on the 28th day of December, 1716; married Mary, daughter to Daniel Duigan of Ballinagale, near Arless, on the 13th day of February, 1751."

The following words have been added by Laurence Byrne, the son of the aforesaid Garrett:

"He died in Fossey on the 18th day of June,

1780; and she died at Heath Lodge on the 1st of February, 1801, aged eighty-eight. Their issue, Laurence, born Thursday, the nineteenth day of December, 1751, old style, in the mansion-house of Fallybeg; who married Anne, daughter to James Byrne of Bolybeg, on the 24th day of June, 1793."

This Laurence was a man of considerable learning, and was the last native of Magh Druchtain that read and spoke the Irish language fluently. He died in January, 1840, aged 89. He had several sons who are still living, and who, though reduced to poor farmers, are,

Rury Oge, the son of Rury Caech, son of Connell O'More, fell by the hand of Brian Oge, son of Brian Mac Gillapatrik. This Rury was the head of the plunderers and insurgents of the men of Ireland in his time; and for a long time after his death no one was desirous to discharge one shot against the [soldiers of the] Crown.

Pierce Butler, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died. He was one of the powerful chiefs of the English of Munster.

O'Callaghan, i. e. Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Teige Roe, was drowned in the River Avonmore¹; and it was from a blemish of his revenge that he departed, before he had passed an entire year in the enjoyment of his patrimony, between the death of his grandfather and his [own death by] drowning. The son of the Prior O'Callaghan, i. e. Conor of the Rock, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Roe, son of Owny, son of Cahir, was installed in his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh, and the wife of Brian, son of Donough Bacagh, son of Murrough Caech, son of Brian Mac Mahon, died. She was a woman who had spent her life without blemish until she died, at an advanced age.

Sida, the son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, Tanist of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen, was slain on [the mountain of] Sliabh Echtghe, as he was pursuing a prey which the kerns of Clanrickard were carrying off.

O'Heyne (Rory of the Derry, son of Flan, son of Conor, son of Flan) died. From the beginning of his career until his death he was a man distinguished for hospitality and prowess. His brother's son, Owen Mantagh, son of Edmond, was installed in his place.

Meyler, the son of Walter, son of John, son of Meyler Burke, sheriff of the county of Mayo, was slain at Caislen-na h-Elle^m, in a nocturnal aggression, by

if any faith be due to tradition so respectable, the senior branch of this family.—See Irish P. Journal, June 19th, 1841, p. 405.

¹ *Thronged, congáipige*.—The word *congáip* denotes “a company,” and *congáipeac*, “having companies, troops, or followers.”

^k *Eloquent, poingé*.—This word is sometimes used as an adjective to denote “eloquent,” and sometimes, as a noun substantive, to denote a Brehon, or judge.

¹ *Avonmore, abáinn mór*, i. e. the great river, now the Blackwater, which rises in Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and flows through O'Callaghan's country, in the barony of Duhallow, and, after a long and circuitous course, discharges itself into the sea at Youghal. According to the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, this river was anciently called Nemh.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 943.

^m *Caislen-na h-Elle*, now the Neale, a small

.i. lé heman, mac tomáir an macáire, mic maóilip tre iomfhoramat focáil oipeáctair do pala seorpa an lá mair an adhaíó rin.

Liaðruim muinipre heolair do gááil lé cairtin Saḡanaó do muinipir niculair maulbi ar ua ruairc i neapriac na bliadna po, 7 druim da eḡiar do bripesó lá hua ruairc, brian, mac brian, mic eoḡain. Liaðruim iarom ḡpáccáil lá gallaib ag cloinn taócc uí ruairc, 7 an baile cedna do gááil lá hua ruairc gar bḡcc iarí rin do cḡd gall 7 do nḡmḡcḡ cloinne taíḡ.

Arduirip na hEreann .i. Sir hanri Siḡnei do ḡol go Saḡoib .i. po raḡm-ain, 7 cairtin maulbi do ḡol lair, 7 uilliam dḡurme ina ionas .i. an pḡpḡ-vent baioí or cḡd dá coiceasó muman. Rucc tría an iurtip iarla cloinne Riocairte lair .i. Riocarḡ mac uillicc, mic Riocarḡ mic uillicc, 7 a mac uilliam búre dia tḡabairte ar cumar coḡairle Saḡan.

Iarla cille dāra, ḡearoib, mac ḡearoib (baí hi raḡoib pḡí mé adó nó a tría do bliadnaib moime rin po pḡpḡ) do ḡḡcḡ in érinḡ pó noblaice móí.

Tomar, mac Paḡtraice, mic oiluéri Plomḡcḡo tiḡearna luccmaigh do marḡasó lá Maḡ maḡḡanna .i. lá harḡ mac brian na moicéirḡe mic Remainn, mic ḡlaipre.

Seinearccal na connḡae maḡcḡa ar nḡenain coinne cḡilce lé Fiacha mac Aoḡa, mic Remainn, mic Sḡain, o ḡḡḡn maolḡḡpa. Ro pḡr lá Fiacha

village and demesne, with an old dilapidated residence of the Lords Kilmaine, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, and about three miles south from the town of Ballinrobe.

"*The day before*, literally, "the day before that day," which is redundant.

° *Contae Riabhach*, i.e. the county of Wexford.

"*Fiagh, the son of Hugh*. — Spenser, after guessing that the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were Welsh families, goes to shew that this Fiagh, who was a very powerful chieftain in his time, was "a base varlet growne out of the dunghill," who had no right to his lands, because they had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to Strongbow, and by him to the Crown of England, and thus in the course of law descended to Queen Elizabeth. His words, which are fashioned to the barbarie law fictions of his

day, are curious, as shewing the greatness of this chief of the Gavel-Rannall, or O'Byrnes of of Ranelagh, at this period :

"But touching your demand of this Feaghe's right unto that countrey which he claúnes, or the seigniory therein, it is most vaine and arrogant. For this you cannot be ignorant, that it was part of that which was given in inheritance by Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, unto Strongbowe with his daughter, and which Strongbowe gave over unto the King, and his heires, so as the right is absolutely now in her Majesty, and if it were not, yet could it not be in this Feagh, but in O'Brin, which is the ancient Lord of all that countrey; for he and his ancestours were but followers unto O'Brin; and his grandfather, Shane Mac Terlagh" [*recte*, Shane Mac Redmond], "was a man of meanest regard

his kinsman, Edmond, the son of Thomas of the Plain, son of Meyler, in consequence of an angry word which occurred between them at a meeting the day before^a.

In the spring of this year Leitrim of Muintir-Eolais was taken from O'Rourke by an English captain, [one] of the people of Nicholas Malby; and O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) demolished Dromahaire. Leitrim was afterwards left to the sons of Teige O'Rourke by the English; but in a short time afterwards the same town was taken by O'Rourke, with the permission of the English, but against the will of the sons of Teige.

The Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, went to England about Allhallowtide, accompanied by Captain Malby; and William Drury, the President of the two provinces of Munster, took his place. The Lord Justice took with him the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard, son of Ulick) and his son, William Burke, that he might deliver them up to the English Council.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, son of Garrett (who had been under arrest in England for two or three years before), returned to Ireland at Christmas.

Thomas, the son of Patrick, son of Oliver Plunkett, Lord of Louth, was slain by Mac Mahon, namely, Art, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny.

The Seneschal of the Contae Riabhach^c invited Fiagh^p, the son of Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John^a [O'Byrne] of Glenmalure^r, to a treacherous

amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. But his son, Hugh Mac Shane, the father of this Feagh, first began to lift up his head, and through the strength and great fastnes of Glan Malor, which adjoyneth unto his house of Bal-linecor, drew unto him many theeves and out-lawes, which fled unto the succour of that glynne, as to a sanctuary, and brought unto him part of the spoyle of all the countrey, through which he grew strong, and in short space got unto himselfe a great name thereby amongst the Irishe, in whose footing this his sonne continueing, hath, through many unhappy occasions, increased his said name, and the opi-

nion of his greatness, insomuch that now he is become a dangerous enemy to deale withall."—*View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, pp. 185, 186. See note ^t, under the year 1579, p. 1712, *infra*.

^a *Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John*.—This should be "Hugh, son of John, son of Redmond," according to Duald Mac Firbis and the Leabhar Branach.—See the pedigree given correctly by the Four Masters under the year 1579, where they record the death of this Hugh.

^r *Glenmalure*, now pronounced Glenmalur. It is a romantic valley, situated to the south of

ιμορρο γυρ ab do cum celcce po innill an Seinsreccal an cōinne írin, 7 po innill riuim celcc ele ina upcōmair riuim go po marbað céo do gillib ócca 7 durrpaðabí na conntae ríabca lá Ríacha don cūp rin cénmozá daorccar pluacch. .

δριαν mac cataoír cāománaiacch, mic aipt, mic διαρματα λαίμδερεcc do écc.

Stan mac domnaill, mic tomair, mic ταῖδεcc mécc planachaða ollam iarla dfrmuimhan lé brhétmnuir décc. Ní baóí dha mac brhétmhan tuaiite 1 nepinn an tan rin rob rírin tpeaðaire 7 tighdar inár.

ΙΑΡla cloinde Riocaird illam beór illondaind.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1579.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc cetτ, Sechtmoγaττ, anaoi.

Domnall mac concobair mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ, mic ταῖδεcc, mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ, mic bpiain cáta an aonaiγ uí bpiain décc iar ccaitín cōicc mbliaðan ríreccatτ dia aoír iar ríreccatτ dia aoír iar rēipcccligí pōða, iar naίτπιγε ionmōlτα, iar mbuaíð ó ðōman 7 ó ðaoíuib, 7 a aðnacal co nonóir 7 co nairmuíon 1 mainpctip inhir 7 a mac τοιρρδεαλbað do oiponeað ina ionað. Conað dōpaitémte a báir aepubpaoh

Míle cúicc ced ciallba an pðair,
peáct ndeic, oét mbliaðna, ip bliaðain
ó báρ doimnaill nar ðam loct,
γυρ τοιρpling mac dé 1 ndaonnacht.

Glendalough, in the barony of Ballinacor, and county of Wicklow.

5 On the 8th of May this year, the following indenture was made between the Lord Deputy and the captains of the three septs of the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, for a further account of whom see note j, under the year 1570 :

“ This Indenture, made betwyxte the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sydney, Knt., Lord Deputy of Irelande, &c., of the one partie; and Mullmurry Mac Edmond, Hugh boy Mac Callogh, and Tirlagh oge Mac Alexander, cheefe captaines

of the three septes of Clandonills, her Ma^{ty}'s galloglas, for every of them and theire said three septes, of the other partie.—Witnesseth, that wheare her Ma^{ty}'s pleasure is to convert into a certaine and yearlie revenue unto her Ma^{ty}, her heirs and successors, the Bonaghtes and Sorrens which upon the Irishe Captaynes and Countres were heretofore due, to and for the Enterteynement of her Ma^{ty}'s said Galloglas. And in respect of the auncient and contynual fydelitye, loyalty, and true service of the Captaynes, gent, and septes of the sad Clandonilles, alwayes borne

conference ; but Fiagh having received intelligence that the Seneschal had appointed this conference for a treacherous purpose, he laid another snare for him, and slew one hundred of the youths and chieftains of the Contae Riabhach on that occasion, besides several of the common sort of people.

Brian, the son of Cahir Kavanagh, son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg, died.

John, son of Donnell, son of Thomas, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon to the Earl of Desmond, died. There was no son of a lay brehon in Ireland in his time who had better tillage or a better house than he.

The Earl of Clanrickard still continued in custody in London^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1579.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-nine.

Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, died, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, after a lingering consumption, after laudable penance, and after having gained the victory over the world and men, and was interred with honour and reverence in the monastery of Ennis ; and his son, Turlough, was installed in his place. In commemoration of his death these lines were composed :

One thousand five hundred, accurate the account,
Seven times ten, eight years and one,
From the death of Donnell, free from fault,
To [the time] that the Son of God assumed humanity.

and done towards her Ma^{tie} and her most worthy progenitors, and henceforth to be continued, doth covenant and graunte that there shalbe henceforth payd yerely out of her Ma^{tie}'s Exchequer, a yearly pencone of three hundredth pounds, unto thandes of the said three chiefe captaynes, viz., unto everie of them a third porcon of the same for hym and the rest of his septe, the same to be receyved and enjoyed during the good pleasure of her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successours, in lieu and recompense of all dead payes, blackemen (mail?), and such other like advantage as they or any of them were wont

to receive. Provyded that henceforthe none of the said Captaynes, gent, nor officers of the said three septes, in any warlike jorney, or feat of warr, shall use Armor or weapon in servinge of any other then the Queene's Ma^{tie}, her heires or successours : provided also that henceforth, as heretofore of aunycient use and custome hath bene due, the said captaines, officers, and gallowglas, shall supply, execute, and doe, as well in and for the marche of her Ma^{tie}'s army, and approaches, and assaltes, and prepuracones of Approches and assaltes of castells and ffortresses, all such officers and sapires as by her Ma^{tie}'s gal-

Ονόμα ινῆν δοννχαιδ, mic concobaip, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιῆ, mic ταϊδεε
uí bpiain décc. Scéél móp illit móḡa ipide.

Ḥip eduaipd phitun tpepenep décc.

Rolont uptap mac tomair, mic Ripdhipd décc.

Αοδ, mac Ḥḡain, mic Rémainn, mic Ḥḡain, mic αοδα, mic doinnail ḡlair
décc. Bá heipde pinnpaip ḡaible Raḡnail, ḡ τιḡaipna ḡlinnemaosluḡpa
coḡtóip ḡ cpeactóip α coímappan ḡall, ḡ ḡaoidel.

Ο Ḥcénaraiḡ διαρμαιτε pιαδác, mac διαρματα, mic uilliam, mic Ḥḡain
buidē ḡ Mac α deapdbpataip, uilliam, mac an ḡiolla duib, mic διαρματα do
coíntuipim pe poile i cceilcc do pónaδ lá hua peaénaraiḡ for cionn uilliam
hi ccoímpocpiaiδ árpa maoloubáin. Do pocaip uilliam pó cévóip. Ḥid é
ó peaénaraiḡ po cpiécetaiccéaδ epide, ḡ po écc ḡap uair iar pin.

Ο peaénaraiḡ do ḡaipm iarom do Ḥḡain mac an ḡiolla duib.

Τοιρρδεαλβác na coipri cpoinn, mac maolmuipē, mic donnchaid, mic τοιρρ-
δεαλβαιῆ, mic Ruaidpī mec puibne, do tuipim lá bpiain ballác, mac maolmuipē,
mic donnchaid, mic bpiain mec puibne i ndopap copcaige.

Capitín malbí do τοιδεαct i népinn maille lé τοιδλαictib mópa ón
bḡpionnpa.

Ḥpian na mbaprócc, mac maolmuipē, mic donnchaid mec puibne deapdbpa-
taip don τοιρρδεαλβác pímpáite décc.

Semur, mac muipir duib, mic Ḥḡain, mic tomair, mic an iarla do tēact
ap in pppaine, ḡ adbercti α tōct loingḡp ba líonmaipe iná map táinic. Bá hann

lowglas ought to be supplied, executed, and done. In Wittnes whereof, unto three of these Indentures quadripartit, rem^s severall with every of the said three Captaynes, the said Lord Deputy, and the rest of her Ma^{tie}'s privie Counsell, aforesaid, have signed and sealed for and on her Ma^{tie}'s behaulfe; and unto the iiijth of these Indentures quadripartit, remaining with the said Lord Deputie and Counsell, the said three Captaines, for them and their septe aforesaid, have putt theire scales and signes manuell. Dated the viith of May, 1578."

Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.

¹ *Warlike opponent*.—He was the father of the

celebrated Fiagh O'Byrne of Glanmalur, celebrated by Spenser, who says that he was of mean origin, and of Welsh descent, and, strange to say, this silly conjecture has received the assent and corroboration of the honest Sir James Ware, who was neither a poet nor a fabricator; but the fancies and fictions of the Divine Spenser can no longer stand the test of historical truth, for we know that the O'Byrnes and their neighbours the O'Tooles, whose names he derives from Welsh words signifying "woody" and "hilly," are not so derived, and that the two families, who were two of the most noble in Leinster, were before the English Invasion, situated, not in the mountains of Wicklow, but in the most level

Honora, the daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died. She was much lamented in Leath Mhogla.

Sir Edward Phitun, the Treasurer, died.

Roland Eustace, the son of Thomas, son of Richard, died.

Hugh, the son of John, son of Redmond, son of John, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Glas [O'Byrne], died. He was the senior of Gaval-Ranall, and lord of Glenmalure, the warlike opponent^t and plunderer of his English and Irish neighbours.

O'Shaughnessy (Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy) and his brother's son, William, the son of Gilla-Duv^u, son of Dermot, were slain by each other on a certain occasion, when O'Shaughnessy had laid a snare for William in the neighbourhood of Ard-Maeldubhain^w. William was first slain; and O'Shaughnessy, though he survived him, was so severely wounded that he died in less than an hour afterwards. John, the son of Gilla-Duv, was then styled O'Shaughnessy.

Turlough of the Wooden Leg, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by Brian Ballagh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, in the gateway of [the city of] Cork.

Captain Malby returned to Ireland with great presents from the sovereign.

Brian-na-mBarrog, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, and brother of the aforementioned Turlough, died.

James, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], returned from France^x; and it was rumoured that he had come

plains in all Ireland,—the O'Byrnes, in Moy-Liffey, and the O'Tooles in Moy-Alvy, both included in the present county of Kildare. The Editor is, therefore, led to hope that no grave writer will ever again mention these Spenserian fictions as history. There is a curious poem describing the triumphs and martial achievements of this chieftain of Gaval-Ranall, preserved in the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the Byrnes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, from which it appears that he assaulted and plundered the castles of the county of Kildare, and devastated the whole country,

nearly as far as the River Shannon.

^u *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger*.—His real name was Roger, and he was usually called Sir Roger.

^w *Ard-Maeldubhain*, i. e. Maeldubhain's height or hill, still so called in Irish, but anglicised Ardmealuane, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this castle is shewn. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 377.

^x *Returned from France*.—It is curious to observe that neither Camden, the Four Masters,

πο-γαβ πορτ ι νοιλέν ιν όρι λά ταοβ δαηγιη ι έύιρ ι εααρραιγε. βαί ιαρλα
 δσρηνυμην ι προπλονγορτ ι εουλλήν ό εουαηάε acc τιοηηρεενατ έ εαιπλέιν δο
 δέναιη, γ δο έόιδ πο έυαρηρεεβάλ αν εοβλαιγ ριν δο έυαλαδ δο έόετ ι εααρρ-
 αιγε. Τάιηεε βεόρ ι εοηόδαιλ αν εοβλαιγ εεθνα αρδ μαρηρεεάλ δά έόίεεαδ
 μυμην, Αρτύρ εαρτερ α έομηνη, γ μαηγρηρ δάυιδ, γ α ηβαοί δο ηυηρηρ
 ηα βαηηιογνα υιλε ρρη μυμην. Τανγαταρ αν ηνα ηραιτρε αν ιαρλα δσ-
 μυμην .ι. δά ηηαε όεεα Shémuir, ηιε δθαν, ηιε τομάιρ .ι. δθαν, γ δέμυρ
 όεε, γ ηο βαί ευιδ δόιδριδε α εταρρηηηδ Shémair ηιε μυρηρ, γ τυεερατ
 ιοηηραεεηδ οιοέε αρ αν μαρηρεεάλ, γ αρ ηηαιγρηρ δαυιδ ι ετραηγλ, γ ηο
 υίεηηαιετ λεό ιαετ αρ α εοοιλεβ εοδατα, γ αρ α λσρηβ ηγε. Τυεερατ ιαρηη
 Semur ι ετρί γ δο έόδαρ διβλήηβ πο έοιλλεβ ηα ελαηγλαρη, γ ηα εοιλλεαδ
 ηόρηε. Λυιδ Semur πορ α έέδ εαέερα ιαρ εεαέετ ι ετρί αρ ηα εοιλλεβ ριν
 γο λιον α ηαρηεαέ γ α ερηογέεαέ δυηλάρ ό εεοηαιλ γαβρα, γ ερεέ έλοηη ηιληηη,
 γ ηο γαβραετ acc ορηεαηη γαέ ιοηαιδ γυρ α ηαηγαεταρ. Ρο γαβραε αν εήρ
 acc εσεελαμαδη, γ acc ειοηολ ιηα μαρηηόρηεαέτ. Τάιηε αν εέυρη ελαηη
 υιληηη ηύρη, ηιε εμαηη .ι. Τεπόιετ γ υιλλεεε, γ ηο έυρη τεπόιετ εεαέτα ι
 εευαιε αέρα γρηέηε δά ροεερα δο ηηαε υί ηρηαιη αρηα, εεαέτ δο έοραηδ αν

nor Ware, had any knowledge of the agreement between James Fitz Maurice, and Stukely. O'Daly, who was better acquainted with the ecclesiastical negotiations of those times than any of those writers, says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, cc. 20, 21, that James, in his last interview with Pope Gregory XIII., besought his Holiness to appoint a certain Englishman, named Stukely, to the command of the vessels destined to convey men and arms to Ireland; but that Stukely shaped his course for Portugal, and sailed into the harbour of Lisbon at the very moment that King Sebastian was preparing an expedition against the Moors in Africa; that Stukely joined this expedition in violation of his promise to the Pope, and the oath he had sworn to James Fitz-Maurice, and that, shortly after they had landed in Africa, a terrible battle was fought, in which three Kings, namely, Sebastian; his ally, Mahomet; and Muley Moloc, were slain, as was also Stukely. Dr. Leland

gives a full account of Stukely's proceedings from the Letters of Sir Henry Sidney.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

^y *Than was really the case.*—This language is not correct. The report was that he had arrived with a certain number of ships, and that number was afterwards found to have been exaggerated. According to Camden's and Ware's *Annals* he had only three ships, which is evidently the truth.

^z *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. the fortress or fastness of O'Cuis, the ancient Irish proprietor of the place before the English invasion, not of the Husseys, as asserted by Dr. Smith and others; now *anglice* Dingle-I-Coueh, or Dingle, a town in the barony of Coreaguiny, in the west of the county of Kerry. This was formerly a town of great importance.

^a *Cuilleann-O'gCuanach*, now Cullen, a village which originally, as its name indicates, belonged to the territory of Coonagh, in the county of

with a greater number of ships than was really the case⁷. He landed at Oilean-Oir, contiguous to Daingean-Ui-Chuis², in Kerry. At this time the Earl of Desmond was encamped at Cuilleann-O'gCuanach^a, where he had begun to erect a castle; and, having heard of the arrival of the fleet in Kerry, he went to see it. The chief marshal of the two provinces of Munster, Arthur Carter by name, Master David^b, and all the Queen's people in Munster, set out to meet the same fleet, as did also the kinsmen of the Earl of Desmond, namely, the two young sons of James, son of John, son of Thomas, namely, John and James Oge. These were in confederacy with James, son of Maurice; and they made an attack by night upon the Marshal and Master David, at Tralee, where they beheaded them^c while asleep in their beds and couches. They then brought James on shore, and both repaired to the woods of Claenglaise^d and Coill-mhor^e. James went forth from these woods on his first expedition after landing, with all his cavalry and infantry, through the middle of Hy-Connell-Gaura and Clann-William^f; and they proceeded to plunder the country as they passed along^g. The [inhabitants of the] country began to assemble to oppose them; and, first of all, the sons of William Burke, son of Edmond, namely, Theobald and Ulick; and Theobald dispatched messengers to Tuath-Aesa-Greine^h, summoning Mac-I-

Limerick, but is now in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary. The name Cuilleann denotes holly, or a place abounding in holly; but this place is fabled to have taken its name from Cuilleann, the son of Morna, who was slain here by Finn Mac Cumhaill, in the third century.

^b *Master David*.—His real name was Henry Davells. Philip O'Sullivan Beare calls him "Daversius,"—see his *Hist. Cathol.* fol. 95,—and O'Daly styles him Danversius.

^c *Beheaded them*.—O'Daly says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 22, that this fact has been often stigmatised, and described as derogatory to the honour of [Sir] John of Desmond; yet, he thought, unjustly, as John killed an avowed enemy, who not only sought to crush the cause of liberty, but who had done signal injury to John himself in the house of the Lord of Mus-

kerry. O'Sullivan calls it "*facinus dignum*," fol. 95; and Camden asserts that Sanders lauded it as "*suave Deo sacrificium*!" Dr. Smith, in his *History of the County of Kerry*, p. 163, says that "the pretence was Henry Danvers holding session of gaol delivery in Desmond palatinate."

^d *Claenglaise*, now Clonlish, in the south-west of the county of Limerick.

^e *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood. This wood was situated in the north of the barony of Coillmor, now Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork.

^f *Hy-Connell Gaura and Clann-William*, now the baronies of Conillo and Clannwilliam, in the county of Limerick.

^g *As they passed along*, literally, "they proceeded to plunder every place to which they came."

^h *Tuath-Aesa-Greine*, a district in the county

τρέτυρα αρ αν τήρ, γ πο έυρη mac uí brian buíðñ gállócclac, γ γίomanaç go τσρόιττ. Ro λήρατ ιαραñ λορεç na λαóðυíðne conur τάρρατταρ Sémur ιαρ mbíτ na cómnaíðe φορ α ccionn ι ccoill élioταρ διαñαιρ. Ro ριγñ ιομαιρεacc ετιρ na cumarcc buíðmñ íρiñ, γ πο haimpñð remur go hinðell oipeac ðupícop ðo pèilér hi ppopólam α éleib γ α compair γυρ bó ðañna oíðeaða ðó. Αρ α aoí po ppaóíneað lair αρ τριατðυíðmñ na τοραιγεαττα. ðo pónað éçτ móρi ann ρiñ uair po μαρβαð τεποιττ abúpc, γ baoí ραιτ ιαπλα ðoiðpe ρan óicmílið ρiñ, αρ époðacτ, αρ éñðap pñna αρ poγlaím bépila γ bépccna. Ní cian óñ caτlaτair ðo éuað Semar mac muipir αρ τριατ ταιmcc anppainne écca ða ιοηρραιγíð, γ ðo póíne α éiomna lé bñán briaτair, γ po αιτiñ ðia paiγñuιnτiρ α oícññað αρ na paγðbaιττiρ α eapccairðe lé α αιτne, nó pè α oipleaç é.

ðá hann baoí apðuyτiρ na hEpeann Siρ uilliam ðuyrpe iñ ionðau ρiñ ι ccopcaíγ iñóρi muñan. Ιαπλα éille ðapa, γ Siρ mular maulbi co na poçpaite iña pappað ann ρiñ. Tucpat píðe aghaið αρ éðmñtae luimnicch co po γaðpat longpoρτ ι ccompoçpauð cille mo éeallócç. Tánaic ιαπλα ðspmuñan iña ccññ annpñ, γ baoí acca éop hi cceill co ná baoí cuíð ðó pém α ταppaiñcc Sémaiρ mic muipir, na ðeóp α míγñíomñ ðá nðeapñpatt α ðpaitpe, γ ðo pñð α aon mac oíðpeaτta ðon iuyτiρ α ηγíoll lé ταιpñpeaττ γ lé comall ðo éopíom τpaxan. Ro τiñgellað ðon ιαπλα γan α éiρ ðo mñlleað ní bað mó, γ γé po γεallað ní po comallñð, óρi ðo ðíolaiτpíccheað α ðaoíne γ α iñmle. Ro loipceað α apðaiρ γ α poipccññiñ.

of Limerick, comprising Castleconnell and Singland. Dr. O'Brien asserts, in his *Irish Dictionary*, that Aos-Greine is the barony called the Small County of Limerick; but this cannot be true, as we know from O'Heerin, that Castleconnell and Singland were in it, and that the barony called the Small County comprised the territory of Deis Beag.

¹ *Mac-I-Brien-Ara*.—His territory bordered on Tuath-Aesa-Greine.—See the Queen's letter in his favour above printed, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*.

² *Military skill*, literally, captainship, generalship or skill in leading a military foree.

³ *To cut off his head*.—O'Daly says, c. 22,

that James Fitz Mauriee, after being mortally wounded in the breast with a ball, dashed into the midst of his enemies, like another Achilles, foremost in battle front, striking about him with sword and lance, until he made a lane for himself to where Theobald Burke stood, and with a single blow eleft his seull in twain, and with another stroke killed his brother, William. He makes no allusion to his having requested that his head should be cut off after his death; but he states that his kinsman, Mauriee Fitz John, ordered his head to be cut off, and that, as he could not give his body such honourable sepulture as it was entitled to, he left it concealed under an aged tree, where, not

Brien Araⁱ, to come and banish the traitor from the country. Mac-I-Brien sent a body of gallowglasses and soldiers to Theobald. These then went in pursuit of those heroic bands, and overtook James, who had halted in a dense and solitary wood to await their approach. A battle was fought between both forces, in which James was shot with a ball in the hollow of the chest, which [afterwards] caused his death. Notwithstanding this, however, he defeated his lordly pursuers. In this conflict a lamentable death took place, namely, that of Theobald Burke, a young warrior, who was a worthy heir to an earldom for his valour and military skill^k, and his knowledge of the English language and the law. James, the son of Maurice, had not passed far from the scene of this battle when the languor of death came over him; upon which, in a few words, he made his will, and ordered his trusty friends to cut off his head^l [after his death], in order that his enemies might not discover him, so as to recognise or mangle him.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Drury, was at this time at Cork, in Munster; and the Earl of Kildare and Sir Nicholas Malby were there along with him. These set out towards the county of Limerick, and pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock. Hither the Earl of Desmond came to meet them; and he endeavoured to impress it on their minds that he himself had no part in bringing over James, the son of Maurice, or in any of the crimes committed by his relatives; and he delivered up to the Lord Justice his only son and heir, as a hostage, to ensure his loyalty and fidelity to the crown of England. A promise was thereupon given to the Earl that his territory should not be plundered in future; but, although this promise was given, it was not kept, for his people and cattle were destroyed, and his corn and edifices burned.

long after, being found by a hunter, it was brought to Kilmallock, fixed upon the gallows tree, and shattered by the musket fire of the heretics. Camden, however, seems to have understood that his head was cut off by his enemies:

“Pugnatum est aliquamdiu. Theobaldus, et alter e fratribus cum nonnullis suorum occubuerunt, simulque Fitz-Moris ipse hasta transfixus, et caput plumbea glande transfossus, cum

plerisque suorum cecidit. Cadaveri caput amputatum, corpus membratim dissectum: membra palis suffiguntur ad portas Kilmaloci, ubi prius fidem Principi in Ecclesia coram Perotto, ut diximus, magnis obtestationibus astrixerat.”

Ware says, that Sir William Burke, the father of Theobald and William, was created Baron of Castleconnell, and had an annual pension of a hundred marks; and Camden remarks that he

Ro παοίο ιαρομ̃ an iúpτιρ on ccampa rin cille mo éallócc, a τρί nó a cftair do cāptím̃b co ccfh̃tím̃b cédaib̃ do p̃aig̃d̃iurib̃ gallba 7 gaoiðel̃ca do éuap̃tuccāð na coillib̃ móipe d̃ur an p̃f̃uig̃bit̃tir d̃poñg éicc̃in dia f̃p̃ccap̃oib̃h. Do pala f̃top̃pa 7 clann ócc iap̃la d̃f̃m̃um̃an .i. Sfan 7 Semur ócc, ag gope na ciob̃p̃at̃t, 7 po p̃ig̃f̃b̃ ior̃gal̃ añt̃t̃p̃eanñda f̃top̃pa co po p̃p̃aoíneāð for̃ iñũint̃ir an iur̃tir, 7 co po mar̃bað̃ t̃piúr̃ dia ccap̃tím̃b̃ .i. cap̃tíñ hoir̃ib̃f̃it̃, cap̃tiñ úrt̃ar, 7 cap̃tíñ p̃pp̃ir̃ go t̃p̃ib̃ cédaib̃h amalle p̃riu, 7 t̃ér̃nat̃tar p̃ccéol̃ang̃a uat̃a g̃ur an ccampa. Rucc an iur̃tir a cāmpa iap̃am̃ go b̃el̃ aat̃a na ñó̃ĩpe i ccf̃h̃t̃m̃f̃d̃óñ cliú m̃ail̃ mic ũg̃aine, 7 po g̃ab̃ gal̃ar a écca an iur̃tir, 7 po pácc̃aib̃ cap̃tiñ maul̃bi le hac̃c̃aib̃ cocc̃aib̃ g̃eap̃alt̃ac̃, 7 pucc̃að̃ añ iur̃tir i ccap̃p̃at̃t co p̃op̃cl̃air̃ge co p̃p̃uar̃ b̃ár̃ anñ rin, 7 bá hé iur̃tir do toc̃c̃að̃ ina ionat̃ i cc̃ú̃ir̃t̃ aat̃a cliat̃ d̃uine uap̃al̃ do m̃ũint̃ir na baiñp̃iō̃g̃na t̃anñic̃ anoir̃ ir̃iñ t̃p̃eac̃t̃m̃aiñ riñ p̃éiñ .i. Sir̃ uilliam̃ Pellham̃ do coim̃éd̃ c̃p̃ĩce b̃r̃f̃g̃ 7 m̃ið̃e 7 p̃ine g̃all̃ ar̃ cl̃and̃aib̃ nell̃ 7 añ g̃aoið̃eal̃aib̃ l̃f̃itẽ cum̃ñ, 7 laĩg̃h̃ añ ccf̃iñ nó̃ biat̃ añ iur̃tir̃ riñ po écc̃, 7 cap̃tíñ maul̃bi acc̃ m̃inũc̃c̃að̃ mũim̃neac̃. T̃ánaic̃ t̃p̃a iap̃la up̃m̃um̃añ i ñf̃p̃inñ ir̃iñ t̃p̃eac̃t̃m̃aiñ c̃eð̃na, iap̃ m̃b̃f̃it̃ t̃p̃ĩ bliat̃nã t̃oir̃ p̃iap̃ añ tañ riñ.

Iom̃t̃ura cap̃tiñ maul̃bi, t̃anñic̃ co luim̃neac̃ iap̃ ñécc̃ añ iur̃tir̃ dat̃-nuad̃ucc̃að̃ a ap̃mala, 7 d̃p̃ãg̃ail̃ b̃ið̃ dia buanñað̃haib̃, 7 do cóið̃ ap̃ið̃e go h̃f̃r̃geb̃tene, 7 bá hé añ láir̃iñ tañg̃at̃tar̃ cl̃anñ ócc̃ iap̃la d̃eap̃m̃um̃añ diaip̃m̃að̃ gona nó̃ g̃ab̃ala i c̃coñnt̃aẽ luim̃ñig̃, 7 tap̃la iat̃t̃ 7 añ cap̃tíñ tul̃ i t̃tul̃ g̃é po p̃éð̃rat̃ a p̃eac̃na, 7 a iom̃g̃ab̃ail̃. Ro p̃ig̃eāð̃ óc̃aiñd̃f̃ĩ c̃p̃oð̃a f̃top̃pa. Ro p̃r̃f̃r̃t̃lað̃, 7 a iom̃g̃ab̃ail̃. Ro p̃ig̃eāð̃ p̃c̃aiñd̃f̃ĩ c̃p̃oð̃a f̃top̃pa. Ro p̃r̃f̃r̃t̃-

soon after died of joy: “unde senex inopino gaudio perfusus haud multo post expiravit.”

^m *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood, in the barony of Coill-mor, or Kilmore, in the county of Cork, and adjoining the county of Limerick.— See note ^e, p. 1715, *supra*.

ⁿ *Gort-na-tiobrad*, i. e. field of the spring, translated *ager fontis* by P. O’Sullivan, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 97. It is now generally known by the name of Springfield, but the natives always called it Gort-na-tiobrad, when speaking Irish. It is a townland containing the ruins of a square castle and the seat of

Lord Muskerry, in the parish of Killagholehane, in the south of the county of Limerick.

^o *Captain Spris*.—His real name was Price, according to Camden and Ware, who make no mention of Captain Eustace, who was probably an Irishman :

“Ioannes Desmonius Comitis frater qui in Fitz-Moris locum inter rebelles suffectus, ex insidiis Herbert et Prisium Anglos cum cohortibus quas duxerunt intercēpit, et occidit, ipse in facie sauciatus. Numeros vero sexcenti milites e Devoniam supplerunt, Perottusque cum sex bellicis navibus ad oram tuendam ex Anglia

The Lord Justice afterwards set out from the camp of Kilmallock, accompanied by three or four captains and four hundred English and Irish soldiers, to search [the wood of] Coill-mhor^m, and try whether they could discover any of their enemies. They fell in with the young sons of the Earl of Desmond, namely, John and James Oge, at Gort-na-Tiobradⁿ; and here a furious engagement was fought between them, in which the people of the Lord Justice were defeated, and three of their captains slain, namely, Captain Herbert, Captain Eustace, and Captain Spris^o, together with three hundred of their men. Several made their escape to the camp by flight.

The Lord Justice then removed his camp to Bel-atha-na n-Deise^p, which is situated in the very centre of Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine^q, and here he took his death-sickness. He left Captain Malby to oppose the Geraldines; and he himself was conveyed in a chariot to Waterford, where he died; and the Lord Justice selected by the Council^r of Dublin was Sir William Pelham, a gentleman of the Queen's people, who had come from England that very week to protect the territory of Bregia, Meath, and Fingal, against the Hy-Niall and the Irish of Leath-Chuinn and Leinster, while the Lord Justice who died and Captain Malby should be engaged in reducing the Munstermen. In the same week the Earl of Ormond^s returned to Ireland, having been three years in England.

As for Captain Malby, he, after the death of the Lord Justice, proceeded to Limerick to recruit his army, and to procure provisions for his soldiers; and from thence he marched to Askeaton; and it was on the same day that the young sons of the Earl of Desmond came to look for fight or prey in the county of Limerick, when they and the Captain met face to face, although they could have shunned and avoided him. A battle was bravely fought between

missus."—*Camden*, A. D. 1579.

^p *Bel-atha-na n-Deise*, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Deis, now Athneasy, a ford on the Morning-star river, in the parish of Ath-na-n-Deiseach, now *anglice* Athneasy, barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the east of Kilmallock.

^q *Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine*, a district in the barony of Coshlea.—See note ^t, under 1570.

^r *Council*, literally, "court." Sir William Pelham was elected Lord Justice by the Privy

Council in Dublin, "donec prorex crearetur," and was sworn on the 11th of October in Christ's Church, Dublin.—See the annals of the reign of Elizabeth, by Camden, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1579.

^s *The Earl of Ormond*.—Ware adds, that the Irish Council, on the same day that they chose Sir William Pelham Lord Justice, ordered a patent to make the Earl of Ormond Governor of Munster, and Sir Warham St. Leger Provost Marshal thereof.

lað, 7 ȳo ȳrioðóileað an ȳluaġ ġaoiðealað lá muinȳir an capȳin ġo ȳo ȳraoín-eað ȳoppa ȳó ðeoíð ġo ȳo maȳbaðh ȳomaȳ, mac Šſain óicc, mic Šſain, mic ȳomaȳ, mic an iaȳla, 7 eoðcan mac emainn óicc mic emainn, mic ȳoiȳpðeal-baiġ mec ȳiðġ ġo nðȳuuiġ móiȳ ðo conȳaplaib cloinne ȳiðġ, 7 co ȳoðaiðe ðo muinȳir cloinne an iaȳla a maille ȳȳiú. Ro ȳaccbað éðala aiðble aiȳm, 7 eðeað aġ muinȳir an capȳín ðon ðiȳ ȳin. ðá acc an aonað mbšcc ȳo ȳicðð an ioȳġal íȳin. ðaoí an capȳin iaȳam a nġaȳ ðò ȳeaðȳmain in eaȳ ġebȳine, 7 ġeaȳaltaġ aȳ ġað laé aġ ġeallað buailȳe ðo ðabaȳiȳ ðó, 7 ní ȳo ðomaill-ȳioȳ inðȳin. Ro bȳiȳeað mainȳiȳir an ðaile laȳ an ccapȳin, 7 ðšð aȳ ȳin co háȳ ðaȳa, 7 baóí anȳaiðe acc cšnȳuuccað na ccomaȳȳan co ȳánaic an iȳȳiȳ nua uilliam Pellsam, 7 iaȳla cille ðaȳa, 7 iaȳla uȳmuȳan ðia nšȳað, 7 ȳo ġabȳaȳ uile longȳoȳiȳ i cconalleoib. Ní táinicc iaȳla ðšȳmuȳan ina cšnȳe ðon ðiȳ ȳin, uaiȳ ȳo ðianmilleað a ðuȳhaiġ, 7 ȳo háðbaileȳcȳioȳað a haiȳȳȳeaðba iaȳ ná ðinġeallað ðó ȳeme ȳin ġan a milleað iȳiȳ. O ðo ðeaðaið an ȳiaȳla i mbáid a bȳaíȳȳeað aȳi comaȳȳle ȳo ðinnȳioȳ ġoill a mbȳaðaða ðȳaġbaíl ina baileib .i. loð ġaiȳ an ȳað móȳ, Caiȳlén muȳiȳiȳin, Áȳ ðaȳa, 7 cill mo éeallócc, 7 iaȳe ȳšin ðo ðol ðia ȳiȳġib iaȳom. Áȳ a aóí ȳin ȳȳa níȳ bó ȳóinȳeað ðon ȳiȳ uile o tá luaðaiȳ ðeaðhaið co ȳiȳiȳ, 7 o cšnȳe ȳeaðȳiaȳe co ȳionainn, uaiȳ ġað ȳoȳe, ġað baile, ġað aȳbaȳ ġað aiȳuuccað ġȳȳ a ȳan-

¹ *Irish army*, an ȳluaġ ġaoiðealað. This should be an ȳluaġ ġeaȳaltað, or the Geraldine army.

² *Aenach-beag*, now Mannisteranena, a magnificent abbey in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the north-west of Bruff. Ware, Cox, and Leland, call this place Monaster-Neva, but this is a mere misprint for Monaster-Nena. O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 23, asserts that the English were defeated at Enaghbeg on this occasion, and that their great guns and standards fell into John of Desmond's hands; but Camden, and from him Ware, Cox, and Leland, assert that Sir John of Desmond was defeated with the loss of two hundred and sixty of his army, together with the famous Dr. Allen, who was left dead on the field. Leland, who had all

the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, gives the following account of it, as what appeared to him to have been the truth, in his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2:

"The army (for so it was called) consisted of nine hundred foot and fifty horse. Of these three hundred infantry and fifty horse were left in garrison at Kilmallock: and on intelligence received that Sir John Desmond lay a few miles distant from Limerick, with a considerable body, Malby marched to attack him with the residue of his forces. In a plain adjoining to an old abbey, called Monaster-Neva" [*recte*, Monaster-Nena], "he found the rebels in array, to the number of about two thousand, and prepared to give him battle. The Papal standard was displayed; and Allen, the Irish Jesuit, went busily through the ranks, distributing his benedictions,

them, in which the Irish army^c were so resolutely encountered and pressed by the Captain's forces, that they were finally routed, with the loss of Thomas, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond]; and Owen, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy; and a great number of the constables of the Clann-Sheehy, with a great many of the people of the sons of the Earl. Great spoils, consisting of weapons and military attire, were left on this occasion to the Captain's people. This battle was fought at Aenach-beag^d. The Captain after this remained nearly a week at Askeaton, the Geraldines threatening every day to give him battle, though they did not do so. The Captain destroyed the monastery of that town, and then proceeded to Adare, where he remained, subjugating the people of that neighbourhood, until the new Lord Justice, William Pellham, the Earl of Kildare, and the Earl of Ormond, came to join him^e; and they all encamped together in Hy-Conillo. The Earl of Desmond did not come to meet them on this occasion, because his territory had been ravaged and his people destroyed, although it had been promised to him that these should not be molested. When the Earl had joined his relatives, the resolution which the English adopted was, to station their warders in his castles, viz. in Loch Gair^f, Rath-mor^g, Caislen Muirisin^h, Adare, and Kilmallock, and depart themselves for their homes. However, the whole country from Luachair-Deaghaidh^a to the Suir, and from Ceann-Feabhrad^b to the Shannon, was in a state of disturbance.

and assuring them of victory. Their dispositions were made, by direction of the Spanish officers, with an address and regularity unusual to the Irish, and their attack was so vigorous, and so obstinately maintained, that the fortune of the day seemed doubtful. The valour of the English at length prevailed; the rebels were routed, and pursued, with considerable slaughter; and among the slain was found the body of Allen, who, not content with exhortation, had drawn the sword in the cause of Rome."

O'Daly mentions the loss of Thomas Geraldine, John's son, and Thomas Brown, Knight, but has not a word about Allen.

^c *To join him*, literally, "to strengthen him."

^f *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, near Bruff, in

the county of Limerick.—See note ^p, under the year 1516, p. 1335, *supra*.

^g *Rath-mor*, now *anglice* Ramore, or Rathmore, a very lofty castle, in ruins, in the parish of Mannisteranena, barony of Small County, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the north of the town of Bruff.

^h *Caislen-Muirisin*, now Castlemorrison, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick.

^a *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, *anglice* Slieveagher, a mountainous district near Castleisland, in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry.

^b *Ceann-Feabhrad*.—This is the part of the mountain of Slieve-Reagh, lying to the left of the road as you go from Kilmallock to Cork.—

gacatar clann an iapla fcorra rin po gabrat gá mbloðadh gá mbuirfó, gá ndóó, 7 gá ndianlorccaó ar uamán gall dia naitrebanb, gac tēg, gac tēgðair, gac ríocce gac rtaca gur a pangabap goill do padrat an mīdiac cēona forra ar ulca le gearaltaóib. Ro fáccbaó an tír fcorra de rīde ina haon élar coimrīnó, gan iot, gan poircenm. Do taod rapam lapla dīrmumán co na bpaērīb, 7 gur an lion ar lia rapēdrat do ēreacloccaó Róirteaó 7 barriac in uib liatán, 7 in uib maccaille. Ro ruiccheaó longporc leó lé hacchaó Eocóille co po gabaó an baile leó pó deóid. Rob iomda tpa edala 7 iolmāoine an baile írin. Ro croitheaó lá gearaltachanb ina ppuairpīot do maitēf ann genmoá an po cúirpīot cñdaigēte 7 buirgñirg an baile dia nór 7 dia nairgñ in arēpaigñb uatā pia ngabáil an baile. Rob iomda boct dinnm dīroil do cóidh 7 roimāoin 7 7 paibñr lā hédáil an baile írin. Do padadh mūr tap rman an baile lá gearaltaóab, 7 po buirp a cúirte, 7 a cairteóil, a cūm-daiēte cloc 7 clápaó, co nár bó hionaitreaba é go cñd pee iap rin. Bá in nodlaicc móri do rōnnraó do pónaó mōro.

Sluacēcaó cñdair rīona lā hiapla upmumán irin tpeacētman cēona 7 ngearaltaóab, 7 rāmice gur an ccairlén nua co pucc lair gac ní ar a pucc dinnmīb 7 dairnéir an típe, 7 roair tapa air gan tpoioð gan tačar, uair baóí an tiapla co na bpaērīb 7 ccairpaigē an tan rin.

Conall buide mac giollapatepīaicc mic rīapair uí mōrda do mairbaðh 7 mbiorra 7 ndúthaiēg ele, 7 nob rēpde a mairbaó, uair ar dorccain an baile do deacáid.

See the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, lib. iii. c. 48; the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 133, *a*, *b*, and fol. 237, *a*, *a*; and *Book of Lismore*, p. 207, where the features of this mountain are described.

^c *Hy-Liathain*.—This was the name of a tribe and territory in the county of Cork. It derived its name from Eochaidh Liathanaeh, the second son of Daire Cearba.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81. After the establishment of surnames, O'Liathain and O'h-Anmehadha were the chief families of this tribe, and shortly after the English invasion their territory was granted to Robert Fitz Stephen, who granted it to Philip de Barry, as appears from the confirmation charter of King John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, con-

firmed to William de Barry, the son and heir of this Philip, “the three cantreds of Olethan, Muscherie, Donegan, and Killede.” The extent of Hy-Liathain appears from various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, for the present village of Castle-Byons, or Caislean-Ui-Liathain, and the island of Oilean-Mor-Arda-Neimhedh, now the Great Island, near Cork, are mentioned as in it. Harris asserts, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 50, that Hy-Liathain is a territory in the south of the county of Waterford, in the barony of Decies, on the sea coast, opposite Youghal; but this is totally false, for we know from the best authorities that Hy-Liathain did not extend beyond the

The sons of the Earl proceeded to destroy, demolish, burn, and completely consume every fortress, town, corn-field, and habitation between those places to which they came, lest the English might [get possession of them, and] dwell in them; and [on the other hand], the English consigned to a like destruction every house and habitation, and every rick and stack of corn, to which they came, to injure the Geraldines, so that between them the country was left one levelled plain, without corn or edifices. The Earl of Desmond then, accompanied by his relatives and the greatest number of forces they were able to muster, proceeded to plunder and burn the [possessions of the] Roches and Barry, in the territories of Hy-Liathain^c and Hy-Macaille^d. They encamped before Youghal, and finally took that town, which at that time was full of riches and goods. The Geraldines seized upon all the riches they found in this town, excepting^e such gold and silver as the merchants and burgesses had sent away in ships before the town was taken. Many a poor, indigent person became rich and affluent by the spoils of this town. The Geraldines levelled the wall of the town, and broke down its courts and castles, and its buildings of stone and wood, so that it was not habitable for some time afterwards. This was done at Christmas.

A chieftain's first expedition was made in the same week by the Earl of Ormond, into the territory of the Geraldines, and proceeded as far as the Newcastle^f, whence he carried off all the flocks and herds of the country that he could seize upon; and he returned back without [receiving] battle or conflict, because at that time the Earl [of Desmond] and his relatives were in Kerry.

Connell Boy, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Pierce O'More, was slain at Birr, in the territory of Ely; and it was better^g that he was killed, for it was to plunder the town that he had come.

River Blackwater; and Harris, who had access to the Anglo-Irish authorities, should have known that Olethan, which belonged first, after the English invasion, to Fitz Stephen, and passed from him to Barry, was not on the east side of the river of Youghal, but on the west; for in the Charter of Henry II. to Robert Fitz Stephen and Milo de Cogan, he grants them the lands "as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork."

^d *Hy-Macaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

^e *Excepting*.—The construction is here faulty. It could be corrected by omitting *ma ffuair-piort* and *ann*, when it would read as follows: "The Geraldines seized upon all the riches of this town, except, &c."

^f *Newcastle*, a well-known town in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

^g *It was better*, *dob fíoré a mapbaó*. This

Οιλευρ πιαδ, mac Slain na bfinne mic Slain πιαδ, mic Slain na ppiacal
uéc.

Iapla cloinne Riocairb beór hi Saxoib an bliadainri.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1580.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ceo, oétmoḡatt.

Concobar, mac donnchaíð, mic concóbari, mic τοιρηδέαλβαιḡ· uí brian,
iapla tuadmúian rob eiríde céo mac do iúol corbmaic éair do ruíð i náit
a átar ór cuio p̄leaéta luiḡdeé mino von muíain, porar do éarriainḡ, ḡ do
épeóraiḡ orlainur a átarða a lamnaib rinnreap do péiri p̄iaḡla ḡ peéeta ḡ
orḡaiḡte p̄rionnr Saxan, do écc in inmíðon a aoiri iar ccaíetín líetbliaðna,
ḡ cóicc mbliaðan éet̄iaáatt ó a ḡlin ḡo a écc, dá bliaðan ar píet̄ ḡo líet̄
uib̄riðe in aip̄deínour a pine ḡ hi ccoónaéur a élanmmaicne aínal deapbar
an pann

Píce bliaðan do bí ro
ir cúicc líet̄ bliaðna lánai
ina iapla ar p̄onn aóar
ḡriainḡa map̄ éonn concóbari.

An concóbar írin uaónacal i mainr̄tir in̄ri, ḡ a mac donnchaíð uoir̄nead
ina ionaó.

Mac uilliam búpc Slain, mac oiluear̄i, mic Slain, p̄ri τοιρηβ̄ritac̄ epom
conáig lár an p̄rearr̄ píet̄ iná roócocaó, ḡ nó concenaó do ḡnát lár an b̄r̄ionnr̄a
do écc ḡ Rir̄deap̄o an iarainn, mac emainn, mic uillicc dia oir̄nead̄ p̄lin ḡan
ceatt̄ von p̄rionnr̄a in ionaó Slain.

Mac uí doínnall caébar̄i, mac Maḡnūra, mic aóða uuib̄, mic aóða πιαδ
tanair̄i cenél cconac̄ill, paóí deap̄laic̄teac̄ duap̄móri uer̄ḡeim̄iḡ, línóán deópaó,

is a bad phrase, and the Four Masters would have sustained their dignity better if they had written it thus: Conall, &c. do map̄baó i m̄óiorra i noūtaḡ Eile, aínal puill a ópoic̄-ḡníoín, uair̄ ir̄ o'or̄ḡain an baile do éáim̄iḡ, i. e. Connell, &c. was killed at Birr, in the territory of Ely, as his evil deed deserved, for it was to plunder the town he came.

^b *Son of Turlough*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, that this Turlough was "the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha an Aenaigh."

^c *Descendants of Lughaidh Meann*, i. e. Dal-Cais.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82.

^k *Junior*.—He was a junior according to the Irish law of tanistic succession.

Oliver Roe, the son of John na Beinne, son of John Roe, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal [Burke] died.

The Earl of Clanrickard remained in England this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1580.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty.

Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough^b O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, the first man of the descendants of Cormac Cas who had sat in his father's place over that portion of Munster possessed by the descendants of Lughaidh Meannⁱ, a junior^k branch [of his family], who had wrested the government of his principality from the hands of his seniors, according to the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the sovereign of England, died in the very prime of his life, having spent forty-five and a half years from [the time of his] birth to his death, and twenty-two and a half of these in [the enjoyment of] the chieftainship of his tribe and the command of his people, as this verse proves :

Twenty years was he
And five half years complete
Earl over the land of Adhar^l,
Conor, like Conn, the sunbright.

This Conor was interred in the monastery of Ennis; and his son, Donough, was installed^m in his place.

Mac William Burke (John, son of Oliver, son of John), a munificent and very affluent man, who preferred peace to the most successful war, and who always aided the sovereign, died; and Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of Ulick, installed himself in John's place, without the permission of the sovereign.

The son of O'Donnell (Caffar, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe), Tanist of Tirconnell, (a man) of a bounteous, munificent, and truly hospitable character, and the favourite of the distressed and the learned of the

ⁱ *The land of Adhar*, i. e. of Magh Adhar, which is here put for Thomond by a poetical license, as the mound on which the O'Briens were inaugurated is situated in the plain of Magh Adhair.—See *Circuit of Muirheartach*

Mac Neill, p. 47.

^m *Was installed*, οορπονεαδ.—This word is incorrect, because his son succeeded without any inaugural ceremony according to the law of England.

7 dáimpeol tuairceirt Eireann décc ma banle fín .i. an rgarbh pólar an 15 doctober, 7 a aḡnacal i ndún na ngall.

O bepn taḡcc ócc, mac taḡcc, mic cairppu, mic maoleaclainn, mac lñgint lán oirḡearc a ciuil 7 i ccánóin do écc, 7 a aḡnacal i noilpinn, 7 a deapbriatari cairppre do ḡabail a ionaḡ.

Mac mēc donnchaḡ típe hoilella .i. Maolpuanaḡ, mac caḡail, mic eoḡain pḡaḡaḡe puileá pḡpḡaḡoileáḡ, maḡa lé namait, connalḡaḡ lé capait do écc.

Taḡcc pḡaḡáḡ, mac eoḡain, mic concḡḡair, mic taḡcc uí dubḡa do écc.

Domnall, mac taḡcc, mic concḡḡair, uí ḡrian décc, 7 a aḡnacal i main-irtip innpí.

Eoḡan mac tuatail bailb uí ḡallcḡibair ḡccanaḡ pḡḡa boḡ do écc an. 22. lá do mī october.

Mac méḡ eoḡaccain Roppa, mac conla, mic concḡḡair, mic laḡne do mḡrbaḡ ḡo míoḡaolmḡr lá a deapbriatari .i. lá ḡrian. Rob ionḡnaḡ laḡḡet ceneóil pḡachach ḡpḡncḡar, 7 náḡ pḡaḡbe Roppa aḡt na uaral, 7 upḡópi fḡp nEireann accá eccaóine. Ro ḡabáḡ ḡna aḡair na cloinne pḡn lár an iurtip pḡ ḡaḡḡ aḡḡnḡḡi co mbaoí cuḡt ḡópiḡ ipḡn fḡpḡḡail pḡn a cloinne.

Semur ócc, mac Semair, mic Sḡain, mic tomair iarla do ḡol do ḡpuim a ḡḡḡḡḡce diaḡpḡaḡ cḡḡḡe i mupcḡpḡaḡe, 7 corḡmac, mac taḡcc, mic corḡmaic ócc mic corḡmaic, mic taḡcc meḡ capḡaḡḡ (ḡḡḡearpna an tipre) do ḡḡḡ co líon a pḡcḡpḡaḡé i naon mḡaḡḡin ap a cionn an aḡhaḡ pḡn. Ro haipḡnḡḡeaḡ do pḡḡe Semur do ḡol tairip ipḡn típ. Do cíoḡ iarpḡm corḡmac in ionaḡ epḡalḡa in pḡo ba ḡaḡḡ laip Semur dia pḡaḡḡ, 7 pḡ ḡeḡb Semur co cḡpḡc

ⁿ *Sgarbhsholas*, now Searriffhollis, on the south bank of the River Swilly, and about two miles to the west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal. This place is well known in modern Irish history, in consequence of a battle fought here in 1650, in which the Irish were defeated, and cut off with dreadful slaughter.

^o *How small*.—Mageoghegan was so powerful in the year 1449, that when he was summoned by Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, to make his submission, he was treated with so much

respect by the Duke, that he is said to have boasted, on returning among his sept, that “he had given peace to the King’s Lieutenant.”—See Leland’s *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 35. Campion, however, who wrote in 1571, informs us, that Mageoghegan was then “but a meane Captaine, yeelding his winnings to the stronger.”—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 148.

^p *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—This Cormac, who was then sheriff of the county of Cork, proved so loyal to the English cause that he was

north of Ireland, died in his own mansion seat of Sgarbhsholas^a, on the 15th of October, and was buried at Donegal.

O'Beirne (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned student, very celebrated for his knowledge of the civil and the canon law, died, and was buried at Elphin; and his brother, Carbry, took his place.

The son of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Owen), a sanguine and convivial huntsman, fierce to an enemy, [and] kind to a friend, died.

Teige Reagh, the son of Owen, son of Conor, son of Teige O'Dowda, died.

Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, died, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Owen, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, Deacon of Raphoe, died on the 22nd of October.

The son of Mageoghegan (Rossa, the son of Conla, son of Conor, son of Laighne) was unfraternally killed by his brother Brian. It was wonderful how small^o the inheritance of the Kinel-Fiagha was at this time, for Rossa was only a [private] gentleman; he was, nevertheless, lamented by the greater number of the men of Ireland. The father of these sons was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, because it was reported that he had participated in this fratricide.

James Oge, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], set out in rebellion to seek a prey in Muskerry; but Cormac, the son of Teige^p, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of the country; had all his forces assembled to oppose him. Cormac, being informed that James had passed by him, proceeded to a certain place, through which he knew James would pass; and he soon perceived James

knighted by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who was so well pleased with him that, in a letter of his sent to England, he stated that, "for his loyalty and civil disposition, Sir Cormack Mac Teige, of Muscry was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry." Camden says, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, that it was Daniel Mac Teige, the brother of Cormac, that defeated and took James of Desmond. His words are as follows:

"Jacobus Desmonius Comititis frater Muske-

royam regiunculam Cormaci Mac Teg (quem Justiciarius ea lege dimiserat, ut de patria contra rebelles bene mereretur) de prædatus incidit in Donellum Cormaci fratrem, qui prædam, pluribus cæsis, recuperavit, Jacobum vulnere lethali sauciatum cepit, Warhamoque S. Legero Marescallo Momoniæ, et Waltero Ralegho (qui nunc primum ordines duxit) Illi in judicium vocarunt, et Majestatis reum peractum usitato proditorum supplicio affecerunt, capite Corcagii portæ in spectaculum prefixo."

cuicee γ πο ιονηραιζ é co πο μαρβαδ γ co πο μυδαίγεαδ υπνόρ α μυντιρε,
 γ πο γαβαδ Semur buδέιν, γ πο cuiread illaím zo corcaiz. Βαί α νγαρ do
 mí ιριν mbaile rin, γ ullmuccad báir γαc aen lá rir an pé rin aicce agá
 dénaím airi péin, γ é ag dénaím aitéριγε ina péactuib, γ acc iarrpaíd maíte me ina
 nígmoímaib. Tainice pccribínd i ccfínd na pee rin on iurtir γ on ccoímairle
 ó ať eliať co corcaiz dia ppcconghra por an mepa an paér maáaeím do
 inalarpuuccad, γ cťpaínna cōmpoínnte do dénaím de, γ a pódail i mōlpairitib.
 Do rónad iapoím inopin.

Semur, mac Sflain óicc, mic Sflain, mic tomaiρ iaρla do μαρβαδ ran
 ccoccad ccédna lá τιγίρνα Ppapil bpiain, γ cairpcece ó ccoinnell .i. bpiain dub
 mac maťgaínna mic donnchaíd, mic bpiain duib uí bpiain, γ po baóí díol a
 aťapóa doiópe ιριν Semur rin.

Semur, mac muirir, mic γεαριουετ, mic tomaiρ iaρla do μαρβαδ ap an
 ccoccad ccédna verpōri do péiler i ndopur Eódaille.

Emann, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaíd, mic τοιριυδεαλβαίζ, mec ruibne
 a tuataibh topaige do dōl do denaím cpeice por upuing do na díbfrccaáaib
 zo glínd flírpccai. O donnchaída γ mac deapbraáap don emann rin .i. γopppaíd
 caprać mac donnchaíd bacaiζ do bpiť por emann, γ a μαρβαδ co mircneac
 míoγaolínar, γ ní baóí i nEpinn an aóhaíd rin aon mac gallóccelaiζ ap mó do
 cínadaiz d’píon, γ déiccp i ná an témann rin.

Rolont, mac Remainn, mic uillicc cuicee tuaζ eppcop cluana flípta décc,
 γ pob aóbar eccaoine ina típ flípin díť an dígífir rin.

O Suillebain móρ décc .i. doínnall mac domnaill, γ a mac (eocćan) doipō-
 nead ina ionad.

Donnchađ, mac maóileaclainn mec γopmain mic maóileaclainn duib do
 écc.

An iurtir Sir uilliam Pellham do cōp pccpibeann i paχoib iari nodlaicc
 móρ na bliadna po diappaíd an Ambrael γ cōblaiζ na bainpíoγan zo nio-
 pulance lōin γ opdanair móρ do cōp co hEpinn po vaiz γaβala ina mbaóí dá
 mbailtib flín ag γípałtaćoib. Báttap iatp pōde ear γεiβtine, baile uí γéile-

^a *The mayor*.—This should be Warham St. Leger, Marshal of Munster, to whom a commis-
 sion of martial law had been sent on the 11th
 of February, 1579.

^r *Pobble-Brien*, now the barony of Pobble-
 brien, in the county of Limerick, the chief
 castle of which was Carrigogunnell.

^s *Tuatha Toraighe*, i. e. the districts opposite

coming towards him with a prey, and he attacked him, and slew and destroyed the greater number of his people. James himself was taken, and sent to Cork to be imprisoned. He was [confined] nearly a month in this town, daily preparing himself for death, doing penance for his sins, and asking forgiveness for his misdeeds. At the end of that time a writ arrived from Dublin from the Lord Justice and the Council, ordering the mayor^a to put that noble youth to death, and cut him in quarters and little pieces. This was accordingly done.

James, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], was slain in the course of the same war by the Lord of Pobble-Brien^r and Carigogunnell, namely, by Brian Duv, the son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien. This James was worthy to have inherited the principality of his ancestors.

James, the son of Maurice, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was killed in the same war by the shot of a ball in the gateway of Youghal.

Edmond, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of Tuatha Torraighe^s, went to Glenflesk^t to take a prey from some of the insurgents; [but] O'Donohoe and a brother's son of Edmond himself, namely, Godfrey Carragh, the son of Donough Bacagh, overtook Edmond, and killed him, spitefully and unbecomingly; and there was not at that time in Ireland any son of a gallowglass [chieftain] who had purchased more wine or poetry than this Edmond.

Roland, the son of Redmond, son of Ulick [Burke] of Knocktua, Bishop of Clonfert, died; and the loss of this good man was the cause of great lamentation in his own country.

O'Sullivan More, i. e. Donnell, son of Donnell, died; and his son, Owen, was installed in his place.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of Melaghlin Duv Mac Gorman, died.

The Lord Justice, Sir William Pellham, wrote to England after Christmas in this year, requesting that an admiral and the Queen's fleet, with a sufficient quantity of provisions and a great ordnance, should go to Ireland, for the purpose of taking from the Geraldines all the towns in their possession. These

^a Tory Island, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

^t *Glenflesk*, i. e. the vale of the River Flesk,

in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

—See note ^b, under the year 1524, p. 1374,

supra.

caim, γ capraice an puill. Ro tionóilfó mórrluaiocéad físi míde, fine gáll, γ laighín, γ beór ina mbaosí fó dlicchead ó boinn co comar tri nuicece lap an iurair, γ lá hiarla urmuínan do dól i ngsíaltaíobh im féil bhuíge do ronnraí. Bá haóbal an trocraíte rloíge tánaic iarla urmuínan ioin toicéírtal rin, γ ní po hairipead lairíde co raime co corcaig. Luid an iurair co líon a tíonoil co luimneac γ gey bó ríon aóuair, hírcáide ann an tan rin, ní po airíur cen-motá aoin treacémain acc aénuaóuccad ainnala γ bíó dia raigíduirib ioin maigín rin. Luid arriúe riar deap don dísir bice, γ don máig maigíge go po gab longport i cconallcoib. Ro léice rceiméltta rccaolte uada gur an ccoill móir go coilltib claonglairi, γ co dpoibelaib delce. Ní po déchaíó trocraie do tren no do truaig gur a pangur ann rin. Nir bó maéad gac aon ba inéctta do marbaó, acé po marbaó aon doill, γ daoíne dísioile, Ro marbaó ann mná, meic, Scceo ingína aor galairi, eccuinn, γ aor arpaí. Rucad a ceíró γ a ceírcá gur an ceampa do raicchió an iurair. Ro fácebaó dponga deapmapa do Shaxanóibh lá luét na cepeac rin ina marimóirect. Aréad po éinn an iurair dol i cciarraige, γ po arccna co tñmair luacra, γ luid iarom co traiglí, γ do muincin plebe mup ingine muirída mic cairída. Tánaic iarla urmuínan ó corcaig co ciarraige i ccoimóáil an iurair. Bá

^u *Baile-Ui-Gheileachain*, i. e. O'Geilaghan's town. Camden calls this castle Ballyloghum, and Cox, Ballyloghane. It is the place now called Ballinloughane, situated in the parish of Dunmoylan, barony of Shanid (anciently Lower Connello), and county of Limerick, and about three miles from Askeaton.

^w *Carraic-an-phuill*, i. e. the rock of the hole, now *anglice* Carrigafoyle, an island in the Shannon, about two miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. Near the shore are some remains of Carrigafoyle Castle, the chief stronghold of O'Conor Kerry, who was chief of Iraghticonor, but at this period subject to the Earl of Desmond.

^x *Meeting of the Three Waters*.—See note ^k, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

^y *Deis-beag*, a territory lying round the hill of Knoekany, and containing the town of Bruff,

in the county of Limerick.—See note ^d, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

^z *The salmon-full Maigue*.—The River Maigue, called in Irish an Mháig, rises in the barony of Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick, and, flowing through Brucee, Croom, and Adare, pays its tribute to the Shannon nearly opposite Bunratty in the county of Clare, and about nine miles to the west of the city of Limerick. This river was the boundary between Araclich and Hy-Figeinte, and traverses the richest plain in all Ireland. It is called an Mháig mall, i. e. the sluggish Maigue, by O'Heerin, and Máig na mapr, i. e. the Maigue of the beeves, by John O'Tuama, the local bard of the last century. The epithet maigpeac, i. e. "abounding in salmon," is also applicable to it.

^a *Coill-mhor*, now Kilmore, in the north of the barony of Orbhraighe and Coill-mhor, *anglice*

were Askeaton, Baile-Ui-Gheileachain^u, and Carraic-an-phuill^w. A great muster was made of the men of Meath, Fingal, and Leinster, and of all those who were subject to the laws [of England], from the Boyne to the Meeting of the Three Waters^x, by the Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond, about the festival of St. Bridget, for the purpose of marching into the territory of the Geraldines. The Earl of Ormond joined this muster with an immense host. He made no delay, but marched on to Cork. The Lord Justice proceeded with all his forces to Limerick; and although it was at that time cold Spring weather, he delayed in that town only a week, to furnish his soldiers with arms and provisions there. Thence he proceeded south-west, by Deis-beag^y, and along the salmon-full Maigne^z, and pitched his camp in Hy-Connello. He sent forth loose marauding parties into Coill-mor^a, into the woods of Claenglaise, and into the wilds of Delge^b. These, wheresoever they passed, shewed mercy neither to the strong nor the weak. It was not wonderful that they should kill men fit for action, but they killed blind and feeble men, women, boys, and girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people. They carried their cattle and other property to the Lord Justice's camp; but great numbers of the English were slain by the plundered parties, who followed in pursuit of the preys. The Lord Justice then resolved upon passing into Kerry; and he proceeded to Teamhair-Luachra^c, thence to Tralee, and along the base of the mountain of Mis^d, the daughter of Muireadha, the son of Calreadh. The Earl of Ormond [also] marched from Cork to Kerry, to join the Lord Justice. On this occasion they lost a countless

Orrery and Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork. The Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this barony.—See note under the year 1582.

^b *Delge*, now Delliga, in the parish of Kilbolane, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, in the county of Cork, adjoining Limerick.

^c *Teamhair-Luachra*.—This name is now obsolete, but its situation is still pointed out by Beal-Atha-na-Teamhrach, a ford in the parish of Dysart, near the little town of Castle-Island, in the county of Kerry. This whole district was originally called Sliabh Luachra and Luachair Deaghaidh; but it should be remarked, that Luachair Deaghaidh, or Sliabh Luachra,

was originally far more extensive than the district now called Sliabh Luachra, for we have the authority of the Life of St. Ida, published by Colgan, at 15th January, that the church of Cill-Ida, now Killeedy, in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south of the county of Limerick, was at the foot of Sliabh Luachra. It also appears from several old maps of Ireland in the State Papers' Office, London, that Slewlogher extended into the counties of Kerry and Limerick.

^d *The mountain of Mis*, now Slievenish, a mountain in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry. Cox says that the Lord Justice "having marched as far as Slewemiss, beyond Tralee, and not being able to pass farther,

οίρμη an πο πάεεαδ δεαάιδ, γ δο δαοίνιδ γαν πνιυεάδ, γαν πορδφρεαδ
λά μεδ α ναρται γ α νιμτεέτα, γ λά τήρε βίδ don έυρ ριν.

δά hé ριν ιοναμ τανγαιαρ εοβλαέ na βαηριογνα αρ εόρταδαιδ na
hepeann, γ ní πο γαβραιτ φόρ γο πανγαιαρ εο εuan ριονna ρριοδγλοine, γ πο
lñeepete α nanγαιpe amaé πορ an αιεεν πο υπεομαιρ έαιρηε an πνιι γαέ
noipeaé. Τάναic an ιυρτιρ γ ιαπλα upmuñan πορ τιρ δο ραighiδ an baile
ceona εο πο ρυιδighδ da έampa δο muiρ γ δο έίρ na έimeell. Δο εόιδ om
Sip nielar malbi εο μαίτιδ εόίεειδ έονναέτ, γ εο noρuiug οίρime δο Shaxan-
eoiδ ι ετυαδmumain πό δάιγ ná léicepeaδ anpποplann μαpa nó τίpe δο
ραighiδ an ιυρτιρ an εεñn nó biaδ lé haγhaiδ γlan baileδδ γεapalταé. Oala
an ιυρτιρ πο πορεongaiρ ρiδe an τορδαναρ μόρi ριν ταιnice εuice εο έα-
ρuiug ι ετιρ γ πο ρυιδighδ εόίεε γonna μορi πό εοmγaiρ na αιρηε δια εαιτεam
γαν εoiεell. Αέbñpéi γυρ bó lēcanóin an γonna ba lucca oibh. Ro γαδ-
ραιτ acc oibpρaccaδ an baile ιapom. Ní bai τpa ó εapn bññpñ mic ealaéan
mic nñδ ι naρéαρ oñpceipε εόίεεiδ εloinne oειpeεtine, γο εnoc mñpñiul ι
εconnaéταib, oiañaiρ, na oρoibei, pán, ná ποίτpgleant naé εlop puaim, γ
ποépañ an opδanaip anaiémiδ ionγnaié ρin. Ro lēcaδ ona πο θεoiδ an lē
pñai δο capρaice an πνιι ó láρi γο lán mullaé, γ πο ba commbpñú γ coméui-
tim don bapda γ don baile na εeñn πορpa. Ro γaδaδ an baile lap an ιυρτιρ,
γ πο an pñi pē εóίεε noδέe ipin εcapρaice ιap na γaδáil. Apeaδ δο deachaiδ
a εcionn na pēe ρin γο hñγebéine. Oτ εualaccaρ bapda baile í γeilléan,

resolved to besiege Carrigifoyle, which was Desmond's chief strength."

* *Two camps.*—This language is not correct, because a camp of ships is a solecism. It should be also remarked, that none of the English or Anglo-Irish writers make mention of Her Majesty's fleet having put into the Shannon to storm the Castle of Carrigifoyle, on this occasion. Winter, Vice-Admiral of England, came about this period to cruise about the coast, and prevent the Spaniards from landing if they should come. He put into the harbour of Ventry, but, growing impatient, he returned to England about the 21st of September.—See Camden's Annals, A. D. 1580. According to Ware's Annals, the castle of Carrigifoyle was

then garrisoned with nineteen Spaniards and fifty Irish, under one Julio, an Italian engineer. Cox adds, that the Lord Justice, coming to view it, had like to have been killed with a musket-shot; that he nevertheless persevered in his resolution, and caused the castle to be battered with three cannon, a culverin, and a demi-culverin, till a breach was made, at which Captain Mackworth entered and took the castle, putting fifty to the sword, and taking six whom he executed in the camp. He also adds, that "Captain Julio was preserved two or three days for certain considerations," and that "then, not complying with the Lord Justice's expectations, he was hanged."

* *The Rock.*—This was a name given to the

number of men and horses, without bloodshed or slaughter, by the length of their march and journey, and a scarcity of provisions.

It was at this time that the Queen's fleet reached the coast of Ireland ; and they made no delay until they entered the harbour of the glassy-waved Shannon, and cast anchor in the sea, directly opposite Carraig-an-Phuill. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond marched to the same castle by land, so that they pitched two camps^c, by sea and land, around it. Sir Nicholas Malby, with the chiefs of the province of Connaught, and a countless number of Englishmen, then set out for Thomond, that they might prevent any attack, either by sea or land, which it might be in contemplation to make on the Lord Justice, while storming the towns of the Geraldines. As for the Lord Justice, he ordered the great ordnance sent to him to be landed ; and he placed five great guns opposite the Rock^f, to play upon it without mercy. It was said that the least of these guns was a demi-cannon^g. He then began to storm the castle ; and there was not a solitude or wilderness, a declivity or woody vale, from the Carn of Breas^h, the son of Ealathan, son of Neid, in the south-west of the province of Clann-Deirgthineⁱ, to Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil^k in Connaught, in which the sound and roar of these unknown^l and wonderful cannon were not heard. The western side of Carraig-an-phuill was at length broken from the top to the foundations ; and the warders were crushed to death by its fall. The Lord Justice then took the castle, and remained in it five days after he had taken it ; and at the end of that time he went to Askeaton. When the warders of Baile-Ui-Gheileachain

castle itself from its firmness, not of any natural rock near it. The rock of the hole, Cappaig a phuill, means the castle near the hole, from a deep hole in the Shannon near it.

^c *Demi-cannon*.—A demi-cannon of the greatest size is a gun six inches and six-eighths parts diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

^h *Carn of Breas*, i. e. Carn-Ui-Neid.—See note under the year 1569.

ⁱ *The province of Clann-Deirgthine*, i. e. Desmond.

^k *Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil*, now Knockmaa, barony of Clare, and county of Galway, and about five

miles to the south-west of Tuam. It is believed by the peasantry of this part of Connaught, that this hill is the principal residence of the fairies of Connaught, who are commanded by a chief called Finvarra.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1, where it is stated that a carn on this hill is stated to be the Carn Ceasrach of the ancient Irish writers.

^l *Unknown*, anaíonó, i. e. hitherto unknown to the Irish. This hyperbolic description of the storming of Carrigafoyle shews that the writer had but little acquaintance with the laws of sound. It looks very strange that any man, be his imagination ever so wild, that had ever heard the tremendous peals of the artillery of

ἡ ἱρραγεῖδτιne all ḡṑṑa aḡuaṑmaṑa an oṑḡanaṑr anaṑṑnṑ nāc cloṑ leṑ a ṑamail ṑiaṑ ḡṑ ṑin, ṑo ḡaḡṑat ṑoṑ ḡṑṑṑṑ a mḡaileṑṑ, ἡ ṑainicc leṑ ḡṑṑṑṑ ḡaile í ḡeileacain, ἡ ní ṑo cṑmānḡṑoṑ ἱρραγεῖδτιne do ḡṑṑṑṑ ἡ ó nāṑ ṑéṑṑat ní ṑó aṑṑṑṑ do ṑonṑat ṑoṑṑṑ an ḡaile ṑṑaccḡáil obéla oṑlaicṑe ṑó ṑṑcṑmaṑṑ an ṑṑṑṑṑ. ṑo ṑóccṑṑṑ an ḡaile ṑin a mḡṑṑṑṑṑṑ don ḡainṑíoḡain. ṑo cṑíoṑ ṑaṑṑṑ an ṑṑṑṑṑ ṑaṑ ṑin co luimneac, ἡ ḡaoí ṑá ṑicṑṑ la annṑaṑṑe acc cṑṑ a ṑccíṑṑ, ἡ a mṑṑṑṑṑ ḡe, ḡáṑṑar a ḡille ἡ a eich ṑoṑ cṑmmṑṑ ṑṑcṑnṑṑ tuad-muṑṑan in aṑṑṑṑ ṑin. ṑoaṑṑ ṑaṑa aṑṑ co ḡṑṑḡeḡṑene in cṑncṑṑṑṑ aṑ cṑṑṑ co ṑo caṑṑe ṑeal don ṑṑamṑṑṑṑ ṑṑṑ mḡaile ṑin, ἡ ní anaḡṑ do ḡṑṑṑṑ, aṑṑ acc inḡṑṑṑṑ ἡ aḡ aḡḡaṑṑccṑṑṑṑ ḡeapalṑac do ló, ἡ ṑoṑṑṑe. ḡá don cṑṑ ṑin ṑo ḡáṑaṑccṑṑ laṑṑ ṑáṑṑac ṑúna maṑṑṑṑ .i. uillṑec, mac uillṑec, mṑc uillṑec mac ṑall ṑṑṑe ó a ḡṑṑ ḡo a ḡar an ṑan ṑin. Ro maṑḡaḡ laṑṑ ḡeṑṑ Supélaṑ cille moṑua .i. ṑṑan, ἡ níṑṑ ḡo ḡionmaṑḡṑṑa ṑṑṑe ṑoṑ ḡe ṑo ḡaoṑ tuilleaḡ aṑ cṑṑ ḡṑiaḡṑan ṑaoṑṑ. ḡá ṑíṑṑṑ, ἡ ḡá ṑo aṑṑṑṑṑ an ṑo loṑṑṑeac ḡoill ἡ ḡṑṑalṑaiḡ ṑmo ṑoile ṑoile ṑṑ an ṑan ṑa. ṑo cṑíoṑ an ṑṑṑṑṑṑ co na ṑṑṑaḡ ἡ cṑiaṑṑaṑḡe, ἡ ní ṑo aṑṑṑṑ co ṑainicc ṑainḡṑṑ í cṑṑṑ. Ro loṑaḡ ἡ ṑo ṑṑṑ ṑccṑṑṑṑṑ laṑṑ ḡṑaḡ mṑṑṑ do ḡeapalṑachaiḡ ἡ do cṑiaṑṑaṑḡe don cṑṑ ṑin. ṑṑḡ aṑṑaḡe ṑiaṑṑaṑṑṑna na ccṑíoṑ ḡo cṑṑcaṑḡ, ἡ ṑaṑṑ a aṑṑ co ḡṑṑḡeḡṑene, ἡ co luimneac. ḡaṑṑar maṑṑe muṑṑṑneac (cṑṑ mo ṑat ḡeapalṑaiḡ) ἡ ṑḡiallṑṑṑ occa don cṑṑ ṑin .i. an ḡaṑṑaṑ mṑṑṑ, ḡṑṑ ἡ mac mṑḡ caṑṑaiḡ mṑṑṑṑ, ṑiaṑṑ mac mṑc muṑṑṑ cṑiaṑṑaṑḡe, O Suilleaḡṑan ḡeṑṑṑe, Mac donṑḡaḡṑa, ἡ mac mṑḡ caṑṑaiḡ ṑiaḡṑaiḡ.

ṑo cṑṑṑṑṑṑ cṑmāṑṑṑe Shaxan ṑṑṑṑṑṑ nua ἡ neṑṑṑṑ ṑṑṑṑ cṑṑṑ mí ṑṑoḡmaṑ .i. loṑṑ ḡṑaṑṑ (.i. aṑṑṑṑ). Ro ḡa mo eṑṑṑṑe ṑainṑṑ ἡ ṑonoṑṑṑ ina ṑṑṑ uilliam Pellham, aṑṑ a aṑṑ ní cṑainic ἡ neṑṑṑṑ ṑiaṑṑ aṑṑ oṑṑṑe aṑṑṑṑṑe ṑṑṑṑ aṑṑ mṑac

heaven in Donegal or Kerry, should have been so lost in amazement at the report of a demiculverin.

^m *Not able to destroy.*—Ware says, in his *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1580, that the garrison of Askeaton, fearing to be used as those of Carrigafoyle were, saved the army a labour, for that, taking advantage of the darkness of the night following, they stole out of the castle, leaving a train of gunpowder, which, taking fire, burned some buildings in the castle, but without injuring the principal towers, which

were the next day taken and possessed by the English.

ⁿ *Property.*—ḡṑṑṑṑṑṑ is the ancient Irish word for what English lawyers called “fee-simple.” It signifies “constant property.”

^o *Quartered,* or billeted.

^p *Faltach of Dun-Maoilin,* i. e. Wall, of Dunmoylan, in the county of Limerick, about six miles north-west of the town of Newcastle.

^q *Blind from his birth,* literally, “blind from his birth to his death.”

^r *Cill-Mochua,* now Kilmacow, in the parish of

and Askeaton heard the tremendous and terror-waking roars of those unknown guns, the like of which they had never heard before, they proceeded to demolish their castles, and succeeded in destroying Baile-Ui-Gheileachain; but as they were not able to destroy^m Askeaton, they left its gates wide open for the Lord Justice; upon which the castle was proclaimed the Queen's propertyⁿ. The Lord Justice then proceeded to Limerick, where he remained forty days, to recover from his fatigues and recruit himself; and his servants and horses were during this time quartered^o throughout Thomond. About the Whitsuntide following he returned to Askeaton, and he spent a considerable part of the summer in that town; and he never ceased by day or night from persecuting and extirpating the Geraldines. It was on this occasion that he put to death Faltach of Dun-Maoilin^p, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, a man who had been blind from his birth^q. He also killed Supple of Cill-Mochua^r, i. e. John, a man whom it was not becoming to have killed, for he was upwards of one hundred years of age. Countless and indescribable were the injuries mutually done upon each other by the English and the Geraldines during this time. The Lord Justice proceeded with his army to Kerry, making no delay, until he arrived at Daingean-Ui-Chuis^s, on which occasion he devastated and ravaged a great part of the territory of the Geraldines and of Kerry. He then passed by a transverse course, through the intervening territories, to Cork, and back to Askeaton and to Limerick. He had [in his custody] the chiefs of Munster (the Geraldines only excepted), as hostages on this occasion, namely, Barry More, the wife and son of Mac Carthy More, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry, O'Sullivan Beare, Mac Donough^t, and the son of Mac Carthy Reagh.

The Council of England, in the first month of autumn, sent a new Lord Justice to Ireland, namely, Arthur Lord Gray. He was of a higher title^u and honours than Sir William Pellham, though there had never come to Ireland an

Ballingarry, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

^s *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. Dingle-I-Couch, now the town of Dingle.

^t *Mac Donough*, i. e. Mac Donough Mac Carthy, Chief of Duhallow, in the county of Cork.

^u *Higher title*.—Arthur Lord Grey was Baron

of Wilton, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of Ireland. He landed in Dublin on the 12th of August, 1580, while the Lord Justice, Sir William Pelham, was at Limerick. On the 6th of September, the Lord Justice came to Dublin, and surrendered the sword to the Lord Deputy, and then set sail for England.

Englishman who, during the time he remained, was more energetic in his expeditions, more nobly triumphant^w, or who had been more successful in his services, than this William. He [Sir William Pellham] went to meet the new Lord Justice, who had arrived from England, and gave up the sword to him; and he then set sail for England, having been victorious over his enemies.

James Eustace, the son of Roland, son of Thomas, broke down his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith and renounced his sovereign; so that war and disturbance arose on the arrival of Arthur Dord Gray in Ireland as Lord Justice^x. The Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Tooles, Gaval-Rannall^y, and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix, flocked to the assistance of James Eustace; so that [the entire extent of country] from the Slany to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the meeting of the Three Waters, became one scene of strife and dissension. These plunderers pitched a camp on the confines of Slieveroe^z and Glenmalure.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice and Captain Malby, to scatter and disperse these warlike plunderers. When the insurgents had heard of the approach of such an overwhelming force, they retreated into their fastnesses in the rough and rugged recesses of Glenmalure. The Lord Justice then selected the most trustworthy^a and best tried captains of his army, and despatched them, at the head of eight or nine companies of soldiers, to search and explore Glenmalure; but they were responded to without delay by the parties that guarded the valley, so that very few of these returned without being cut off and dreadfully slaughtered by the Irish party. On this occasion were slain Peter Carew^b,

Sir George Carew, who remained with the Lord Deputy on the mountain. In the reign of Edward III. Thomas de Carew set up a claim, as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his ancient estates in Cork. But by an Inquisition taken at Cork, before Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 31st of August, in the fifth year of the reign of Edward III., it was found that "Robert Fitz-Stephen died seized of the moiety of the estate granted by Henry II. to him and Milo de Cogan, and that the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard" [not legitimated by Act of Parliament], "and died without issue of his body;

that the claim of Thomas de Carew, asserting that he and his ancestors were heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, because the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard, and died without heir of his body."

Notwithstanding this Inquisition, the title was again set up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1568, by Sir Peter Carew, who, "inveniens rotulam evidentiaryum," brought his cause before the Lords of the Council, and came to Ireland fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate. Sir Peter laid claim to the barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow,

Μαίγειριτ μισαρ .i. Seon, γ Μαίγειριτ φραντ. Ρο μαρβαδ ανν ονο ορονς
 δο δασιοιῖδ υαιρλε ταιμιε ανοιρ ι ηγάρδα αν ιυρτιρ ριν. Ρο πάσσαῖδ αν ιυρτιρ
 α φορλονσποριε ιαρ ποέταιν να ρεεελ ριν δια ραιγιῖδ.

Τάναῖε coblaḉ eadailleaḉ δο μιντιρ αν Ραρα ι μί μῖδοῖν αν φοζῖμαιρ
 ι cciarraige. Ρο βα μό α ναιnm να α τεόταετ υαιρ βαοι δια ναιρδῖρce
 ceττυρ διαμαδ illuimneach nó ι ηγαῖλιῖν, nó ι ccorcaig τιαρταιρ co ρφuic-
 ρῖδε να ηαρδῖαιτε ριν obela ορλαῖετe πορ α ccionn. Ḇα hann πο γαβρατ
 ποριε occ αν οῖλέν πο εῖονηρceain Semur mac μαιριρ δο cuῖῖδαḉ αν βῖαδαν
 ποῖῖῖε .i. dun αν όρ. Ḇα ρῖδ ποδεαρα don coblaḉ í ρῖν τοετ ι neῖῖῖῖῖν δο ccong-

then in possession of the Kavanaghs, and to one-half of the *kingdom* of Cork [a kingdom that never existed], which, according to a forged roll which was received as evidence, contained the following territories, namely: Imokilly, Tyrbarry, Muskerry, Tyreourey, Carbery, Kinelmeaky, Collymore, Collybeg, Ivahagh, Son-nagh O'Donovan [Castle-Donovan], Bantry, Beare, Muntervary, Clandonough, Cloighboigh, Iveragh, Kerriecurrihy, Clanmorris, Iraghticonor, Duhallow, and Coshbride; and the corrupt government of the day allowed this ludicrous claim, with a view to frighten the Earl of Desmond and his followers. The allowance of this claim by the Irish Council so alarmed the acute and accomplished Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, who was High Sheriff of Cork, and other Irish and Anglo-Irish chieftains, that they offered to pay Sir Peter Carew a reasonable annual rent, if he would live among them; upon which Sir Peter's agent, Hooker (the well-known writer of a History of Ireland from 1546 to 1586), took for him a house at Cork and another at Kinsale. But Sir Peter died at Newross, in the county of Wexford, on the 27th of November, 1575, appointing as his next heir by his will, Peter Carew, junior, who is the person mentioned in the text as slain by the Irish; and in default of issue in him, he mentions as his next heir George Carew (afterwards Sir George Carew, President of Munster),

and fifteen others in England, whom he appoints in remainder. But the unceasing energy of the Kavanaghs of Idrone, and the untainted loyalty and efficient services of Sir Cormac Mac Carthy, who fought vigorously against the rival race of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond, as well as the ridiculous nature of the claim of the Carew family (who were a collateral branch claiming to be heirs to a bastard), caused the prosecution of the suit to end in nothing.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1575; Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 51, and vol. ii. p. 45; and the *Annals of Ireland* by Thady Dowling, A. D. 1366, 1575.

There are very curious documents connected with Sir Peter Carew's claim, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace (Sir George Carew's Collection, No. 606), and, among others, the answer of Morogh Mac Gerald Kavanagh to Sir Peter Carew's petition, which is an interesting and valuable document.

^c *Master Moor*.—He was Colonel John Moor.

^d *Master Frans*.—This should be Master Francis Cosby. He came to Ireland in the reign of Queen Mary, and was by patent, dated 10th September, 1558, appointed General of the Kerne of Leix, then recently made into shire-ground under the name of the Queen's County, where he obtained a grant of the possessions of the suppressed abbey of Stradbally, and many other lands. Master Francis was upwards of

Master Moor^c (John), and Master Frans^d, with many other gentlemen who had come from England in the retinue of the Lord Justice. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he left his camp^e.

An Italian fleet of the Pope's people landed in Kerry in the September of this year. Their name was greater than their importance, for their fame was at first so great that, had they come to Limerick, Galway, or Cork, these great towns would have been left wide open to them. The place where they landed was an island which James, the son of Maurice, had attempted to fortify the year before, namely, Dun-an-oir^f. This fleet was induced to come to Ireland

seventy years of age when he was slain on the occasion mentioned in the text, as we learn from Camden, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, where he writes :

“Cosbeius Hibernicorum peditum expeditorum (quos *Kernes* vocant) Ductor, qui penitus loca novit, monuit reliquos quanti periculi esset vallem illam insidiis opportunam ingredi ; audendum tamen virili animo suadet, ipseque septuagenario major præit, cæteri subsequuntur. Simul ac in vallem descendisset, ex arbustis, glandium quasi grandine a rebellibus circumquaque dispositis, quos ne viderunt quidem, obruuntur. Pars longe maxima cecidit, cæteri per crepidines impeditissimis viis eluctati, ægre ad Proregem evaserunt, eventum in colle expectantem cum Comite Kildariæ, Jacobo Wingfeldio machinarum præfecto, qui non ignarus periculi, Georgium Carew alterum nepotem apud se detinuit invitum, ad majores honores reservatum. Desiderati fuerunt Petrus Carew junior, Georgius Morus, Audleius, et ipse Cosbeius viri militari laude florentes.”

This Francis left three sons, Henry, who died in England; Arnold, who was executed in 1590, for having killed the Lord Bourke of Castleconnell; and Alexander, who succeeded his father. This Alexander married Dorcas Sidney, a relation of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and had by her Francis and Richard. Francis married Helena Harpole of Shrute, by

whom he had a son, William, who died young, when Richard succeeded to the estate, and became leader of the kernes.—See Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 164.

^e *Left his camp*.—Ware says that Lord Grey remained with the horse on the mountain; but he does say that he had constructed a camp. The Four Masters, to complete their description, should have stated that the Lord Gray had pitched a camp on the mountain before he dispatched the foot soldiers into the valley.

^f *Dun-an-oir*, i. e. the fort of the gold, called *Fort del or* by the Spaniards. This fort, which is situated on an island connected with the south shore of Smerwick harbour, is of a circular form, and measures about two chains in diameter. The island, which is a solid rock, about fifty feet in height, has perpendicular sides, and is surrounded by the sea, except in one narrow neck or passage, which connects it with the main land. On the margin of the shore, in the south-east corner of Smerwick townland, is a green round hill called Cnoc-na-gceann, i. e. hill of the heads, whereon, according to tradition, the English were encamped when they stormed this fort. Philip O'Sullivan Beare thus describes the situation of Dun-an-oir :

“Est in eo portu (Arnacantum, qui Anglis Smeruic vocatur juxta Danguinam oppidum) scopulus (Aureum Munimentum vocant accolæ) naturâ satis munitus, partim marinis fluctibus

naí lá gearaltacharaib iar ná cluinrin dóib a mbísz i níscefn anbaíl acc corpaná an éreidiú cātolicāe. Do rónaó tecclamaó plóiz lá hiarla urmuían .i. tomar mac Semair, mic Diarair ruaid ar a daiz fín, 7 ar daiz a ppiónnra do dol do raizió dúin an óir, 7 na nfbailleac, 7 ní po hanaó lair co painicc co ciarraige. batтар glan pluaş gearaltaó for a cionn ann rin, 7 ní tapu cšctaruae acā amur for apoile. Ara aoi éšna po línceaó an cōnair uon iarla co ndeachaó for an cenoc or cšnn an dúin, 7 pío déc uaóa na paóa po uoiúne, 7 na dúnclaio dióglaiş po tóccaibrioct na hšctáilliz i ttiúceall an oileín, 7 po rşrúo ina mšnnain nár bó tarba óó toóar ppiú irin iomcumang i mbátar. Soair ina ppiúing i ppiúréct na cōnair ceóna, 7 po şeib an iurair ina coinne in uib conuill şabna, 7 ní po şab toirpmšcc on iarla şan dol upécain dúin an óir. Luio peime ina uioóaió imteaóta do éloinn múirir 7 do ciarraige co ráinic i cōmpoccur an oileín. Ar a aoi ní pucc a óampa ina şoipe, no éšgnó orongbuioín oşşrpuaiş şac laoi upécain an oileín uaóoib. Ro claeólaioó aiúicc iomóa ştoppa a uió 7 anall 7 po şeallaó tairpueaó ppiú. Tangatтар a ccaiptim hi cšfn an iurair aínail baóir piodhaiş ppiir.

allutus, partim rupibus altis præseissus, eum continente subleio ponte eonjunetus.”

§ *The passage was left open.*—There is a defect in the narrative of the Four Masters here, which Camden admirably supplies as follows :

“ Illi loeum munitionibus firmat, et *Fort del Or* nominant. Sed simul ac Ormondium Momoniæ præfctum accedere nuntiatum, Hibernicorum suasu, munimentum reliquerunt, et in Glannigclliam” [*recte, Gleann-na-ngealt, i. e. vallem stultorum seu eerritorum*] “ vallem præruptis montibus et sylvis eonclusam se reeperunt. Nonnullos Præfctus intercepit, qui interrogati de numero et suscepto consilio, fassi sunt septingentos advenisse, arma vero quæ quinque millibus sufficerent attulisse, pluresque et Hispania indies expeetari; Pontificem et Hispanum statuissse Anglos ex Hibernia exturbare: ad eam rem grandem pecuniam misisse, quam Sander Pontificis Nuntio, Comiti Desmonia, et Joanni ejus fratri in manus tradiderant. Eadem nocte Itali et Hispani, quo se verterent ignari

eum lustris latitare nescirent, per tenebras ad munimentum repedarunt, juxtaque castrametatus est Ormondus. Sed a machinis, et cæteris ad oppugnationem necessariis, destitutus, Proregis adventum expeetat. Ille brevi advenit eomitatus Zouehæo, Ralegho, Denio, Mae-Wortho, Aehino et aliis militum duetoribus, eodemque tempore Winterus eum bellieis navibus ex Anglia non ineulpatus redierat.

“ Prorex tubieinam ad munimentum misit pereunetatum quinam essent, quid rei illis in Hibernia, quis miserat, eum munimentum in Elizabethæ regno possuerant? simulque imperaret, ut quam primum abseederent. Illi responderunt, alios a sanctissimo Patre P. Romano, alios ab Hispano Rege Catholico missos esse, cui Pontifex Romanus Hiberniam donaverat, quandoquidem jure in Hiberniam Elizabetha ob hæresim juste exneiderat. Itaque se velle parta tueri, neenon plura si potuerint quærere. Cum de ratione obsidionis inter Proregem et Winterum consulatum esset elassarii Colubrina quædam

to assist the Geraldines when they had heard that the Geraldines were reduced to great extremities in defending the Catholic faith. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, mustered an army in behalf of himself and of his sovereign, to proceed to Dun-an-oir against the Italians; and he did not halt until he arrived in Kerry. The fine army of the Geraldines were there to meet him, but neither party made any attack upon the other; however, the passage was left open^e for the Earl until he arrived on the hill over the fort, from which, having reconnoitred the deep trenches and impregnable ramparts which the Italians had constructed around the island^h, he considered in his mind that it would be useless for him to offer them battle in their present fortified position. He, therefore, returned by the same route, and in Hy-Connell-Gaura met the Lord Justice, who would not be dissuaded by the Earl from proceeding to see Dun-an-oir. He proceeded by regular marches through Clanmaurice and Kerry, until he arrived in the vicinity of the island. He did not, however, bring his camp near it. Chosen parties of his army went daily to reconnoitre the island. Many communicationsⁱ mutually took place on both sides; and a promise of protection was made to them. The Italian captains^k came to the Lord Justice as if they would be at peace with him;

a navibus nocte silente educunt, aggereque juxta littus perfosso compendio pertrahunt, et disponunt. Milites itidem ex altera parte muralia tormenta librant, simulque infesta pulsatione in munimentum quatuor continuis diebus effulmiant. Hispani semel atque iterum suo damno erumpunt, ex Anglis vero ne unus quidem periit, præter Joannem Checum juvenem speciosum et animosum Joannis Checi Equitis eruditissimi filium.”

^h *Around the island.*—The Italians may have fortified the island itself and the main land opposite it, but they could not have sunk any deep trenches around it, because it is nearly surrounded by the sea. O'Daly says, in his *Incrementum*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 23, that in the opinion of every one this fort was impregnable.

ⁱ *Many communications.*—The accounts given of these communications by Camden and O'Daly are very conflicting. Camden says that the

English kept up a continual fire on the fort for four days, but O'Daly extends the time to forty days! The former says that on the fifth day the Spaniards and Italians, being terrified by the furious fire from the English batteries, sought a parley, *candido sublato vexillo*; but that this was denied them. The latter says that the English were the first to send the Spaniards a flag of truce to demand a parley, and that, this being granted, they were received with the greatest blandness and courtesy by Grey, who promised the Spanish commandant the most honourable terms, if he would surrender the fortress!

^k *The Italian captains.*—These were Stephen San Josepho, Hercules Pisano, and the Duke of Biscay. Camden calls San Josepho “*homo imbellis*.” Muratori applies to him words to the same effect; and O'Daly goes so far as to call him a traitor. And it looks very likely that Hercules Pisano and the Duke of Biscay

[but] the people of the Lord Justice went over to the island, and proceeded to kill and destroy¹ the Italians; so that of the seven hundred Italians, not one individual escaped, but all were slaughtered on the spot. The Lord Justice also seized upon much gold, wealth, and other things, which the Italians had along with them; and he destroyed the fortifications of the island, in order that it should not be a supporting rock or a strong retreat for any insurgent any longer. This was done in the month of November. The Lord Justice returned to Limerick, and thence to Fingal.

O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) was disobedient to the English in the autumn of this year; and Sir Nicholas Malby mustered an army, and proceeded across the Shannon to oppose him. O'Rourke sent his women and people away over the summit of Sliabh-an-Iarainn, and demolished Leitrim, before the arrival of Sir Nicholas. The castle was rebuilt by Sir Nicholas, who, having placed provisions and warders in it, returned without committing any depredation, or performing any exploit worthy of note. O'Rourke laid siege to the castle, and did not suffer one of the warders to go in or out by the gates; so that Sir Nicholas was obliged to come to their relief, and take them away.

An incursion was made by O'Rourke, in the month of November, into the district between the Rivers Suck and Shannon; and he burned and plundered

Cox, who abominated the Papists, asserts that this garrison yielded at mercy, which was too sparingly extended to them, every one being put to death except the commanders, *which very much displeased the Queen*. Dr. Leland has been carried away by the solemn assertion of Spenser, that San Josepho could shew no commission from any sovereign; but the Queen of England did not believe this, no more than did the partisans of Rome, who knew the exact nature of the commission. Leland, however, feels ashamed of the whole transaction, and writes as follows:

"The Commander of the fort, an Italian called San Josepo, was terrified; and, in a few days, contrary to the opinion of his officers, determined to capitulate. But Grey now replied, with haughtiness and austerity, that he served

against traitors, and disdained to grant any terms to them, or to their abettors. Several attempts were made to gain any conditions, not totally desperate. Grey was inexorable, and the garrison, in their distress and terror, fatally surrendered at discretion.

"That mercy for which they sued was rigidly denied them. Wingfield was commissioned to disarm them, and when this service was performed, an English company was sent into the fort. The Irish rebels found they were reserved for execution by martial law. The Italian General and some of the officers were made prisoners of war; but the garrison was butchered in cold blood; nor is it without pain that we find a service so horrid and detestable committed to Sir Walter Raleigh."

It should be added that Mr. Moore states in

λοιρρεαδ ἡ κο πο hairccfō laip na pōa, ἡ blaō mōp uis maine. Sluaiḡean laip doimōiri in uib maine a mi december co po léppccpioraō an tíri co tin-neapnac laip, ἡ κο πο μαρβαδ lē banda paiḡveoiriōe laip do niuntip Sir niclaip maulbi acc liop vá lon. Oponḡ do píol cconēobairi do bñt i pfočair uí puairc iḡ n ccommbáid pin.

Clann iapla cloinne Riocairiō (Uillsec ἡ Sfan) do bñt eirpioraō pé apoile ἡ iaō apason piōaō ppi gallaib. Báttar oponḡ do dḡḡaoimib cloinne pioc-airiō i mbpαιḡōñur uōēriac i noplain cōnrtábla baile loča piach maiḡiprip pēonp a ainmripē, pñ pin acca mbaoí oplañar bapōaōta an baile o ḡabail an iapla ḡup an tan pin. Bá ḡalap mōp mñman lá Sfan a búpc a baile ἡ a bpaiḡve do ḡol i puōpaciup illáim ḡall, ḡo po éinn na mñmain amup oiōē do tabairt ap baile loča piac. Do pōnaō laippiuñ mōpin. Ro ḡabaō an baile laip, ἡ po μαρβαδ ḡac aén pob meōta dia mbaoí ann cenmoōá an con-rtápia dia tapupam maiēñ nanacail, ἡ po pccaōil dia bpaiḡuib iapam IAR ná denam pin lá Sfan po čuip a ollamain, ἡ a aép tapupri vaccallaimh a bpātar uillsec dia čuinḡiō pair ḡoill do tréccēan, ἡ κο noionḡnaōpōm a oiḡpéip amail po ba uíri do pōrap oiḡpñp a pinrip do denamh ἡ po tinḡeall dō a mñac baoí illaimh aicce do léccaō dia paiḡiō. Ro ḡeall dō ppiupin liaō-urum, oilén baile an loča, ἡ baile loča piac a ccomapōa pinripēaōta. Ro ḡab uilleacc na harccaōa pin. Do čoiō pñ ἡ a bpātar ḡaon aonta in acchanō ḡall, ἡ bá hé céō ní do pōnpat caplén čoiḡḡeala cloinne piocairiō do pēbaō, ἡ do pobpñfō. Ro bpñfō leō cétur baile loča piac apōpōp oipčair an tpe, ἡ ap puail má po faccbaō leō baile ḡan bpñfō ó cluain pñpta bpēnaim i noipēap ó nanmchaōa co cill meic uaiō i tuaircepit čenél aōa na heaōtḡe, ἡ ó uapán co cluain vá ḡam. Do čoiō tpa donn-chaō, mac mupchaō, mic toipñḡealbaiḡ, mic taidēc uí bpian, ἡ Maḡḡamain,

the text of his *History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 93, that the garrison were all inhumanly put to the sword; but in a note he, or, perhaps, his English assistant, indicates a belief, that no reliance can be placed on the truth of this fact,—a scepticism, whether real or affected, not to be wondered at in a historian who passes over the massacre of Mullaghmast in silence.

^m *The Feadha*, i. e. Les Faes, O'Naghtan's

country, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.—See note °, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

ⁿ *Lis-da-lon*, i. e. the fort of the two black birds, a townland in the parish of Killinvoy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. This was the seat of Hugh O'Kelly, the last chief of Hy-Many in 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 112, 187.

the Feadha^m, and a great part of Hy-Many. He made another incursion into Hy-Many in the month of December, and expeditiously devastated the country; and he slew half a company of the soldiers of the people of Sir Nicholas Malby at Lis-da-lon^a. On this expedition O'Rourke was assisted by a party of the O'Conors.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick and John) were at strife with each other; and both were at peace with the English. A party of the respectable inhabitants of Clanrickard were placed in severe confinement by the constable of Loughrea, Master Jones by name, who had had the command of the warders of the town since the capture of the Earl till that time. It was a great sickness of mind to John Burke that his town and hostages should remain thus long in the hands of the English; and he resolved in his mind to make a nocturnal attack upon the town of Loughrea. This he did, and took the town, killing every one able to bear arms within it, except the constable, to whom he gave pardon and protection; and he then released the prisoners. After John had accomplished this, he sent his Ollavs and faithful people to confer with his brother, Ulick, and to request him to abandon the English cause, and [to state] that he himself would be obedient to him, as a junior should be to a senior; and he promised that he would permit his [Ulick's] son, whom he had in his custody, to go home to him; and he also promised to give up to him, as an acknowledgment of seniority, Leitrim^o, the Island of Baile-an-locha^p, and the town of Loughrea. Ulick accepted of these grants; and he and his brother with one accord rose out against the English. The first thing they did was to destroy the white castles of Clanrickard. They first demolished the castle of Loughrea, the principal fortress of the territory; and they scarcely left a castle from Clonfert-Brendan, in the east of the territory of Sil-Anmchadhla, to Kilmacduagh, in the north of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge^q, and from Uaran^r to Cluain-da-damh^s, which they did not demolish. Donough, the son of Murrough, son

^o *Leitrim*.—This was the name of the castle from which the barony of Leitrim, in the south of the county of Galway, has taken its name.

^p *Baile-an-locha*, i. e. the town of the lake, now Ballinlough, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

^q *Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge*.—This was the name of O'Shaughnessy's country, in the barony of

Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

^r *Uaran*, i. e. Oran, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

^s *Cluain-da-damh*, i. e. the lawn or pasturage of the two oxen, now *anglice* Cloondagaw, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

mac τοιρρδεαλβαῖς, mic μαῖγαῖννα, mic an ἱρpuice uí ḃriain i ccomhbáin
 éoccaḃ cloinne an iarla, γ bá hé μαῖγαῖννain po ba τυρρεα do eiriḡ ip in
 ccoccaḃ ipin, γ ar eiriḃe po toḡairm aéρ dḃḃirce na ccpioc ccomḃoccur, γ
 po ḡeall ó ḃoirintε ḡo luimneac do lot γ do léppccriop. Áct cḡna po
 éirḡḡεταρ upinór i mboi i ccóicceac connact uile ipin ccoccaḃ rin cenmota
 iarla tuacḃmuman .i. donnchaḃ mac concḃobair, mic donnchaḃ, γ τοιρρδεαλβαḃ
 mac doḃnnaill, mic concḃobair uí ḃriain, γ bá hepiḃe bai na Shupriam i cconn-
 tac an clair an ionbaḃ rin.

Ο Ὀριον δέcc .i. Dúnlang mac emainn. ὁατταρ α ἰνῶ α νοῖḃirce γ

¹ *Dunlang, the son of Edmond.*—This Dunlang, who was the last inaugurated O'Byrne, was probably the nephew of Teige Oge, the O'Byrne who died in 1578. After the death of Dunlang, the last inaugurated O'Byrne, Fiagh, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Ballinaeor, became the principal leader of this elan, and one of the most formidable of the Irish chieftains to Queen Elizabeth's government in Ireland, which drew from the poet, Spenser, the most bitter reflections on the meanness of his pedigree; but Spenser's animadversions are mere political slander, as will appear from the fact that Fiagh's father, Hugh, who died in 1579, was far more powerful than the O'Byrne (Teige Oge), and possessed that vast tract of territory now called Ranelagh. Spenser, however, argues that he had no right to these lands, because all Leinster had been granted by Dermot Mae Murrough to the Earl Strongbow, from whom it descended to the Crown of England. This, however, is mere English law fiction, inasmuch as the ancestors of Fiagh had possession of this tract of country time beyond the memory of man, which was a sufficient title. By a similar kind of argument the Pope proved that Queen Elizabeth forfeited the kingdom of Ireland. He found her guilty of that kind of high treason called heresy, and therefore, as "Ireland, and all other islands where Christ is known, and the Christian religion received, do most undonbtedly appertain and be-

long to the right of St. Peter, and the Church of Rome," he granted the island of Hibernia, forfeited by her, to his faithful and loyal son in Christ, Philip II., King of Spain. If Fiagh O'Byrne had no claim to these lands, why were his ancestors permitted to enjoy them for so many centuries? The answer is obvious: either because the government had not the power to remove them, or considered that they were the rightful heirs. Dermot Mae Murrough was deposed by his subjects, and even if he were not, it was not in his power to transfer the lands of Leinster to his daughter, or to her husband Strongbow, by any form of conveyance. But without alluding to the fiction about Gurmundus, it may be remarked, that a higher claim had been set up before the Reformation, namely, that Ireland had been granted to Henry II. by Pope Adrian IV.; and this was a sufficient title, as long as the Irish believed that the Pope had the power to make this grant. But Fiagh O'Byrne, and his adherents, had every reason to believe that this title was forfeited by Elizabeth, as soon as she was excommunicated by what *they* considered the highest authority then in the world. But as the Pope and the King of Spain were defeated by the Protestant Queen Elizabeth, the Crown of England won Ireland by the sword; and this is the title that should be insisted upon, and not law fictions of any kind. As to Fiagh O'Byrne, he enjoyed his lands as a

of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, joined in this war of the sons of the Earl; and it was Mahon that first rose up in this war, and that assembled all the insurgents of the neighbouring territories, and proceeded to harass and devastate [the country] from Burren to Limerick. In short, the greater part of the people of Connaught joined in this war, excepting the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough), and Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff of the county of Clare.

O'Byrne died, i. e. Dunlang, the son of Edmond^t. His tribe were in insur-

descendant of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland, having as much title to his own territory as the head O'Byrne, or Mac Murrough, had to their's; and to call him an upstart that rose from the dunghill is vile political slander, unworthy of the *divine* Spenser. According to the Irish genealogists, the O'Broins, or O'Byrns, are descended from Bran, the son of Maelmora, son of Murrough, son of Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, who was slain in 970; son of Finn, Lord of Airther-Liffey, and presumptive heir to the throne of Leinster, sl. 921; son of Maelmora, Lord of Airther-Liffey, sl. 915; son of Muirigen, Lord of Naas and Airther-Liffey, sl. 861; son of Dermot, Lord of Airther-Liffey, d. 830; son of Ruadhrach, King of Leinster, d. 780; son of Faelan, from whom the O'Byrns and their correlatives bore the tribe-name of Hy-Faelain, who was the son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, d. 721; son of Bran Mut, King of Leinster, d. 687; son of Conall; son of Faelan, d. 642; son of Colman; son of Cairbre Duv; son of Cormac; son of Oilioll; son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, A.D. 241; son of Enna Nia; son of Bresal Belach; son of Fiacha Baiceadh, youngest and most celebrated of the sons of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. The relationship between Fiagh O'Byrne and the representative of Teige Oge, the second last O'Byrne, who died in 1578, will appear from the following genealogical table:

1. Bran.	
2. Donough, of the yellow hound.	
3. Donnell, of the shields.	
4. Donough, More.	
5. Dunlang of Duveluain.	
6. Ugaire.	6. Oilioll, of the wood.
7. Teige, of the ravens.	7. Murrough More, of Dun-Kevoge.
8. Dunlang Finn.	8. Donough.
9. Donough.	9. Rannall, <i>a quo</i> Gaval-Rannall.
10. Gerald.	10. Philip.
11. Murrough.	11. Lorcan.
12. Philip.	12. Rannall, of the battle-axe.
13. Bran Roe.	13. Conor.
14. Donough.	14. Donnell Glas.
15. Teige More, of Newragh.	15. Hugh.
16. Gerald.	16. John.
17. Teige Oge, d. 1578, the second last O'Byrne.	17. Redmond.
18. Donough Caragh.	18. John.
19. John.	19. Hugh, d. 1579.
20. Donough Oge.	20. Fiagh.

Spenser concludes, that as the word Brin, in the British language, signifieth woody, and

acc poḡail pop ḡallaib, ἡ α τέρ ἡ α νούτχαḡ αḡ ḡallaib beór co na po hoipḡnḡ neac ina ionad.

Sḡan mac iarla dḡrmuḡan do bḡt na poḡlaib aipḡḡḡeac ḡḡaḡal an ḡan ἡ ḡer bḡ hoipḡeapic Sḡan mac cuinn í neill, ἡ Semur, mac muirir, muic an iarla ap aoi a ccoccaḡ ἡ a ccomḡpuachaḡ pḡi paḡoib po baoi a ndiol doioḡe pan Sḡan po an ḡan ḡin. Aon do ló dia nḡeachaib an Sḡan peḡḡaite pop coillḡib ḡaplaḡ a mí iul do ḡonḡḡaḡ ἡ nuatḡaḡ pochaḡḡe leir nap ḡolta ἡ nimcḡin uair po baḡ luḡa ina céo pcciaḡ comairḡm a ḡḡoḡḡeac, ἡ ḡḡi marḡaḡḡ ḡécc. Appḡ do luib deḡḡlaoi laim lé ḡionainn ḡḡobḡḡloin, pḡac mairḡ ailbe, ἡ do ḡóine cḡeic ἡ nduib pḡḡt ua luḡḡeac ἡ in maḡain muic ap ná mḡapaḡ, ἡ luib co na cḡeic lair pḡi ḡach ndíḡeac do cḡḡca ḡeneac, ἡ co luib caipin. Ro ḡionoirḡoḡ ḡóicḡḡal an ḡíḡe ḡac aipm in po ḡab a ḡḡḡaḡeacḡ pḡi ἡ. éle uí poḡarḡaḡḡ, uí luḡḡeḡ, Popail ḡḡoma, Popail Puiḡḡelaḡ. Ro baḡ ḡóḡḡ lár na hoipeacḡaib ḡin ḡur bḡ conac mḡi doib Sḡan ḡḡaḡḡáil in uatḡaḡ ḡlóḡḡ amlaib ḡin, ἡ po ionḡḡaḡḡḡoḡ é co dána ḡapaḡḡaḡ. Acḡ cḡḡa po ḡḡaoíḡeacḡ pop luḡḡ na ḡḡḡaḡeacḡa co po marbaḡ oḡḡ pḡi ḡécc dia nuairḡib do cḡḡḡaib popail ἡ baile ἡ in mbḡḡḡim ḡin. Rucc Sḡan a cḡeḡ lair ap coillḡib clioḡair ḡiaḡḡaib bealaḡḡ mḡiḡ mairḡe ḡala iar mbuaib ἡ coḡḡap.

Toole, hilly, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were of Welsh origin, and derived their names from the woods and hills of the present county of Wicklow. But this conjecture is not even ingenious, because Irish family names are not derived from localities; and even supposing they were, it would not hold good in the two instances under consideration, because the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were not originally seated among the woods and hills of the now county of Wicklow, but in the plains of the now county of Kildare; and their real names are not Brin and Toole, as Spenser thought, but the one is properly O'Brain, i.e. descendant of Bran, a man's name, signifying "a raven," and the other O'Tuathail, i.e. descendant of Tuathal, a man's name, signifying "princely or lordly." Hence it is quite evident that this etymological conjecture arose from ignorance of

the real names and history of those two families, and that his assertion with respect to the meanness of Fiagh's pedigree is a mere political slander. His words are:

"*Eudoxus*. Surely I can recommend him, that, being of himself of so meane condition, hath, through his owne hardiness, lifted himself up to the height that he dare now front princes, and make tearmes with great potentates; to which, as it is to him honourable, so it is to them most disgracefull to be bearded of such a base varlet, that being but of late growne out of the dunghill, beginneth now to overerow so high mountaines, and make himself great protector of all outlawes and rebells that will repaire unto him."—p. 187.

"*Their country*.—The country of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes extended along the sea, in the present county of Wicklow.—See note i,

rection, plundering the English ; and their country^u and inheritance were in the possession of the English, so that no person was installed in his place.

John, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was at this time a roving and wandering plunderer ; and though John, the son of Con O'Neill, and James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl [of Desmond], were illustrious for their wars and conflicts with the English, this John was at this time a worthy heir [to either of] them. One day in the month of July, this John went to the woods of Aharlagh^x, attended by so small a body of troops as it was imprudent to go forth on a long journey, for the number of his foot soldiers was less than one hundred shields, and he had only thirteen horsemen. He marched in the evening by the limpid-waved Shannon, and by Magh-Ailbhe^y ; and early next morning he seized on a prey in Duibh Feth Ua-Luighdheach^z, and proceeded with his prey directly eastwards, through Corca-Thene^a and Ikerrin. The forces of each territory through which he passed assembled to pursue him, namely, of Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh^b, of Hy-Luighdheach, of Pobal-Droma^c, [and] of Pobal-Puirsealach^d. These tribes, thinking it very fortunate for them to find John thus attended by only a few troops, attacked him boldly and fiercely ; but the pursuers were defeated, and eighteen of their gentlemen, heads of tribes and towns, were slain in the conflict ; [and] John, after his victory, carried off his prey in triumph to the fast and solitary woods of Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala^e.

under the year 1578, p. 1702, *supra*.

^x *Aharlagh*, now generally called Aharlow, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

^y *Magh-Ailbhe*, now Moyalliff, a parish in the barony of Kilnamanagh, and county of Tipperary.

^z *Duibh-Feth-Ua-Luighdheach*, now Dovea, a townland in the parish of Inch, barony of Ileagh, and county of Tipperary. The barony of Ileagh, or Ui-Luighdheach, is now considered a part of the barony of Eliogarty, but it is shewn on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland as a distinct barony, of which Borrisoleigh is the head town or village. The memory of St. Culan of Glenkeen, in this territory, is still held in great veneration there. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*,

part iii. c. 81 ; and D. Mac Firbis's Genealogical Work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 307.

^a *Corca-Thene*, now the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, as appears from an inquisition taken in the reign of Charles I., in which this parish is called Corckehenny.

^b *Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh*, now the barony of Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.

^c *Pobal-Droma*, now the parish of Drum, in the barony of Eliogarty.

^d *Pobal-Puirsealach*, *anglice* Pobblepurcell. This territory is now included in the parishes of East and West Loughma, in the said barony of Eliogarty. The ruins of Purcell's magnificent mansion are to be seen close to the village of Loughma.

^e *Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala*, i. e. the great road

Ταμμεc ινα εῖνν ανηριν clann nec γιollaπατετραicc, γ ιnac uí εῖρβαill co
 nḡpuing inóir ḡaor ḡénna uile γ αἰḡmillte, γ Ro apceḡaτταr ḡiblinib co
 rliaḡ blaḡma. Τάναic ḡia paigḡḡ ανηριν an ḡob ionaipḡne ḡuib paigze γ ḡo
 laiγir. ḡá hḡpḡr poγla·an ionnar poḡr mbaoi Sḡan mac Semair Sḡénóin an
 tḡlebe rin, uair ní cḡolaḡ, aḡt poḡ εῖpcaillib cloḡ no epiaḡ, hí ḡbḡ aḡt puaip
 pḡeba pḡoḡγlana a blḡḡḡḡaib bar no bḡóc. Robḡar iate a aigḡin upḡnaḡna
 rlaḡa paḡa na pḡoḡbaḡḡi acc iomḡuine pḡolmaḡ a eapḡeapate. Ro ḡab
 acc buaḡḡeaḡ builḡḡḡaḡ, γ acc apceḡain opḡairḡe ap an mḡḡnaττα rin. ḡo
 cḡḡḡ iapḡḡain illaiγir po loḡpcc γ po lomaircc mainḡḡḡir laiγir ap mḡac iapla
 upḡḡuman .i. Pḡarup, mac Semair, mic Pḡarair puaḡ. Ro haiḡceeaḡ laiḡ
 ḡeór Pḡoḡt laiγirḡ iap marḡbaḡ ḡpuingze ḡo luḡt iomcḡḡḡeḡa an baile. Rucc
 paḡḡḡ, eḡdeaḡ, eaḡ, aipm, γ iolḡmaḡḡḡib uaḡa. Cḡḡ pḡl ann tḡra aḡt ḡo haiḡceeaḡ
 pḡeaḡt mbaile illaiγir laiḡ ip in aén ló rin. Ro apceḡrá iapḡḡḡ ḡḡ cḡḡḡ ḡo
 a cḡele ḡo ḡlḡḡḡ Maḡḡluḡḡra aipm i mbaoi Sémuḡ upḡar, γ clann aḡḡa mic
 Sḡam. Ro pḡaḡḡaḡḡeaḡ pḡḡḡ ó na pḡapḡaib íḡin. Tanḡaτταr ina ḡoḡcom ann rin
 Caḡḡanaḡ cennḡealaḡ, bḡanaḡ, tḡaḡalaḡ, γ luḡt poγla na cḡḡḡe accḡḡ-
 cḡḡne. Ro baḡ eimḡḡ a aipḡḡir an po millḡḡḡ, γ an po loḡḡḡḡ im ḡallaḡ
 laiḡḡḡ γ mḡḡe. ḡo cḡḡḡ Sḡan γ Semuḡ upḡar im pḡeil mḡḡḡl iap rin pḡḡ tḡuairḡm
 na nḡḡailleaḡ tánaic ḡia tḡir ḡapa eḡe uair bá ḡóḡḡ laiḡ co tḡḡairḡeaḡ cḡḡair
 γ cḡḡḡḡḡḡaḡt uaḡa, γ nḡr ḡó haḡḡlaḡ ḡo paḡa ḡóḡḡ aḡt a marḡbaḡ, γ a muḡ-
 ucḡeaḡ laiḡ an iḡḡḡir ap enlaḡair (amail pḡḡḡeḡḡḡḡḡḡ) pḡarḡḡ pḡḡḡḡ pḡḡḡ
 ḡia paicḡḡḡ.

of the plain of the meeting. This was the name of the ancient road leading from Tara to the south-west of Ireland; and Keating informs us that it was otherwise called Bealach-mor-Osraighe.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 304, and the unpublished part in the reign of Cormac Mac Art. The place is still called Ballaghmore, and is a townland containing the ruins of a castle, close to which the present high road from Mountrath to Roscrea passes.

^f *Upon*.—This use of the preposition *upon* is according to the idiom of the Irish. An English writer would say: "He plundered Abbey-Leix, then in the possession of the son of the Earl of

Ormond."

^g *Port-Laoighise*, i. e. Port-Leix, i. e. the fort of Leix. This is still the Irish name for the town of Maryborough throughout Leinster.

^h *James Eustace*.—He was the son of Roland, son of Thomas, and was Viscount Baltinglass,—a fact with which the Four Masters do not appear to have been acquainted.—See p. 1737, *supra*. He wrote this year a letter to the Earl of Ormond, of which Cox gives the following account in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 367:

"About the same time" [July, 1580]. "the Lord Baltinglass wrote an answer to the Earl of Ormond, assuring his Lordship that he had but

There he was joined by the sons of Mac Gillapattrick, the son of O'Carroll, and a great number of evil-doers and plunderers ; and they all set out for Slieve Bloom, and thither all the men of Offaly and Leix, who were able to bear arms, came to join them. The manner in which John, the son of James, lived on this mountain, was worthy of a true plunderer ; for he slept but upon couches of stone or earth ; he drank but of the pure, cold streams, [and that] from the palms of his hands or his shoes ; and his only cooking utensils were the long twigs of the forest, for dressing the flesh-meat carried away from his enemies. From this abode [Slieve Bloom] he proceeded to plunder the Butlers and Ossory. He afterwards went to Leix, and burned and plundered Abbey-Leix, upon^f the son of the Earl of Ormond, namely, upon Pierce, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe. He also plundered Port-Laoighise^g, after having slain some of the guards of the town. He carried away from them accoutrements, armour, horses, weapons, and various wealth. In short, he plundered seven castles in Leix in [the course of] that day. He then proceeded from one territory to another, until he reached Glenmalure, where James Eustace and the sons of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], were [stationed], where he was welcomed by these men ; and here the Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, and Tooles, and the plunderers of the country in general, came to join him. It would be tedious to mention all [the property] they destroyed and injured upon the English of Leinster and Meath. John [son of the Earl of Desmond], and James Eustace^h, set out about Michaelmas in the expectation of meeting the Italians, who had arrived in his [John's] country, for he expected to obtain relief and assistance from them. But it did not so happenⁱ to them, for they had all been cut off and destroyed by the Lord Justice upon the one spot, as we have already related, before he could reach them^k.

two Councillors, one that said *Fear not those that can kill the body only*, &c., and the other bids us obey the higher power, for he that resisteth it, resisteth God ; Seeing then the highest power upon earth commands us to take the sword, and to fight and defend ourselves against Traytors and Rebels, which do seek only the murdering of our souls, he is no Christian that will not obey." The Parliament, which was convened in Dublin in 1585, passed an Act to attain this

Viscount Baltinglass.

ⁱ *It did not so happen*, i. e. they were not able to afford the relief or assistance they intended.

^k *Before he could reach them*.—Leland says that one of the strongest excuses made by Grey for putting the Spaniards and Italians to the sword in cold blood, at Dun-an-oir, was, that the Irish were approaching in a body of one thousand five hundred men.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1581.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mιλε, cuicc céo, oéτμοζατ, a haon.

Τοιρρδεαλβαé mac donnchaíð, mic concóðair, mic τοιρρδεαλβαíζ, mic ταιðcc uí ðριαν baoí twilleað ar bliaðain illaím aζ gallaíb do érhoað an. 26. do mí man.

Mac iarla éloinne piocairð .i. uilliam búpc, mac piocairð paρanaiζ mic uilicc na ccñt, mic piocairð, mic uilicc énuic τιαζ do érhoað i nγαillím an τpiρ lá iar ccpoáð τοιρρδεαλβαíζ uí ðριαν .i. τοιρρδεαλβαé δια παρδοαίν γ uilliam δια παταριν. Ar amlaíð do pala ðuilliam a bñt i ccombáíζ écccaíð lá a ðpatepib an tan po ðpιpπioτ a mbailte amail pemebeptmap, bá haiτ-peaé laip moðpin, γ do éoið ar ppoτex hi ccñn gall zo γaillím an mí pia na bápuccáð γ po ðolbað pccél eiccin éuicce co po γabað γ co po epochað. Ro epoáð ðeóγ ina nðeachaíð δια luét lñamna ar an ðpποτexion pin.

Cuicciρ γ dá piéct do érhoað i naé cliaé i ccoipéib tpetúraéta.

An barpaé móp, Semur mac Ripðeipð, mic tomaip, mic emainn baí illaím i náé cliaé do écc. Opíρ ppeím γñinealaíζ barpaé puao don tpeímup pin, pñ do pulaiñζ móp nimnið γ nanaoibe ar a topaé, γ aζ na baoí a púil nó a paóí-leaétaín nup an ainn ar (Ruao pñn) ða poétaín. Aét apa aóí po ðeapilaic δια pñn ðópoím cñnup barpaé maol γ puao ðiblímb, γ ní hñ amáin aét po hoipðññð op cñn barpaé móp iar nðilγñn na nðfðaoíne ðap ðual an ðuétaρ pin ðpollamnuccáð co pin. An barpaé do γairm ða inac iar pin (.i. do ðauíð do barpa) la hiarla ðñmuñan, γ mac ele ðó do bñt po ðlicéñ na tígearna ar barpachaíb puaoa.

Mac γiolla παττpαιcc, ðpian ócc mac ðpian, mic Sñain, mic pñgin, mic pñgin, mic pñgin, mic ðomnaill baoí illaím inaé cliaé map an ccéðna do écc, nñc eippiðe tuccað puap i Sapoib ap a óicce, γ baoí poγlaméta i ccaipheað

¹ *Turlough, son of Donough*.—He was a younger son of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, and the brother of Conor, the third Earl.

^m *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red, i. e. the chief of that sept of the Barrys who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 3.

ⁿ *Barry Mael*, i. e. Barry the Bald. He was seated near Barry Roe, in the district of Ibawn, in the south of the county of Cork.

^o *Barry Mores*, i. e. the great Barrys. This sept of the Barrys gave name to the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 2.

^p *Whose hereditary right it was*, &c.—This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1581.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-one.

Turlough, the son of Donough¹, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been kept in prison by the English for more than a year, was hanged on the 26th of May.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. William Burke, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, was hanged at Galway, the third day after the execution of Turlough O'Brien ; that is, Turlough was hanged on Thursday, and William on Saturday. It happened that William was joined with his relatives in the war when they demolished their castles, as we have already mentioned ; that he grew sorry for this, and went to Galway, under the protection of the English, the month before his execution ; [but] some tale was fabricated against him, for which he was taken and hanged. Such of his followers as went in under this protection were also hanged.

Forty-five persons were hanged in Dublin for crimes of treason.

Barry More (James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), who was in captivity in Dublin, died. This James was of the true stock of the Barry Roes. He was a man who had suffered much affliction and misfortune in the beginning [of his career], and who had [at first] no hope or expectation of obtaining even the title of Barry Roe^m. But, however, God bestowed upon him the chieftainship both of Barry Maelⁿ and Barry Roe ; and this was not all, but he was elected chief over the Barry Mores^o, after the extinction of those chieftains whose hereditary right it was^p to rule over that seigniorship till that period. His son, David Barry, was afterwards called the Barry by the Earl of Desmond ; and his second son was by law^q lord over the Barry Roes.

Mac Gillpatrick (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of John, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Donnell), who was likewise imprisoned in Dublin, died. He was a man who had been brought up in England in his youth,

could be expressed better, in fewer words, thus :
 "Nay more, he was elected chief over the sept of Barry More, the true heirs of that chieftainship having become extinct."

^q *By law*.—When the first son was raised to the dignity of Barry More, the second son was made Barry Roe, not in accordance with the law of England, but with the customs which time

and who was acquainted with the manners and customs of the Court, so that it was a wonder to the Irish that he should have been detained in bondage until his death. His brother, Fineen, was elected in his place, for he had left no issue, excepting one daughter. Two brothers of this Brian Oge, namely, the two young sons of the daughter of O'Connor Faly by Fitzpatrick, i. e. by Brian, the son of John, were slain by Donnell, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, [while they were] under his own protection.

O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar^r, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John, who was likewise confined in Dublin, was set at liberty by the English and the Lord Justice; and he set out for his native territory. But on his way he was met by some of the young men of the descendants of O'Connor Faly; and they were rejoiced (to be able) to put him unsparingly to the sword, and detested (the thought of) shewing him quarter or mercy. They slew him, and left his body under the talons of ravens and the claws of wolves. His son, John-an-Fhasaigh^s, was then styled O'Carroll.

The Lord of Desies, James, the son of Gerald, son of John, son of Garrett More of Desies, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl [of Desmond], died.

Mac Donough^t, Owen, the son of Donough-an-Bhothair^u, son of Donough Mac Donough, died in Limerick, where he had been imprisoned by the English.

Donnell of the County^w, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Tanist of Muskerry, and its leader in battle, died.

The English and the Geraldines were at war and strife with each other; nor was there a truce of one night, or a friendship of one month, between them, from the commencement of the war to this time. No account, enumeration, or description of the injuries done between them can be attempted.

A hosting was made by John, son of James, son of John [Fitzgerald of Desmond], in the month of May, eastwards across the Suir; and he totally destroyed [some of the] towns lying on the brink^x of the Suir, namely, Ard Maile^y and the monastery of Athassel^z. And he proceeded westwards across

^x *On the brink*, literally, "in the district of the Suir."

^y *Ard Maile*, i. e. Malley's height, now Ard-mayle, a village near the River Suir, about three miles and a half to the north of Cashel.

^z *Athassel*, *ac tuipil*.—The extensive ruins of

this abbey, which was erected by William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, about the year 1200, are situated on the west side of the River Suir, a stream from which was artificially carried round the building for the purpose of defence.—See note ^b, under the year 1248, p. 331, *supra*.

τρομ, ἡ ἰομαρειαὶ ἀνφρολαῖνν ἀν ἀν ἄνρρῖδ, Ρο γὰρ ῖομ ἀγα ἰομῶρ γο
 νεῖμῖρῖομᾶς ἀν ἐστῖν φορκαοῖνναι, ἡ πο ῖυῖδ ῖρρῖ ἀρ α ἡαῖτε, ἡ πο βα
 μῶ ἰνα ἐπὶ ἐέδ ἀν πο μαρβαδ ἡ ἰν πο βαῖδῖδ λαῖρ οἰδῖ. Ρυcc Σῖαν ἀν ἐπεῖς
 λαῖρ ἰαρ ἐορεκαῖ γυρ να φορβαῖρῖβ ῖῖδα ἰνα ἐελεαῖταὶ cυmpαναὶ ἀν ἀν
 ἐελαονῖλαῖρ ἡ ἀρ ἀν ἐοἰλλ ἰόρρ.

Σλυαιccεαὶ ele la Σῖαν mac Σεμαῖρ ἰ μῖ ἰύν ἀρ μαῖ γὰρῖταῖς ἰόρρ, ἡ βαοῖ
 ῖρρ ῖε δά λά, no α ἐπρ ἀγ cρεαχαὶ ἡ ἀγ cυαρτυccεαὶ na ἐπῖς ὁ μῖρccεαῖς
 γο ἡυῖδ ῖάτας, ἡ τῖcc ἐαρ α ἀρ co ναῖρccεῖβ ἡ co νέδαλαῖβ ἰομῶδ γο μαῖ
 ἐοἰνῖνne. Αἰθερῖορ λυῖτ α ῖῖαῖρccῖονα naς ῖῖακαταῖ ἀν οἰρῖτ ῖρρ οἰ
 ἐρῶδ cρεαῖ ῖαῖμ ἀν ἀον μαῖγῖν.

ἰαῖλα δῖρμῖμᾶν οἰ βῖῖτ ἰ ῖῖορῖονῖορρ ἰν ἀχαὶ δα εῶ, ἡ βά ἰρῖν ἐαν ῖρρ
 οἰ ἡορδαῖccῖδ cαῖρῖν ῖαχαῖαῖ (ἰ. cαῖρῖν Σῖαῖτρε) οἰ μβαῖρῖόγᾶν, ἡ οἰ
 ἰαῖρῖν οῖ cῖνδ δῖρμῖμᾶν ἡ cῖαῖρῖαῖς δῖα ἰομῶοἰμῖδ. Ρο ḡλυαῖ ἀν cαῖρῖν
 ῖρρ (οἰ ῖυῖδᾶλ λάοι ἡ οἰδῖ) co μβαῖδῖν μαῖρῖῖλυαḡ αμαῖλλῖ ῖρρ οἰ ῖαῖαῖρ
 αμαῖρ ἀν ῖορῖονῖορρ ἰαῖλα δῖρμῖμᾶν ἡ βα ἡανν ῖαῖμῖ λαῖρ οἰλ ῖον ῖῖορ-
 ῖονῖορρ ἀρ μαῖαῖν δῖα οἰμῖναῖς. Δαοῖ ἀν ῖαῖλα γυρ ἀν λῖον οἰ ῖαλα ἰνα
 ῖῶαῖρ ἀν ἐαν ῖρρ ἰνα ῖοῖρῖοἰμ ῖυαῖν ἡ ῖῖορῖ ἐοδαῖτα ἰαρ ῖῖαῖῖῖ ἡ ἰαρ
 ῖῖορῖοἰμῖδ na ἡοῖδῖ γῶ ῖρρ. Αῖρῖδ οἰ ῖῖῖne ἀν cαῖρῖν ἰνα ῖῖυαῖ na
 ῖῖῖαῖ ἀρ na ῖῖαῖδῖβ οἰ ḡυῖν γο ḡρῖοῖῖῖᾶμ, ἡ οἰ μαρβαδ γαν ῖῖεαῖλ, ἡ ἰῖ
 ῖο αῖρῖρ ῖρρ ἡομαῖρῖαcc ἡά δεαῖαῖ co ῖαῖμῖcc cαῖρῖῖn na μαῖγῖ. Δά οἰ
 οῖρῖνḡ οἰ ῖαορῖῖαῖδῖβ ῖοῖῖαῖρ λαῖ ἀν cαῖρῖν ἰν ἀχαὶ δα εῶ ἀν la ῖρρ
 ἰ. ἐν ἰnac ῖομαῖρ μῖc μῖρῖρῖ οἰδῖ μῖc ἀν ἰαῖλα ἰ. ῖομαῖ ὅcc, Μαοῖμῖρῖ
 mac οἰnnχαῖδῖ βακαῖς μῖc μαοῖμῖρῖ μῖc οἰnnχαῖδῖ mec ῖυῖῖne, ἡ ῖαῖcc
 mac οἰαρῖματα μῖc cοῖῖμαῖc ὁ μαῖς λαῖῖῖ.

Σλυαιccεαὶ λά ἡαῖλα δῖρμῖμᾶν ἰ νδεῖρῖαὶ ἰῖρ September γυρ na μαῖγῖβ
 ἰ μοῖρῖῖμῖεαῖλ ῖαῖρῖλ ἰμῖμᾶν, ἡ γο cαῖρῖal ῖῖῖρῖν. Ρυccῖat na ῖῖῖḡ ῖρρ ἰle
 δά γὰρ μαῖῖῖ, εῖτῖρῖ ὑῖα, ἡ ἰαῖανν, εῖαῖ, ἡ ὑαῖδ, ἐρῶδ, ἡ cῖῖῖα γο ῖο ἰοῖρ-
 ῖῖt na ῖῖῖe ῖρρ co λῖῖρῖ. Ρυcc οῖρῖα ἰν na ἡοῖρccῖβ ῖρρ οῖρῖνḡ βυῖῖne δεαρ-
 μαῖα α ῖρῖαν ἐλυana μεala ἡ ἀρ ἀν ῖρῖαν ἰῖῖῖαῖ. Ρυccῖat οῖρῖα οἰa

^a *Ui-Rathach*, now Iveragh, a barony in the south-west of the county of Kerry, anciently belonging to the family of O'Shea.

^b *Magh-gCoinchinne*, now the barony of Maguihy, in the county of Kerry.—See note ^b, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

^c *Achadh-da-co*, i. e. the field of the two yews, now Aghadoe, an old church, near which are the remains of a round tower, situated about two miles to the north of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.

^d *Captain Siuitse*.—This is an attempt at writ-

the Suir with great preys and spoils ; but though this hero was overtaken by a very strong and overwhelming body of forces, he continued boldly carrying off the spoils as long as he was able ; but [at last] he came to an engagement, in which more than three hundred of them were drowned and slain. John [then] carried off the prey in triumph to his encampments in the woods of Claenglaise and Coill-Mor, where he was wont to abide.

Another hosting was made by John, the son of James, in the month of June, against Mac Carthy More ; and he remained two or three days plundering and traversing his territory, from Muskerry to Ui-Rathach^a; and he (then) returned with preys and spoils to Magh-gCoinchinne^b. Those who beheld them declared that they had never before seen such a great prey of cattle in one place.

The Earl of Desmond was encamped at Achadh-da-eo^c; and at that time an English captain, namely, Captain Siuitse^d, was appointed by the Queen and the Lord Justice to preside over Desmond and Kerry. This captain marched day and night with a party of cavalry to make an attack on the camp of the Earl of Desmond ; and it was on a Sunday morning that he arrived at the camp. The Earl and all those who were with him were at this time buried in deep sleep and profound slumber, for they had remained vigilant and on the watch all the night, [and] until that time. The captain immediately and alertly attacked all those whom he found standing in the streets, and slew them without mercy ; nor did he wait for battle or engagement, [but proceeded directly] till he reached Castlemain. The following were amongst the freeborn persons slain by the captain at Achadh-da-eo on that day, i. e. Thomas Oge, the only son of Thomas ; the son of Maurice Duv, son of the Earl ; Mulmurry, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny ; and Teige, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac of Magh-Laithimh^e.

A hosting was made by the Earl of Desmond, at the end of the month of September, into the plains, lying far and wide around Cashel, in Munster, and into Cashel itself. His forces seized upon great quantities of all sorts of property, such as copper, iron, clothing, apparel, and great and small cattle ; so that they plundered all those territories. As they were carrying off these spoils

ing, in Irish letters, *Captain Zouch*.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1580, 1581, edition of 1689, pp. 367, 368, *et sequent*.

^e *Magh-Laithimh*, i. e. Lahiff's plain, now Molahiff, a townland in which stood a castle belonging to a respectable sept of the Mac Car-

rlóicell a coimpoéraitb riúipe, 7 ó dúin iarccaitg go maig Ailbe. Ro forcongair an tiapla soarnaitg inclléite do págbail for an cconair i noircíll na nóce báttar ina niarimóipeact, 7 ro fill péin ppiú iar roctain don tóir tar an cceilec. Ro gabad iapom occa noiðeas 7 occá naipleas dá gac leé peampa 7 ina nduioð gur bó moos olctátt eñtepe céo a nñbait ón iomargail rin. Ticc iapla deapmuñan iar mbuaid ccorccair, 7 ccommaioime co neachaitb, 7 co nédalaib iomdaitb lair tar a air in starlac.

Peact an tangattar dpongbuidñ dána diconipcil do roigduiuib aca dapa iar na poinn i ndó .i. dponz ar ppué 7 dponz ar tír do éuapuccaó caonpaigne 7 lá taob Máige diarpaid gona nó gabala for dpeim eiccin do na foglaðaitb. IAR ndol don dá dponz rin i ccfñd apoule i moimpoéraitb baile uí caélaín, ar an do pala éuca dauio ócc, mac dauio an loéa, mic tomair, mic Sñain, mic tomáir, mic pilip, mic an riúipe co na roéraithe dia raiğñ, 7 do cóidh fútaib co ro gab agá tpeifgdaó 7 acca taimcéallaó, co pparccaitb iatc ina mñdñdaitb maoidpcca 7 ina tamñnaitb taoibghiréa, conac mór tearna gan aipleas ar an laéair rin lá dauio co na muinir. Iar roctain na pccél rin co háé dapa, cuirir capcin aca dapa tionol ar raiğduiuib cille moceallócc, 7 do deachaid go pñdain mñdñd míoitupicich do éor cuapca i ccaonpaigne, dyp an ppuigbeas duine, nó daoíne ar a noigélaó ar marbaó dá muinir. Ráimcc co baile uí caélaín, baile riðe do bailtib an Puiprélaig baí ag congnañ riain lár an ccoróin ó céo coccas gall 7 gñalac gur an tan rin. Do marbaó lar an ccapcin dñcnebar 7 peact pñit do mñaitb, do lñbaitb, 7 da gac poirinn dá ppuair ipitig, 7 amuig ipin mbaile rin. An dáuio

thys, situated near the village of Castlemaine, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

^f *Trian-Chluana-meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

^g *Dun-Iasgaigh*.—This is more usually called in Irish, Cathair-Duna-Iasgaigh, and the name is now anglicised simply Cahir, which is that of a well-known town on the River Suir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West.—See note ^p, under the year 1559, p. 1570, *supra*.

^h *Magh-Ailbhe*, i. e. the plain of Ailbhe, a

woman's name, now Moyalliff, about five miles west of Thurles, in the barony of Kilnamanagh.—See note ^a, under the year 1580, p. 1749, *sup*.

ⁱ *Baile-Ui-Chathlain*, i. e. O'Cathlain's town, so called in Irish at the present, but anglicised Ballycalhane. It is the name of a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kildimo, barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick.

^k *Son of the Knight*.—He was the ancestor of all the families of the Pureells.—See pedigree by Duald Mac Firbis.

^l *So that not many*.—The style is here very

they were overtaken by a strong body of troops from Trian-Chluana-meala^f, and from Middlethird; and also by a force from the borders of the Suir, and of the region extending from Dun-Iasgaigh^g to Magh-Ailbhe^h. The Earl ordered that an ambuscade should be formed on the pass for the forces who were in pursuit of them; but the pursuers having escaped the ambush, the Earl himself turned round upon them. They [the Earl's army] then proceeded to kill and slaughter them on every side, in the van and in the rear; so that their loss was upwards of four hundred men in that engagement. The Earl of Desmond returned to Eatharlach in triumph and exultation, with many steeds and other spoils.

Upon one occasion a bold and merciless body of the soldiers of Adare, having been divided into two parties, went forth, one by water, the other by land, to traverse Kenry and [the lands lying] along the side of the Mangue, to seek for fight or booty from some of the plunderers. These two parties, having met together in the neighbourhood of Baile-Ui Chathlainⁱ, were encountered by David Oge, the son of David of the Lake, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of the Knight^k, and his forces, who charged them, and proceeded to pierce and surround them, so that he left them [but a heap of] bloody trunks and mangled carcasses; so that not many^l of them escaped without being slaughtered on that spot by David and his people. When the news of this reached Adare, the captain of that town^m assembled the soldiers of Kilmallock, and set out at the head of a vigorous and merciless body [of troops] to traverse Kenry, in order to see whether he could find man or men upon whom to wreak his vengeance for the slaughter of his people. He arrived at Baile-Ui-Chathlain, one of the castles of Purcell, who had assisted the Crown from the very commencement of the war between the English and the Geraldines to that time. The captain slew one hundred and fifty women and children, and of every sort of persons that he met with inside and outside of that castle.

The David already named, who had slain the captain's people, was a man

lame. It could be very easily improved by transposing some words, as follows:

"These two parties met together near the castle of Ballycahlane. They were encountered by David Oge Purcell and his people, who fell upon them with such fury, and surrounded and charged them with such bravery, that he soon

left them but a heap of bloody trunks, and hacked and mutilated carcasses. A few, however, escaped by flight, who carried the news of the slaughter of their companions to Adare," &c.

^m *The captain of that town.*—According to Ware's Annals his name was Achin.

πέμπαιτε λάρ πο μαρβαδ μυντιρ αν καρτιν, ρήρ επιδε το ρυλαινς δυαδ 7
 νοδάρ 1 ccoccaδ γεαρλταδ αρ γαλλαιβ. Ρεαδτ διαρ λυδ ρυδε 1 ινι decemβερ
 co ρε ρήραιβ δεcc ó éιομραιβ caσνραιγε 1 ccoιτε éaσλ éuμaνς 7o πο ιμυρρφε
 τρε éuaν ρ:σnn ριαρτυαδ 7ach νδίρεαδ. Ρo 7αδ αιριρςήν ας ιμυρ caταις, 7
 ραοίδιρ ινντε αν αδθαδ ριν. Ο πο cloρ lá τοιρρδελβαδ mac ταδcc, mic
 μυρchaδ, mic ταδcc ρυαδ, mic τοιρρδελβαδ (Mac mēc ματξαίμνα α epic
 corica βαρciνδ αιρτεαραις) δαυδ το δολ ταριρ, πο éυιρ αιρταδ (ιν υπτοραδ
 οιδε) αρ αν ριοναιν ρριυδυαινε, 7 το éοιδ αν 7υρ αν λιον ταρλα ινα ραρραδ,
 7 ní πο αιριρ co ραινcc ιμυρ caταις co πο 7αδ πορτ 1 ρφειραινν na ριννιμυρ
 Τάναic ιαρom 7υρ αν τςς 1 mbaσf δαυδ, 7 πο éυιρριot τενε ιρ ιν τςς υia
 λορccaδ 7o λάνυρλαίμ. Τicc δαυδ υιρccιρ διαριμ co na ιμυντιρ amac αρ
 ιονéαιβ meic mic ματξαίμνα, 7 πο 7αβαδ é co na μυντιρ λαιρ ρó ceδóιρ. Το
 éaσλ mac mēc ματξαίμνα co na βραιγυιβ co baile mēc colmáιν ταρ α αιρ αν
 αδθαδ ριν. Το cρochaδ μυντιρ δάυδ ρυρ na cρannoιβ bá coήρoιcιρ δóιβ
 αρ ná μαραδ, 7 το cuρpeαδ αν λαoc mίλδ 7o λυμνεαδ αιριμ ινα ρφυαιρ α
 οιδεαδ 7αν ρυρpeαδ.

Ceall ρiacal το 7αβαίλ lá ρσαν mac αν ιαρλα αν cςτραίμναδ lá von νουλαις,
 7 7αδ α ρφυαιρ ινα hιnníδón δυίμνα, 7 διαρann, δέδαδ, διοmmαρ, 7 δαρβαρ το
 éop ειρτε 7o hςταρλαις ρυρ πέ δά lá, 7 βυριρ αν baile ιαρom.

Reρibep 7ήρλταδ .i. melaρ, mac uilliam, mic melaρ το μαρβαδ la
 ραιςδυίριβ áτα δαρια.

Αν δοctύρ ιανδυιρ δεcc αρ coλλτιβ na claσngλαιρ, πορτ congíμala von

^a *North-westerly*.—This is incorrect, for the Shannon runs rather south-west from the borders of Kenry to Inis-Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, as it is now called. By Cuan-Sionna is meant the lower or wide portion of the Shannon.

^o *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare.

^p *The strand*.—The word *peopainn*, or *peoipinn*, is still in use in the west of Ireland to denote a smooth sandy shore. The features of this island, and the ruins existing thereon in 1839, are carefully described in a letter written by the Editor on the 9th of December that year, and at present preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park.

^q *Baile-mhic-Colmain*, now Colmanstown, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killofinn, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 68.

^r *Kilfeakle*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note ^a, under the year 1192, p. 94, *supra*.

^s *The Receiver*, i. e. the agent or treasurer.

^t *Dr. Saunders*.—The death of Dr. Saunders is mentioned in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1582, and in Camden's Annals of the reign of Elizabeth under 1583; but Rishton states that he died in 1581, which appears to be the true date. Camden draws his character in the blackest colours; and Cox, who

who had gone through much toil and trouble in the war of the Geraldines with the English. On one occasion he set out with sixteen men in the month of December from the borders of Kenry, in a small, narrow cot. They rowed in a north-westerlyⁿ direction through the Shannon Harbour, and put in at Inis-Cathaigh, where they stopped for that night. When Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough (the son of Mac Mahon, from East Corca-Bhaiscinn^o), heard that David had passed by him, he launched a boat upon the blue-streamed Shannon in the early part of the night, and entering it with the number of men he had along with him, he made no delay until he reached Inis-Cathaigh, and landed on the strand^p of the fair island. They then went to the house in which David was, and immediately set fire to it. David, with his people, quickly came out, unarmed, casting himself on the mercy of the son of Mac Mahon, who instantly took him and his people prisoners. The son of Mac Mahon returned on that night to Baile-mhic-Colmain^q, taking his prisoners with him. On the following day David's people were hanged on the nearest trees they met; and the heroic soldier himself was sent to Limerick, where he was immediately put to death.

Kilfeakle^r was taken by John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], on the fourth day after Christmas; and he removed in the course of two days to Eatharlach all the copper, iron, clothes, treasure, and corn, that he found within it, and then demolished the castle.

The Receiver^s of the Geraldines, namely, Nicholas, son of William, son of Nicholas, was slain by the soldiers of Adare.

Doctor Saunders^t died in the woods of Claenglaise. He was the supporting

held the Roman Catholics in abomination, says that "Saunders died miserably of a flux and famine in the woods of Clenlish, whereby the kingdom was rid of a malicious, cunning, and indefatigable traitor." P. O'Sullivan Beare also states that he died of dysentery.—See his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 100. The Abbé Mageoghegan, who appears to have carefully read the works of Camden and Cox, has drawn the character of Dr. Saunders in different colours from those used by Camden, which shews how difficult it is to elicit the truth from the writ-

ings of authors whose minds are jaundiced with national and religious prejudices. Mageoghegan speaks of him thus in his *Hist. d'Irlande*:

"On rapporte à ce temps la mort du Docteur Sanders autrement Sanderus, Anglois de nation et Légat Apostolique en Irlande; c'étoit un homme d'une vie exemplaire et très zélé pour la cause catholique. Il est peint sous d'autres couleurs par les Auteurs Protestants, qui le qualifient de traître et d'archi-rébellé: ce saint homme, épuisé par la fatigue et par la chagrin de voir triompher l'impiété, mourut d'un flux

ερήδων ἑατοίλοι, ἡ εἰς αὐτοῖς γεαυταῖς ἰρην ἐκολλάσθαι ἡ μάταιον ἐρῶν. Νίρ δὲ μαῖεναδὸν ὅν ἂν ἂν λά ρέμυρ, μαῖ μωρὶν εἰναι ἡ νέρυν.

Mac uí Suilleabáin béirpe (domnall, mac domnall, mic diarmata, mic domnall mic domnall mic diarmata bailb) do éabairt bhríte ar cáirbheac-aib a mí december do íonhriad. Bá hamlaib do rónad íonhri, Captaín Siuicín do dól o éorcaib tré cáirbheacóib co mainirteir bñhteriaige. Ro éuir elann toirpdealbais mic maolmuirpe, mic donnchaib mec ruibne, ἡ mac uí donnadáin ἡ diong do énduib popal ἡ do dáoib uairle cáirbheac uada do denam cpeac ar mac uí ruillebáin, fuairriot na fñnada ro éuir an captaín uada cpeaca aibhle ἡ iomaib édala. Rob adhar lá domnall a oircece do léccad uada ἡ é fñn ina bñchaib, ἡ ro ionhriaib an garrad gaoibelaib capla ἡ toim-cell na cpeac, ἡ do dearbha an lá ἡ nác lé líon rluais bhrítear cáit uair toirpdeatpar le domnall a fprocur do tré éad do cáirbheacóib, ἡ ar bñg le lñt éette fñr fñma baóiríom do íocraide acc éabairt an tocair rín.

de sang dans un bois, où il manquoit de tout secours, excepté le spirituel qui lui fut administré par Corneille Eveque Killalow, qui ne le quitta qu'à la mort."—Tom. iii. p. 448.

Dr. Saunders was for some time professor of law at Oxford, but, after the death of Queen Mary, he was obliged to quit Oxford, and go to Rome, where he received the order of priesthood, and the degree of doctor of divinity, about the year 1560. He afterwards taught divinity at Louvain. In 1571 he published his work, entitled, *De visibili monarchiâ Ecclesiæ*. He was soon after appointed Nuncio in Spain, where he wrote his *History of the Rise and Progress of the English Reformation*; but when he was about to publish it, he was ordered by Pope Gregory XIII. to proceed to Ireland, to instruct the Irish Catholics.

^a *Captain Siuicín*.—This is an attempt at writing Captain Zouch, in Irish letters. He was appointed governor-general and general at arms in Munster by the Lord Deputy Grey this year.

^v *The son of O'Donovan*.—The O'Donovan at this time was Donnell mac Teige mac Dermot, who is still vividly remembered in the traditions

of the mountains of Carbery under the appellation of Domnall na gCroiceann, i. e. *Daniel pellium*. P. O'Sullivan Beare says (*Hist. Cathol.*, c. 16), that the son of O'Donovan, who was slain on this occasion, was named Dermysius.

"Daniel Osullevanus adolescens, qui postea Bearra princeps factus pro Hispanorum salute cum Anglis bellum gessit: ad Beantriae monasterium Anglorum cohortem lapidibus obrutam delevit, et Dermysium Odonnobhanum Anglorum jussu Bearram depradantem ad Lutum Boum (Lathaeh na ndaibh) occidit."

John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, supposes that this Dermot was chief of the O'Donovans, and asserts that he was the grandfather of Domhnall na g-Croiceann [who died in 1584!]; and the same absurd opinion is gravely repeated as a historical fact by the late Timothy O'Donovan, of O'Donovan's Cove, Esq., in a letter to the Editor, dated August 4, 1841, in which he writes:

"Dermot O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, though set down by Mr. Powell as fifth son of Daniel of 1629, was chief of Castle Donovan, and made an inroad into Berehaven, to bear away cat-

pillar of the Catholic faith, and the chief counsellor of the Geraldines during the war. It was not wonderful, for it was with James, the son of Maurice, he had come to Ireland.

The son of O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) gave a defeat to the people of Carbery in the month of December. It was thus effected: Captain Siuitsi^u set out from Cork, through Carbery, for the monastery of Bantry. He sent the sons of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, [Dermot], son of O'Donovan^v [Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Dermot], and some others of the heads of tribes and gentlemen of Carbery, to plunder the son of O'Sullivan. These parties sent by the Captain seized great preys and much booty. Donnell thought it shameful to suffer his property to be carried away, he himself being alive^w; and he attacked the Irish bands around the booty, and proved on that day that it is not by the numbers of men that a battle is gained, for Donnell slew nearly three hundred of the Carbery-men, though his own forces in that engagement scarcely exceeded fifty men able to bear arms.

tle, where he was overtaken with his plunder by Donal O'Sullivan Coum, defeated, and *hanged* from an oak, the root of which is still to be seen, and goes by the name 'Daróc-adran-Dermody.'"

This, however, is a great error, for we know from a Chancery record, dated 12th February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige mac Dermot O'Donovan was chief of Clancahill in 1581, and till the year 1584, when he died, and was succeeded by his eldest legitimate son, Donell. From this document it also appears to a certainty that the Dermot slain by Donnell O'Sullivan Beare on this occasion, was not chief of Castle Donovan, but (according to the laws of England) a *Bastard Eigne* of Donnellmac Teige O'Donovan; for it was proved in Dublin, before the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, in February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige O'Donovan had but two legitimate sons by his wife, Ellen Ny-Leary, namely, Donnell, who was nominated chief of his name by his father-in-law, Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh, in 1584; and Teige, who was under twenty-one

years in 1592. But it is distinctly stated that Donell mac Teige had other sons, elder than Donnell, the chieftain, by the said Ellen Ny-Leary, but born before their marriage. The conclusion is therefore inevitable, that this Dermot mentioned by O'Sullivan, as slain by Donnell O'Sullivan, was one of these elder sons of Donnell mac Teige. According to the tradition in the country, which is referred to the wrong person and period by Collins, this Dermot mac Donnell na g-croiceann was slain in the territory of Clann-Lawrence by Donnell Cam O'Sullivan Beare, who buried his body under an oak tree, which has ever since borne the appellation of *Θαρόζ Διάρμαδα*, or, according to Collins, *Dairiheen-Diarmada*, and of which the roots still remain, from which a number of young stems are still shooting forth. It is situated in the townland of Rosmacoan, parish of Kilkenny, adjoining that of Kilkaskin, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 447, note^k.

^w *He himself being alive.*—The Four Masters

Patriccín 7 emann dá mac inec muirir ciarraiḡe (.i. tomair mac emainn, mic tomáir, mic emainn) do éluð a cúirt an ríḡ a luimneach iar na éinnfó don éomairle a ccor do cum báir. Áct éina ní baí an coimde irin ccomairle rin. Báttar tría an élan rin peal ar éoilteib cloinne cuiléin acca ccaomna, 7 do arccnattar iar rin ḡo cloinn Muirir, 7 bá ḡar uair ḡur bó cédaé cfiéirnaé an éuideaéta rin tainicc in uathaé buidne ar ppiorún luimniḡ. Áct po éaéiriot ina mbaoí rímpa don bliadaín rin ppi roḡail 7 ppi díbeirḡ.

Comairba ríhan décc .i. an calbaé mac riacair, mic diacara mec caéáin.

Sfain ócc 7 Conn, dá mac Sfain, mic cuinn bacaiḡ, mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eoḡain uí neill do dol pluasḡ i mbreirne uí raiḡillḡ. Ro lomao 7 po léir-airccfó leo ḡac ionao in po ḡabrat don breirne. Rucc mac uí raiḡillḡ .i. pilip mac Aoða conallaiḡ, mic maolmóirí, mic Sfain 7 turcoimhac triom-plóir an tíre i tóiraiḡeáct im na hairḡeib rin orpa. Nír bo ríirde eóḡanaḡ co éin ilbliadaín amair an aenlaói rin, uair puccrat raiḡallaiḡ a cceiré 7 a ccorccar. Ro ḡabao leó conn mac Sfain uí neill, 7 ció an tan náir daín Sfain ócc a ḡabáil lár na laocbuidnib puair a airleac ḡan airiríom, 7 a oíofó co heccobrat. Bá doirḡ an diaé rin tuccaó ar an deicérfí óir ní baói aoin pfi do macaib míleaó ná baói a óíol doirde irin trífan irin.

Sluacéao lá hua neill toirpdealbáé luineac do éoé do díoḡail an puatár rin ar Raiḡailleacáib. Ro ríonaó porlongporit laocda létan armac lá hua neill in síoirimídon breirne uí raiḡillḡ, 7 po ḡab acca móirimilleao éir inmílib, arḡar 7 áiruccao. Do ríome iarom o Raiḡillḡ ríó ppi, 7 po léicéao conn amac ḡan puarplaccaó, 7 bhríéímnar dua neill a marbaó Sfain 7 a muirir.

ḡaraonta anbpóill do eirḡe éir ua ndomnaill (Aoð mac maḡnura mic aoða óicc mic aoða puao) 7 mac a deairbraetar Conn mac an calbaḡ, mic maḡnura, mic aoða óicc, 7 conn do óol i ranó í néill toirpdealbáé luineac

could have improved this observation by adding: "and able to recover it, or take revenge of the plunderers."

^x *Padraigin*, i. e. Little Patriek.

^y *Clann-Cuilein*, i. e. Mae Namara's country, in the county of Clare.

^a *Clann-Maurice*, in the county of Kerry.

^a *Mac Cahan*.—This name is to be distinguished from O'Cahan; for although it be cer-

tain that a family of the O'Cahans, or O'Kanes, descended from Cumhaighe na nGall O'Kane, Chief of Keenaght and Firnaereeva, settled in Thomond at an early period, it does not appear that the coarbs of St. Senan were of that family. In the description of the County of Clare preserved in the Library of Trinity College, this Calvagh Mae Cahan is called Charles Cahane, of the Castle of Inishkathy, and it adds: "This

Padraigin^x and Edmond, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), made their escape from the King's Court in Limerick, the Council having resolved to put them to death. God, however, was not at that Council. These sons were for some time sheltering themselves in the woods of Clann-Cuilein^y, and from thence they proceeded to Clann-Maurice^z; and those two, who had come out of the prison of Limerick with but a small company, soon found themselves supported by hundreds of kerns. They spent the remainder of the year in acts of pillage and insurrection.

The Coarb of St. Senan, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Siacus, son of Siacus Mac Cahan^a, died.

John Oge and Con, two sons of John, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, proceeded with an army into Breifny O'Reilly, and plundered and totally devastated every part of Breifny through which they passed. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Philip, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, and a large muster of the forces of the country, who had come in pursuit of the spoils, overtook them. The Kinel-Owen were not the better of that day's attack for many years, for the Reillys recovered the booty, and defeated them. Con, the son of John O'Neill, was taken prisoner; and, as John Oge would not yield himself a prisoner to the heroic bands, he was speedily slaughtered, and unsparingly slain. The fate of this good man was afflicting, for there was not one man of the race of Milesius to whom this John was not worthy to have succeeded as heir.

A hosting was made by O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), to take vengeance on the Reillys for this battle. He pitched a warlike, extensive, well-fortified camp in the very centre of Breifny O'Reilly, and then proceeded to destroy the country, including cattle, corn, and mansions. O'Reilly then made peace with him, and set Con at liberty without a ransom, and agreed to settle by adjudication the reparation to be made for the death of John and his people.

Great dissensions^b arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) and the son of his brother (Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge), upon which Con went over to the

man by inheritance is called a Courboe." His relative, James Cahane, is set down as the pro-

prietor of Ballykette, in West Corca-Vaskin.

^b *Great dissensions.*—These dissensions be-

mac neill conallaiḡ, mic airt, do ccoicad ar a b'raṡair, 7 do róine ionolaḡ 7
 fhaicṡaraois na ríḡom do pala ríḡt naill etir cenel cconall 7 eocṡain go
 po rorṡongair por ua neill tioról ríḡḡ lánmóir do toḡt por ua ndomnaill
 do cṡongnaím lair. Baosí conn ríe ríḡt. marcaḡ co ttriub cṡoirḡṡḡ gallócclac
 do rliocṡt Ruairṡri do' cloinn ttriubne ránat im tṡoirṡḡealbṡac mac murchaṡ
 nne eoin ruairṡ, im niall, mac eimṡir, 7 im brian mac eimṡir mec ruiḡne; 7 co
 nalbanṡoib ionṡaib, 7 ua neill gur an' líon ar lia rorṡaeṡnaccair, 7 ní po
 hairṡrṡ lár an luṡt irin go po gabrat rorlonḡporṡ oc cill tuatṡail lá taṡḡ
 raṡa boṡ .i. baile eiriḡe in po bṡnṡaiḡ colaim cille 7 Adamṡnán iaraṡ. O po
 clor lá hua ndomnaill innriṡ po tioról ríḡe i cṡéttóir in po cṡaeṡnaccair do
 rṡcraide ḡe po baosí go hanrríurḡṡṡe aineplaṡ uair baí ríḡe rṡmámaiḡṡe do
 baimeṡḡain tṡaxan, 7 rṡḡar cairṡi a [n-]eccraite rriur ḡó rin co na baosí hi
 rṡmṡin ccoicad, no comṡuachaḡ. Ar a aosí bá rṡrṡán lair rluaiḡ eaṡṡair-
 ceneól do toḡt dia éir gan rriṡḡṡṡe rriú dia maḡ ḡmṡin lair a oideṡ po
 cṡeṡóir.

Conn ua domnaill tṡa baosí do mṡḡ a mṡman, 7 ṡairṡe a aicṡmṡ ríḡe
 ḡe no bṡṡ ua neill (tṡoirṡḡealbṡac), 7 ua domnaill (Aoḡ) ṡaoinṡṡṡṡ go tṡoṡair-
 rṡḡ rriú, Conaḡ a mṡn ba rṡplann rṡm 7 ua neill ṡaén aonṡa. Ro tṡairm-
 cṡeimṡḡ ua domnaill co na rṡcraide do raiḡṡ rorlonḡruiṡt uí neill go díḡair
 ṡaraṡṡac gan anaḡ gan oiriṡom rri hindeṡl nó rri horṡuccaḡ itir. Ro
 ḡaḡ ua neill occa mṡḡain ria-ríú pangatṡar ina cṡn, 7 po aṡcomairṡ don
 cloinn-ttriubne (.i. do tṡoirṡḡelbṡac mac Ruairṡri do rṡnnraḡ) baosí ina rarraḡ,
 7 do cṡonn cia cṡṡraḡ baosí leḡ do eiriḡleḡḡ an laí irin. Rriurairṡ aon ṡib
 ríḡe (.i. tṡoirṡḡelbṡac mac ruairṡri) co ndṡairṡ dia tṡealccat an luṡt úo a
 nanala, 7 dia neaḡatṡ uirce, 7 dia ndṡaṡatṡ in innell, 7 in órṡuccaḡ ar
 ṡmṡin go rṡaoṡṡṡe rṡirṡ dia no bemir líon ba lia hiriṡḡe. Maḡḡ tṡarat
 gan inneall gan oiriṡom, gan airṡḡaḡ a níṡaḡ bṡḡ ríḡaṡra 7 róinne muiṡ-
 riur. Bá imne tanḡatṡar lá boiriṡaḡ bṡḡḡe, 7 lar an mbṡḡḡ mbicc do rṡn-

tween the race of Hugh and Calvagh burst forth with redoubled fury in the next generation, and finally led to the conquest of Ulster.

^c *Cill-Tuathail*, i. e. St. Tuathal's church, now Kiltale, a townland in the parish and barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^d *St. Columbkille and St. Adamnan*.—According

to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, these two saints, of the race of Conall Gulban, were patrons of Raphoe. St. Adamnan, Abbot of Iona, died at Iona in 703, and his relics were translated to Ireland, and distributed among his churches of Raphoe and Drumhome in Tirconnell, and Skreen, in Tireragh, in the now county of Sligo.

side of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art), to wage war against his kinsman. He complained of grievances, and reminded him of the old feuds that had existed some time before between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, so that he prevailed upon O'Neill to muster a numerous force to 'come to his aid against O'Donnell. Con had one hundred and twenty horsemen, and three companies of gallowglasses of the descendants of Rory of the Clann-Sweeny Fanad, under the conduct of Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of John Roe; of Niall, the son of Ever; and of Brian, the son of Ever Mac Sweeny; together with many Scots, and O'Neill, with the largest number he was able to muster. These forces made no delay until they had encamped at Cill-Tuathail^c, alongside of Raphoe, a town which St. Columbkille, and afterwards St. Adamnan^d, had blessed. When O'Donnell was apprized of this, he immediately assembled all the forces that he could, although he was ill-prepared and disorganized, for he was subject to the Queen of England, and his friends were till then at strife with him, so that he was not prepared for war or hostilities. He could not, however, brook that an extern army should come into his territory without opposing them, even though he were certain of meeting immediate death.

The courage and high-spiritedness of Con O'Donnell were such, that if O'Neill (Turlough) and O'Donnell (Hugh) were on one side, he would engage with them; but now that he and O'Neill were on the same side, he was more than a match [for O'Donnell]. O'Donnell advanced with his forces vehemently and boldly towards the camp of O'Neill, without waiting or delaying to draw up his men into any regular order or array. O'Neill proceeded to reconnoître them before they came up to him; and he inquired of the Clann-Sweeny, who were along with him (and especially of Turlough, the son of Rory), and of Con O'Donnell, what their opinion was as to [the probable result of] that day's engagement. One of them, namely, Turlough, the son of Rory, made answer, and said: "If these people draw breath (i. e. take time), drink water, and form in regular order and array, it is certain that they will defeat us, [and would] were we even more numerous than we are; but if they come on without order, and without taking time to slake their thirst, thou and we shall defeat them"^e.

He is still remembered and venerated at Raphoe under the strange name of St. Eunan.

^e *Shall defeat them*, literally, "before thee and before us the rout shall be."

pat do énel eógain ar bá griac lá cenel cconail coirnam a ccópa ppiú in
 zac airm i ccoimpectair gó rin. Ba rí do pala dóib an tan roin iar poctan
 dóib i ccíth a poile go po rígh síghail amnuy aimaipmarac (torra a dú 7
 anall, 7 po deapbað an deapbarurcc aipdearic don éur pa (i. beoða zac
 bpiatair ppi apoile). Ro ppaóinead por ua ndomnaill co na ríópaide, 7 po
 maibad dponz móri dia muintiri. Ro bað dibride Mac ruibne bagaineac
 Maolmuir mac aoda co na éloinn i. Murchad, 7 toirpdealbað mhirceach,
 7 mall modarba mac neill óicc, mec ruibne. Acé éina torcepatar cúicc ppi
 décc do éloinn truibne típe bogaine, 7 dponz móri do na tuatib dpanait, 7
 do baioigellcoib. Dponz móri beor do muintiri gallcubair im ríghal mac
 toirpdealbaiz mic tuatail bailb, 7 co ndruing cen mo éat. Ro gabad dna
 mac ruibne pánat ipin ccaitgleo ípin. Ro bað tria earccaine an eppcoir
 uí ríghil po ppaóinead an maíom rin uair po íáraiğrioc dponz do énel
 cconail cill mic nenám an lá iar an maíom 7 po gúid an tcepcor dóib co
 nar bó ríonmeach a tcurar i tcur. An 4 do mí iul do ppaóinead an maíom
 rin.

An calbað mac domnaill, mic taidce, mic catail óicc, mic domnaill, mic
 eogain, mic domnaill, mec muiréscitair uí concobair, aon mac uí concobair
 ríccitg décc. Ro bað tromaide a toirri ar na tirib nac paibe acc an lán-
 amain roicéineoil ór ríolair an paor éamán ríul ná paóileactan lé haoín
 gín éloinne dpağbail dia éiri. Baóí ó maiz ccíthne co cíir éorainn, 7 ó muad
 co éorainn bpeirne agá ioðnaide riuí dāon oíðre 7 dāen éomārba dá marað
 iar nécc a atar.

Caéal ócc mac taidce, mic catail óicc uí concobair, 7 Maolmorba mac
 maolmuir, mic eocáin 7 ríghanfgla a bpiatair go ndruing móri do maibib
 na típe maraon rú do éuitim i níoctar connaét lá halbanchaib do pala oc
 iméct an típe a huét Sir nioclar Maulbi, 7 ar é po bað conrabal do na
 halbanchaib, Alartpānn mac domnaill ballair, mic mec domnaill, 7 ní baóí

¹ *Bishop O'Freel.*—There is no mention of this bishop in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, from which it would appear that Donat Magonail was Bishop of Raphoe in this year, and till 1589, when he died. It is probable that the O'Freel mentioned in the text was only coarb or abbot of Kilmacrenan.

² *Magh gCeidne*, a plain situated between the Rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south-west extremity of the county of Donegal.

³ *Ceis-Corainn*, now Keshcorran, a remarkable and celebrated hill in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. At this period O'Conor Sligo claimed chiefry over O'Dowda, the two

They now came on with boisterous vigour, regarding the Kinel-Owen as of little account; for the Kinel-Connell had been accustomed to defend their rights [successfully] against them in every place they contended until then. But it happened that, when they met together on this occasion, a furious and desperate battle was fought between them; and the celebrated proverb was verified on this occasion, i. e. lively is each kinsman [when fighting] against the other. O'Donnell and his forces were at length defeated, and a great many of his people were slain. Among these were Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh), with his sons, namely, Murrough and Turlough Meirgeach; and Niall Modardha, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny; in short, fifteen of the Mac Sweenys of Tir-Boghaine were slain, and a great number of the people of Fanad, and of the O'Boyles; also a great number of the O'Gallaghers, under the conduct of Farrell, son of Turlough, son of Tuathal Balbh, and many others besides these. Mac Sweeny Fanad was taken prisoner in this battle. It was in consequence of the curse of Bishop O'Freelf that they suffered this defeat; for a party of the Kinel-Connell had plundered Kilmacrenan the day before the battle, and the Bishop had prayed that their expedition might not be successful. This defeat was given on the 4th of July.

Calvagh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, the only son of O'Conor Sligo, died. He was the more lamented in the territories, because the noble couple from whom this free-born shoot sprang had no hope or expectation of any other child after him. That tract of territory from Magh gCeidne^e to Ceis-Corainn^h, and from the [River] Moy to the boundary of Breifny, was awaiting him as its only inheritor and coarbⁱ, if he should survive his father.

Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor; Maelmora, the son of Mulmurry, son of Owenⁱⁱ; and Fearganeagla^j, his kinsman, with a great number of the chief men of the territory, were slain in Lower Connaught by some Scots who happened to be traversing the country, at the instance of Nicholas Malby. And the constable of these Scots was Alexander, the son of Don-

O'Haras, and O'Gara, while he himself was subject to O'Donnell.

ⁱ *Coarb*, i. e. heir. Here the word *coarb* is applied to a lay, not ecclesiastical heir.

ⁱⁱ *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *Mec Suibne*, i. e. Mac Sweeny, which is correct.

^j *Fearganeagla*: "man without fear, or fearless man."

í néirinn gan roctain hi roimhe dóib diair po ba oppdearca ainm duine uafail
 7 conrabail ina caetal ócc 7 Maolmorða. Ró gabadh mac uí conóbaire
 duinn beór an lá rin lá halbanachaið .i. aod mac diarmata mic cairpre, 7
 po éimighse a éabairt don cairpin, 7 do éoidhse lair iarom i pann uí Ruairc.
 Do rithedadh na ó Ruairc Aod ó na halbanachaið go mbuí ua Ruairc, 7 Aod
 daon pann ar a haite. An talartriann peimhaite dfaigháil uí ruairc i
 pfozmar na bliadhna ro, 7 a dol do raiighó Sir niclaup, 7 po gabhóde éuice
 hé co pfaíte moir co mbaói for coinnmís po raíam do ronnrað reáchoin
 ua pfaíac muaid. Iar pfoir pccél dua cconóbaire pliccig .i. domnall,
 mac taidce, mic caetal oice, 7 do muinuir Sir niclaup co mbaatar amlaio rin
 po ionnraighriost iat for a leartuib luinge, 7 for a ndéirghaduib covalta co po
 marbhad Alartriann co ndruing dhírimhe dia muinuir amaille pfoir 7 po dlig
 ua conóbaire an marbhad írimhe diongal marbha a deairbraatar caetal óice.

Clann iarla cloinne rocaire do riothuccadh lé Saxonóib i raíra na
 bliadhna po iar mbuirfó a mbairfó, 7 iar ccoradh a mbraatar, 7 bá hamlaio
 po riothairgrioste gan rithé, gan ghrao, gan daoíuir, gan dolad do éor ar a
 nduchai, nó ar a pann ccoradh an cclín do bñóir ríodach, act éor na bain-
 rioghna do díol fá do pan mbliadhain. Matghamain ó bñair do bñé ar ríó
 cloinne an iarla. Dá banna do raiighuuir do bñé ar órda i ttauamhain
 ag caprín dhuing ó Shamuin go féil páctraice.

AOIS CRIOST, 1582.

Aoir Crioire, mile, cuice céo, oéimoget, a do.

Mairgriég inghí aoda duib, mic aoda ruaid, mic neill gairb, mic toiri-
 uelbaig an riona uí domnaill, bñ uí raiighig (Maolmórda mac Sain, mic
 caetal) décc i nñrao na bliadhna ro, 7 ar ing má po baói beó i néirinn an tan

* *The son of O'Conor Don.*—Charles O'Conor has written the following observations in the margin of the autograph: *Ní léir lán bunadúr an rgeil ro, 7 naoi an tiompaó ro ríóránao mar éirí damra, i. e. "I do not see the origin of this story, and the narrative is inaccurate, in my opinion."*

¹ *And the people of Sir Nicholas.*—There must be some error here, as Alexander and his people were in the service of Sir Nicholas Malby on this occasion. It should evidently be: "*iar pfoir pccél dua cconóbaire pliccig, &c., muinuir Sir Niclaup do beir amlaio rin,*" i. e. when O'Conor Sligo had received intelligence that the

nell Ballagh, the son of Mac Donnell; and there were no two in Ireland [among those] that had not attained to their estates, who were more renowned in name, the one as gentleman and the other as a constable, than Cathal Oge and Maelmora. The son of O'Conor Don^k, i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, was taken prisoner by the Scots on that day; and they refused to give him up to the captain, but proceeded with him to join O'Rourke; and O'Rourke ransomed Hugh from the Scots, so that O'Rourke and Hugh afterwards became confederated on the one side. The Alexander already mentioned left O'Rourke in the autumn of this year, and went to Sir Nicholas [Malby], who received him with great welcome; and he was billeted [with his followers], about Allhallowtide, throughout Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy. When O'Conor Sligo (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge) and the people of Sir Nicholas^l, had received intelligence that they were thus situated, they attacked them while sleeping in their beds and couches, and slew Alexander, and a great number of his people along with him. O'Conor committed this slaughter in just revenge^m of the death of his brother, Cathal Oge.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were reconciled to the English in the summer of this year, after the demolition of their towns and the execution of their kinsmen. They agreed to this peace on condition that there should be no taxes, fines, bondage, or other impression imposed on their country, or on their allies in war, so long as they remained peaceable, they paying only the Queen's rent twice in the year. Mahon O'Brien was included in the peace of the sons of the Earl. Two companies of soldiers were billeted in Thomond by Captain Diring [Deering], from Allhallowtide to the festival of St. Patrick.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1582.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-two.

Margaret, daughter of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, and wife of O'Reilly (Maelmora, the son of John, son of Cathal), died in the spring of this year. There was scarcely

people of Sir Nicholas were thus situated, &c. due to O'Conor, in revenge of the killing of his
^m *In just revenge*, literally, "This killing was brother, Cathal Oge."

another of the female descendants of Gaedhal Glas then living in Ireland who gave away more presents than this Margaret.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard Saxonagh, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knocktua, son of Ulick Meadhonach, son of Ulick of the Wine), he who had been taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, in the year of the age of Christ 1576, and who, after being taken, had been imprisoned for a year in Dublin, and for all the rest of the time to this year in London, fell into a lingering consumption in the summer of this year. His physicians and doctors said that it was more probable that he would die than recover from this disease, and that, if he wished to recover his health, he could recover it only by visiting his patrimonial inheritance, and breathing the air^a of his native country. In consideration of his ill health the Earl was permitted to proceed to Ireland, the Sovereign and the Council consenting; and he brought his sons a pardon and forgiveness for all the injuries they had done. He landed first at Dublin, from whence he set out for Athlone, and from thence he went to the town of Galway, and in that town he was received with enthusiastic welcome. There he remained to rest and recruit himself after the fatigues of his voyage; and he was visited by his friends and relatives, and by his English and Irish allies. When [however] he was desirous to go home to his people, territory, and children, his sickness and disease increased, so that at last he died, in the month of August. His funeral ceremony was performed in that town by his merchant friends; and his body was conveyed to be honourably interred in the town of Loughrea. As to his sons, they had been till then at peace with each other; [but now] they repaired to impugn and oppose each other before Sir Nicholas Malby, who was Governor of the province of Connaught. Both went to Dublin to the Chief Council; and peace was established on that occasion between them, on these conditions, to wit, Ulick to be Lord and Earl, in the place of his father, and the barony of Leitrim^o to be given to John. Their other lands, towns, and church livings, were accordingly divided between them, so that they were publicly at peace, but privately at strife.

Teige, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Chathan-Aenaigh O'Brien, also died in the month of August, in the same week with

the Commissioners should intercede to have him agreed, that if either proved a Traytor to the created Baron of Leitrim; and both of them Queen, the other should have all."

the Earl [of Clanrickard]. The deceased was a hero in prowess, and a soldier in valour. He had been for some time Tanist of Thomond, [and continued such] until he was expelled, together with his brother, by Donnell. He afterwards went to Spain, and to France, and thence to England, where he obtained his pardon, and his entire share of the territory, except the tanistry alone. He died at a good old age, and was interred in the monastery of Ennis.

Donough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, was put to death in an ignoble manner, that is, he was hanged in Thomond by Captain Mortant, who was Marshal in the country, and by the Sheriff, Sir George, the son of Thomas Cusack. The year before he had formed a league with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, but, having repented, he returned back under protection. The others detected a flaw and a defect in [the form of] the protection, so that they seized on Donough, and hanged him, as we have before stated, in the gateway of Limerick, on the 29th of September, which fell on Friday. His body was conveyed to his native territory, and interred at Ennis.

Donough, the son of Turlough^p, son of Murtough, son of Mac-I-Brien of Ara, having been a long time disobedient to his father, and obedient to the Earl of Desmond, came in under protection; but his own brother, Turlough, revengefully followed him, and slew him.

O'Carroll (John-an-Bhealaigh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John), was slain by abominable and unprofitable treachery, by Mulrony, the son of Teige Caech, son of Ferganainm; and this murder did not turn out to prolong the life of Mulrony, for he himself was slain by his kinsman, Calvagh^a, the son of William Odhar, upon which Calvagh was appointed in his brother's place.

The four sons of Roche, namely, the sons of David, son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice, were slain by traitors, in the month of April; but although they were cut off by the one party, it was not on the one day that they were killed; for Redmond and Theobald, with a great number of the chiefs of their people and of their chief constables, were slain, while in pursuit of the spoils of that part of the country where they had met those traitors, by the

pear that Sir William O'Carroll's bastard sons according to the English law, as if they were
are allowed by the Government to succeed him, legitimate.

τραίcc' conndún. Αρ í bá bñ do éspoit an tan rin .i. gráinne inghn toirp-
dealbaidg, mic muirdeartaig, inghn mhic í bñiaín ara 7 an tan ao éonhairc a
pñr ina éotéoiñ enaírhoínnte, 7 ina aigñoiñ ancoméa dia raiñiò, po iacé co
hainpñcc aicéar go po écc in aithaiò rin hi pñóair a pñr éele comiò i naóín-
pécc po hañnaicit.

Órireaò epoda do éabairt lár an mbarrac .i. dauid ar an mac bá ríne ag
an Róirpceac .i. Muirp, 7 Muirp do tairnuò on epoiò rñ iap mbuain eac
7 daóíne iomòa dé.

Αν Sínepccal pempraitc, 7 πατριccin conndún do tēcc mñ pñiaín ar ccinò
ip in ccñò éiar do epíc Róirpiz. Dá mac ócca an poirpiz .i. Sñan, 7 uilleacc,
7 an tír uile déirge pñ na heigñib, 7 an céo éumapcc do cloò ar na tpeτυipib.
Ro gabaiò pñr a ríplñmñain tair tórainn na típe amac a pñoccur dia nuaing-
nigñib pñòa, 7 collñò, po fill na poñlaide ar dá mñc an Róirpiz co po marbaò
iaò pñm, 7 a tñápla ina tñiméall, 7 gē nác gnác ár gan élóiótēac ní móri
tairna dá tñáimcc ip in tñpaigneacé, uair po marbaò aipeacé, 7 aipeabaidg,
cinn pñpal, 7 aer poñnaíma 7 pñòma an típe. Ro marbaò ann beór conpa-
pail éloimne pñibne co nac mó ina cñépi pñr décc do mñair lé hionéar aipm do
lucc an típe iarp an tñacai rin gup bó haittpeabaidg eacéair éneóil baóí
an Róirpceac 7 muirp do tairpaigng dátiuccai na típe dia éip.

^r *The Seneschal of Imokilly.*—He was the head of a branch of the Fitzgeralds, descended from James Earl of Desmond, who was constituted Seneschal of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in 1420. He held his residence at Ballymartyr. It looks very extraordinary that the Four Masters should have called this personage a *traitor*! Cox says that he surprised, in 1582, Youghall, and entered one end of the town, but that he was so warmly received by Lieutenant Calverleigh, and forty shot he had with him, that he was forced to retreat and leave fifty of his men dead behind him.

^s *Horses.*—It looks very odd that the horses should be mentioned before the men. The loss of human beings was accounted as of very little moment at this period.

^t *Roche's country.*—This is comprised in the

present barony of Fermoy, in the north of the county of Cork.

^u *Traitors.*—It appears strange enough that the Four Masters should style these men traitors; for P. O'Sullivan Beare and O'Daly regard them as patriots, fighting against traitors and hereties for the cause of their country and religion. It should be here remarked that if the Four Masters had been writing on the Continent, the term *traitor* would have been applied by them to Roche and his people, who were on the side of the excommunicated Queen, and not to the Fitzgeralds, who fought for the Pope and his beloved son in Christ, the King of Spain. But these Annals were compiled for Farrell O'Gara, who was loyal to his Protestant sovereign, Charles I.; and it is quite evident that the Four Masters adopted their language to his,

Seneschal of Imokilly^r and Gilla-Patrick Condon. The wife of Theobald at this time was Grainne, daughter of Turlough, the son of Murtough, i. e. the daughter of Mac-I-Brien Ara ; and when she saw her husband, mangled and mutilated, and disfigured, carried towards her, she shrieked extremely and dreadfully, so that she died on that night, alongside the body of her husband ; and both were buried together.

The Barry, i. e. David, defeated Maurice, the eldest son of Roche, in a conflict ; and Maurice escaped from the fight, after having lost many horses^s and men.

The Seneschal before mentioned and Padraigin Condon came, about the ensuing Allhallowtide, into the western part of Roche's country^t. The two young sons of Roche, namely, John and Ulick, and all [the inhabitants of] the country, rose up at their shouts, and gained the first battle over the traitors^u. They proceeded to pursue them, beyond the boundary of the territory, into the vicinity of their fastnesses in the woods and forests ; but the plunderers turned upon the two sons of Roche, and slew them, and all those who were about them ; and though a slaughter does not usually take place without some person escaping^v, a very small number only of those who had come in this pursuit escaped ; for [whole] tribes, families, heads of districts, servitors, and soldiers of the territory, were slain. The constables of the Clann-Sweeny were also slain : in short, not more than fourteen men of the people of the territory who bore arms outlived this engagement ; so that Roche and Maurice had afterwards to bring strangers from other territories to inhabit the territory.

not to their own notions on this subject.

^r *Escaping*.—The proverb “ ní gnáé ár gan eioiðéac,” is not happily cited here, because what immediately follows does not afford a contradiction to the proverb which the writer intended. The proverb should not be introduced at all. The language should be thus shaped:

“ The two young sons of Roche, John and Ulick, and all the inhabitants of the territory, rose up at their shouts, and a battle ensued, in which the traitors were routed. The young Roches and all their people were so animated at

this success, that they pursued the enemy outside the boundary of Roche's country, and to the very verge of the woods and forests where the plunderers had their haunts ; but the plunderers, observing that they were likely to be followed into their fastnesses, and there slaughtered, took fresh courage, wheeled round upon their pursuers, and fought with such bravery and desperation that they killed the two young leaders, and nearly exterminated the inhabitants of Roche's country ; for after this engagement there were found but fourteen men fit to bear arms in the whole territory,” &c.

Mac uí maoilmuaid .i. domhnall mac tepóid do mairbhad, 7 po ba luğaide po heccaoinead a oidead go po tionnpeccain ré dol ar bélaib a atar, 7 a ionnairbad, 7 é fíin do fuidhe ma ionad.

Mac iarla d'fmuhan .i. Sfan, mac Sfmair, mic Sfsan, mic tómair iarla do tuitim mairceid lá a earccairidib, 7 aread po a fíir amail do pala dó, Sfan do dol cfsar maircad do coilltibh fcarlaic daccallaim an bairraig móir baí i ccombáid fogla rruir. Dol dó tar abaimn móir bá d'f i miodmíóón laoi d'obarda d'uibéiac. Do pala rom 7 caprin ruirer co na cóirigribh tul i tul 7 aghaid in aghaid, 7 gan aén aca acc iarraig aróile. Ro gonad 7 po gaban Sfan ar an lafair rin, 7 ní deachaid ead aén míle d'earann an tan ró écc f'ó cedóir, 7 po bad faoínbél f'otarirna po hiomerao ar a eoc é ar ríde co corcaig, 7 ar ruétain dó don baile do rónad cfsaraimna comhoinnte de. Ro cuirpead a éfnó a ccomarba corccair go háit chiat, 7 muna bñt gurab i naghaid coróna Saxon baof po bad doilig díe an deigfuir rin ar a bucca f'ru toirberp Seód, 7 iolmáoinib, 7 ar a angbaigeact in ionad f'doma. Semur mac Sfsan, mic f'fóit mic tomair iarla do gabail in aoínf'et lé Sfan mac an iarla, 7 a érochaó real b'f tar a éirí, 7 a dá mac do érochaó ar ason rui.

Caitlin, inífn taidg, mic domnaill, mic corbmaic laóraig még carraig, bean mec muirui ciarrraig decc, 7 ar ann tangatar a tiuglaite ar loc lén lín fiaclai, 7 í agá hiomloctad on oilén co poile ar uaiman na f'foglad, 7 a haónacá i mairp'ir airbealai.

Goat mór rirpleochaio, Spairtine ríon, 7 deartan dearmair irin dá bliadain rí diad in diadh.

^w *Siuilsí*, i. e. Zouch.

^x *In search of the other*.—This does not appear to have been the case. O'Daly, who tells the story much fuller and better, asserts that a traitor named John conveyed information to Zouch; and Hooker and Cox state confidently that Captain Zouch having received information from an Irish spy where Sir John of Desmond was, went out in search of him.

^y *Wounded*.—O'Daly asserts, c. 23, that a villain named Thomas Fleming, who is said to have been once a servant to Sir John of Desmond, plunged a spear into his throat ere Zouch could

ward off the blow, for that the latter was desirous to seize the Geraldine alive. He adds, that his head was then cut off and sent to Dublin, and spiked in the front of the castle; and that his body was conveyed to Cork, and hung in chains at one of the city gates, where it remained nearly three years, till on a tempestuous night it was blown into the sea.—See also P. O'Sullivan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 99.

^z *The Crown of England*.—This was written for Farrell O'Gara, and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I.

^a *Along with*.—O'Daly says that he was sub-

The son of O'Molloy, i. e. Donnell, the son of Theobald, was slain. His death was the less lamented because he had commenced to depose his father, and to expel him, and to set himself up in his place.

The son of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. John, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, fell by his enemies, unrevenged. The following is the true account of the manner in which he came by his death. John set out, accompanied by four horsemen, for the woods of Eatharlach, to hold a conference with Barry More, with whom he had entered into a plundering confederacy. He proceeded southwards across the River Avonmore, in the middle of a dark and misty day, and happened to be met, front to front and face to face, by Captain Siuitsi^w, with his forces, though neither of them was in search of the other^x. John was [mortally] wounded^y on the spot, and had not advanced the space of a mile beyond that place when he died. He was carried crosswise on his own steed, with his face downwards, from thence to Cork; and when brought to that town he was cut in quarters, and his head was sent to Dublin as a token of victory. Were it not that he was opposed to the crown of England^z, the loss of this good man would have been lamentable, on account of his liberality in bestowing jewels and riches, and his valour in the field of conflict. James, the son of John, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was taken, along with^a John, son of the Earl, and hanged a short time afterwards, together with his two sons.

Catherine, the daughter of Teige, son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Maurice^b of Kerry, died. She passed her last days upon the lake of Lean Linfhiaclauch^c, moving from one island to another, through fear of the plunderers; and she was interred in the monastery of Airbheallach^d.

Great wind, constant rain, lightning^e, and much tempestuous weather, prevailed successively in these two years.

sequently taken prisoner, sent to Cork, and, as some had asserted, put to death.

^b *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

^c *Lake of Lean Linfhiaclauch, i. e. of Lean of the white Teeth. This was the name of the lake of Killarney, which is derived, according to the Dinnsenchus (Lib. Lec., fol. 239, a. a.), from Lean*

of the white Teeth, the artificer of Sidh Bugha, who had his forge at this lake.

^d *Airbheallach, otherwise called the monastery of Oirbhealach, and now Muckruss.—See notes r, s, t, u, under the year 1340, p. 566, supra.*

^e *Lightning, rraibzine ríon.—According to the Irish work called Coir Anmann, as pre-*

There was a great abundance of nuts also in this year.

A company of [foot] soldiers, and half a company of cavalry, of the people of Captain Siuitsi, were [quartered] at Ardfert [in Kerry] from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the September, of the present year; and though they had received a great quantity of provisions and stores from the Sovereign, they never ceased consuming and spending the country around them; and they compelled the son of every head of a tribe in the country to be delivered up into their hands^f.

Patrickin^g, Edmond, and Robert, the sons of Mac Maurice, had sided with the Geraldines in the war from the time of their escape from Limerick till then. One night they went to Ardfert, and on the next morning they seized upon the spoils of the town. The captain of the cavalry, i. e. Captain Hatsim, rose up suddenly to meet them, without waiting for his soldiers; but he was actively responded to, dismounted, and put to the sword in the first onset. The sons of Mac Maurice [then] returned with their prey, and [afterwards] encamped around the town, to besiege the soldiers. A gentleman of the Clann-Sheehy, i. e. Murtough, the son of Edmond, son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, who was along with the sons of Mac Maurice at this time, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Odorney^h, by the sons of the Bishop of Kerryⁱ, who were aiding the Queen's people on that occasion. Mac Maurice himself, and the greater number in his country, had been hitherto obedient to the law; but when he saw his territory plundered, and when he heard that the captain had been slain by his sons, he at once destroyed Leacsnamha^k, Lis-Tuathail^l, Biaille^m, and Baile-an-Bhuinneanaighⁿ. He afterwards went to join his sons. He was not joined in this evil career by the inhabitants of Baile-mhic-an-Chaim^o, or of Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe^p, or the Clann-Pierce. Mac Maurice took his sons away from the town [of Ardfert], and they all went back to the woods; and

ruins of a celebrated castle built by Fitzmaurice.

^m *Biaille*, now Beale, a ruined castle lying on the Kerry side of the Shannon, about four miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

ⁿ *Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh*, i. e. Bunnion's, or Bunyan's town, now Ballybunnion, a small bathing village, about four miles and a half

from the cross-roads of Lisseltin, in the barony of Iraghticonor.

^o *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim*, now Ballymacqueem. —See note ^c, under the year 1577, p. 1689, *sup*.

^p *Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe*, now Ballykealy, a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilmoyly, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.

ταν ταινις καρτιν ριυιτρι τον τήρ πό τάρεε μαρβέτα καρτιν ηατριμ, γ ορυ-
ταέτ α μιντιρε, γ ο να ρυε φορραροή ι τιμέεall an baile po cpochaō
lair bpaigōe baōit lñb baōi ap laim α μιντιρε on τιρ. Tucc cuairt ap na
coilltib diarraib meic muiuir γ α cloinne, fuair aipeene, édaia, γ μαρβέτα
iomōa pē α ndēnam. Ro cuiread lair α duēcaraiḡ pēin (baí ι ppočair an
cairtin ap an éapaonta pin) illñc bebhonn iar na fáccbáil polam do mac
Muiuir γ dá μιντιρ. Tairpñḡir mac muiuir iarla deapmūman von tήr ι
ccionn aimprie iar pin, γ tuccraττ τpoιττ do μιντιρ αρδα pñita, γ do μαρ-
baō leo α ccartin, α leutenant α pññr bpaτaiḡe, γ oponḡ mōr ele α maille
pñú. Ro bñ α cuio von cōccaō pin lé mac Muiuir peač cáč, óir do díol-
aitpicēad α baōine do millead α ioτ, α φοιρḡññ, γ α αιτρεαδα. Nip oion
dia tairceeaōaib, cuara epann, na capriacc, ná tuimḡe talñan, ná pñēma
pñō acτ amail ba iaττ α nñccaipre nó fuicpead ip na hionatuib epōalta
pin iaτ.

Caprin ριυιτρι do ḡal hi Saχoib ι mi augurt na bliadna po γ caprin ele
opaccbail do ina ḡobernōir ór cññ μuiimneac, γ an caprin pin do bññt na
mñde po mñair do pñḡōiuiuib árda pēapta lé α cōir ḡo copcaig. Ní baōi ón
uair pin banda, nó lñt bannōa do pñḡōiuiuib acc pñūbal α ττίρε, nó aḡ cum-
ḡuccāō ap ḡeapalτačaib ḡo epiočnuccāō na bliadna po.

Caprin ριυιτρι do mñrbaō ι ccoñpac hi Saχaib pñil pñainc lair teačt
tap α air ι nepinn.

Iarla dñpmūman do bññt o mí mññoin poḡmaiρ na bliadna pññainn ḡo
depead na bliadna po etip opuim pinḡin, eačaplač, γ coill an cuicciō γ ḡan
do buain, nó do bpanar ap α uñō nó ap aipe acτ α bññt aḡ buain builτēpac
do lō, γ doñōē ι noioḡail ina ndēapna iarla upñmūman ḡō pin ap ḡeapalτačoib.

^a *Leac-Beibhionn*, now Lackbevune, in the north-west of the barony of Iraghtieonor, and in the county of Kerry. This eastle, as well as all the others in the barony of Iraghtieonor, belonged by right to O'Connor Kerry, but had been all seized upon, with the exception of Carrigafoyle, by Fitzmaurice, during the rebellion of Desmond.

^c *His treasures*, α čairceada, i. e. his money, plate, cups, and other valuable property.

^e *Before he could return*.—An English writer would be apt to say: "And thus the Queen

lost an able officer, and the Irish were rid of an indefatigable enemy."

^f *Druim-Finghin*, i. e. Fincen's ridge. This name, which is locally pronounced Droumfineen, is applied to a long ridge of high ground, extending from near Castle-Lyons, in the county of Cork, to Ringoguanagh, on the south side of the bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce* Drom. This Drum, *dorsum*, or ridge, divides the barony of Deeies within Drum from that of

they were scarcely gone when Captain Siuitsi came into the country, on report of the killing of Captain Hatsim, and to relieve his people; and as he had not overtaken them [the Mac Maurices] about the town, he hanged the hostages of the country, mere children, who were in the custody of his people. He traversed the woods in search of Mac Maurice and his sons, and took many preys and spoils, and slew many persons. He reinstated its lawful inhabitants, who were along with him during this disturbance, in Leac-Beibhionn^a, it having been left desolate by Mac Maurice and his people. Shortly afterwards Mac Maurice prevailed on the Earl of Desmond to come into the country; and they both gave battle to the people of Ardfert, and slew their captain, their lieutenant, their ensign, and a great number of others along with them. Mac Maurice experienced the effects of this war beyond all others, for his people were cut off, his corn was destroyed, and his mansions and edifices were demolished. His treasures^r were not secured [though he secreted them] in the hollows of trees or of rocks, or in subterranean caverns, or under the roots of trees, but [he lost them all] just as though they had been deposited in these respective places by his enemies.

Captain Siuitsi went to England in the month of August in this year, after having left another captain as governor over the Munstermen. This captain took all the surviving soldiers of Ardfert with him to Cork, so that there was not at that time, or until the end of this year, a company or half a company of soldiers to be seen traversing the country of the Geraldines, or encroaching upon their territory.

Captain Siuitsi was slain in a conflict in England, before he could return^s to Ireland.

The Earl of Desmond remained from the middle month of the autumn of the preceding year to the end of this year between Druiim-Finghin^t, Eatharlach^u, and Coill-an-Choigidh^w, heeding or caring for neither tillage nor reaping, excepting the reaping [i. e. cutting down] of the Butlers by day and night, in revenge of the injuries which the Earl of Ormond had up to that time committed

Decies without Drum, in the latter county.

^u *Eatharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a remarkable glen, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary. Ware and Cox call this incorrectly Harlow.

^w *Coill-an-Choigidh*, i. e. the wood of the province. This wood is shewn on old maps of Munster, as "Kilquegg," a short distance to the south of Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.

Rob upaib buitilepaig do baogluuccaó iapla upmumán do bñit i paccpoib an bliadaim ri go po bñ a dpoó iarmairt don dúthaiḡ óir ní móir nat fáccbaó na hén tuinn piataile ḡ páraiḡ o porc lairce co loḡra, ḡ o énáimchoill co connḡaé cille cainniḡ. Níri bo maóḡnaó ḡér bó páraó na fuinn rin ar a mñnce do airce an tiapla an dá upmumáin, duthaiḡ ara, uí cairin, éle ónrcerḡ, co na porḡuaḡaib, an trian mḡónaó, ḡ trian cluana meala, ḡ ar ḡaó taoib do riúir go dorar puirḡlairce. Ní hñoir a inniir, nó a airnñir lḡ no trian ar iomḡairriot ḡeapalḡaiḡ do deabḡaib doilḡib do óoinḡlḡaib cpiuaide, ḡ dionnraiḡtib éḡḡuailnḡeaḡaib an tan rin, ḡ bá irin aimiir rin adbñrḡaio naó móir co mbaóí ḡñm bó no ḡuḡ oirñmáin o dúncaoín co cairiol muían.

IARLA dñrmumán do dol i rañpaó na bliadna po pa oirḡear muían ḡ pa iapḡar buitilepaí. Tapla in tan rin i ppióarḡ ar a óionḡḡ dá mac occa iapla upmumán .i. einann an éalaó, ḡ eduarḡ, clann ḡremair mic piarair puao, mic Sñmar, mic emainn, da deapñraḡaiir iadñide don iapla upmumán baio an tan rin .i. cómar, ḡ bá hiaó po paccuib an tiapla ór cñḡ na epice dá coimḡḡ acc dol do pñn hi Saḡoib. Tapla ina ḡaimḡeall rom ir in mbaile an tan rin mñi ḡarpaó mḡarḡaó ḡ coiriḡḡe ḡlan ḡoḡḡa ḡallóccalaó, ḡ ḡíomanaó. Ro eirḡḡḡar riḡe pó na hñmḡib go hupmairneac co nḡeaḡaḡḡar ar aon ḡort pñ an iapla. Baḡar acc coimḡḡ for a éle ḡan cḡḡar aḡa dionnraiḡcḡíó apóile ó pñóarḡ go cnoc ḡraḡann, Ar annrin po ḡill an tiapla ar na hairpñḡaib, ḡ do bñir for buitilepeaḡaib. Ro fáccbaḡḡar dñong móir dia mḡarḡpñuaḡ, ḡ a ccoiriḡḡe uile pó ioḡḡ a nñccaḡaḡḡ, ḡ po bññḡ a mñioḡbaó ḡup bó bñeac ó corpaib daóine an tulaó for ar ḡaḡḡaḡḡar ó ḡeapalḡaḡaib ir in nḡliaíó rin. Do pñnaó éḡḡ móir ir in mairḡin rin .i. apḡóonḡapal buitilḡpaí do mḡarḡbaó .i. Colla mac maolmuirḡ mic doimnaill óicc mec pñibne. Níri

* *Lothra*, now *Lorha*, a small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.—See note *, under the year 1179, p. 50, *supra*.

† *Cnamhchoill*, now *Cneamhchoill*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note †, under the year 1560, p. 1578, *supra*.

‡ *Irresistible*.—"ḡḡuaiaḡ .i. doḡpulaḡ no doḡpulaḡ."—*O'Clery*.

§ *Dun-Caoín*, now *Dunqueen*, the most western part of Kerry.—See note ‡, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

¶ *Fidh-ard*, i. e. high wood, now *Fethard*, a well-known town, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary. This town is of considerable antiquity, as appears from the Augustinian monastery founded there shortly after the English invasion, and from the grant made to the corporation by Edward III., to enclose the town with a wall. Of the fortifications there still remain some of the town wall and three of the gateway towers. In 1650 this town was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a

against the Geraldines. It was the easier to oppress the Butlers, because the Earl of Ormond was this year in England; and his territory experienced the ill effects of it [his absence], for almost the whole tract of country from Waterford to Lothra^x, and from Cnamhchoill^y to the county of Kilkenny, was suffered to remain one surface of weeds and waste. Nor was it wonderful that these lands should be left thus waste, on account of the many times the Earl had plundered the two Ormonds, Duharra, Ikerrin, South-Ely, and the Fortuathas, Middle-third and Clonmel-third, and [the districts lying] on both sides of the Suir, as far as the gate of Waterford. The one-half or one-third of the desperate battles, the hard conflicts, and the irresistible^z irruptions of the Geraldines, at this time, cannot be enumerated or described. At this period it was commonly said, that the lowing of a cow, or the voice of the ploughman, could scarcely be heard from Dun-Caoín^a to Cashel in Munster.

In the summer of this year the Earl of Desmond proceeded to the east of Munster, and the western part of the country of the Butlers. He was met on this occasion at Fídh-ard^b by the two young sons of the Earl of Ormond, namely, Edmond an-Chaladh and Edward; the two sons of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, and brothers of the Earl of Ormond that then was, namely, of Thomas; and these were they whom the Earl had left over the country, to protect his country, on his departure for England. They had with them in that town (Fethard) a vigorous body of cavalry, and select bodies of gallowglasses and Giomanachs [horseboys]. Those courageously rose up at the shouts^c, and entered the same field with the Earl. They marched on from Fethard to Knockgraffon, being on their guard of each other, and without coming to any engagement. At the latter place (however) the Earl turned round upon these warriors, and defeated the Butlers, who left a great part of their cavalry, and all their foot soldiers, at the mercy of their enemies, and the discretion of their foes, so that the hill on which they fought was speckled with the bodies of men slain by the Geraldines in that engagement. In this battle was slain [on the side of the Butlers] one whose death was the cause of great lamentation, namely, Colla, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, chief constable of the Butlers. There was slain on the other side only Gerald, the son of John

spirited resistance, it capitulated on honourable terms.

^c *Rose up at the shouts.*—See O'Daly's *Initium*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 24.

μαρβαδ̃ don ταςβ̃ τιαρ̃ α̃ετ̃ μαδ̃ γεαπατ̃ mac Slaiñ óicc, mic Slaiñ, mic
τομαρ̃ ιαρλα̃ γ̃ nob̃ αδ̃βαρ̃ éccaóinẽ ep̃idẽ inã τ̃ip̃ baδ̃éiñ.

Cuairt̃ dá̃ ndeachaδ̃ ιαρλα̃ δ̃sr̃muñañ ι̃ cciarr̃p̃aigẽ ι̃ p̃p̃oγ̃m̃ar̃ nã bliad̃nã
po, γ̃ baóí ι̃ p̃p̃occur̃ dõ p̃eãc̃t̃m̃aiñ ι̃ p̃p̃or̃long̃p̃or̃t̃ ι̃ mbair̃p̃ĩ c̃loinnẽ muir̃ip̃.
Tiaγ̃ait̃ t̃p̃oiγ̃t̃ig̃ añ ιαρλα̃ óñ maiγ̃iñ piñ dõ γ̃lac̃aδ̃ ep̃eicẽ ι̃ pop̃al̃ uí̃ éaóim̃.
Rucc̃ op̃pã ó̃ caóim̃, γ̃ nã cõm̃p̃oc̃p̃iaib̃ bat̃tar̃ cõm̃p̃oic̃ep̃ĩ d̃óib̃. δ̃át̃tar̃ p̃é̃
h̃s̃õ añ laóí̃ piñ t̃p̃é̃ leãp̃ec̃caib̃ lũac̃pã deaδ̃haδ̃ acc̃ l̃h̃m̃aiñ nã p̃f̃onã cõ pañ
γ̃at̃tar̃ ι̃ ccõm̃p̃oc̃cur̃ d̃op̃or̃long̃p̃or̃t̃ añ ιαρλα̃. Oδ̃ é̃ũalaδ̃ añ τιαρλα̃ c̃air̃
m̃h̃r̃tã nã c̃c̃h̃t̃ip̃iñ, γ̃ p̃oγ̃ar̃t̃op̃anñ α̃ nõp̃dañáip̃, Rõ ep̃iγ̃t̃ cõ hobanñ cõ põ
p̃p̃aóinẽaδ̃ ip̃iñ p̃liγ̃iδ̃ c̃c̃é̃onã p̃op̃ĩ uã c̃caóim̃, γ̃ ní̃ mó̃p̃ĩ tá̃naic̃ẽ pañ tõp̃iãigẽãc̃t̃
ná̃ tõp̃é̃pãt̃tar̃ uilẽ. Rõ γ̃abaδ̃ anñ ó̃ caóim̃ p̃fiñ .ι̃. Ap̃t̃ mac̃ dõm̃naill̃ mic̃
air̃t̃. Rõ γ̃abaδ̃ bẽóp̃ α̃ m̃ac̃ .ι̃. Ap̃t̃ ó̃cc̃ γ̃ dõ μαρβαδ̃ mac̃ elẽ diã cloinñ
.ι̃. Aod̃. Rõ γ̃abaδ̃ anñ m̃ac̃ añ bioc̃apã uí̃ p̃ccol̃aigẽ, γ̃ dõ ep̃iochaδ̃ é̃ ap̃ α̃
ãĩt̃lẽ.

Dauid̃ añ c̃õm̃p̃aic̃ mac̃ p̃f̃aiñ ó̃icc, mic Slaiñ t̃iγ̃eap̃nã nã coillẽ mó̃p̃iẽ d̃écc̃.

Sémur̃ γ̃ γ̃h̃p̃alt̃, clanñ añ eãppuic̃ẽ c̃iarr̃p̃aigẽ .ι̃. clanñ t̃p̃em̃uir̃ mic̃ Rip̃
δ̃h̃ip̃ũ dõ μαρβαδ̃ lé̃ cloinñ em̃ainñ mec̃ p̃ĩt̃h̃ig̃ ι̃ nd̃ioγ̃ail̃ α̃ nd̃s̃ib̃p̃iãt̃ar̃ .ι̃.
Muir̃c̃h̃r̃tãc̃ põ μαρb̃rat̃ clanñ anñ eãppuic̃ẽ p̃f̃é̃t̃ p̃iaim̃.

Tomar̃, γεαπατ̃, γ̃ S̃lañ ó̃cc̃ clanñ t̃p̃f̃aiñ mic̃ em̃ainñ, m̃ic̃ tõmaip̃ ó̃ñ
claoñγ̃laip̃ d̃im̃t̃ẽãc̃t̃ dõ piññ γ̃ d̃écc̃aib̃ naδ̃ú̃p̃t̃ã añ bliad̃aiñ pĩ.

^d *Pobal-Uí-Chaoimh*, now *Pobble-O'Keeffe*, situated on the confines of the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, about ten miles distant from Castle-Island on the west, and from New-Market and Kanturk on the east. This tract of land extends about seven miles in length from north to south, parallel with the Blackwater (by which it is in a great part bounded on the west), and about two miles and a quarter in breadth from west to east, on which side it is bounded by the Ownaglyn, a mountain stream flowing into the Blackwater. This territory, which lay waste since the time of James II., when the last O'Keeffe, a boy of sixteen, went into the French service at the head of his father's company of foot, was appropriated to the Crown, in the reign of William III., and a small town

built thereon, under the name of Williamstown, and the lands let to farmers directly under the Crown.

^e *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now *Sliabh Luachra*, in the county of Kerry, adjoining Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the county of Cork.—See note ^a, under the year 1579, p. 1721, *supra*.

^f *Almost all*, literally, “not many came in the pursuit who were not all slain.”

^g *David-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. David of the combat, or duel. He was the head of a sept of the Fitzgibbons, who possessed the half barony of Coill-mor, *anglice* Kilmore, near Charleville, in the north of the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6. According to a pedigree of the Fitzgeralds in an interpolated manuscript copy of Keating's

Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, whose death was a cause of lamentation in his own country.

In the autumn of this year the Earl of Desmond made an incursion into Kerry, and remained nearly a week encamped in the upper part of Clann-Maurice. His foot-soldiers went forth to collect spoils in Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh^d. O'Keeffe and the neighbours of that vicinity pursued them, and continued during the course of the day to follow them through the sloping fields of Luachair-Deaghaidh^e, until they had come near the Earl's camp. When the Earl heard the bustling of the kerns, and the report of their ordnance, he rose up suddenly, rushed upon O'Keeffe, and routed him back the same passage by which he had come; and almost all^f the pursuers were slain. O'Keeffe himself, i. e. Art, the son of Donnell, son of Art, and his son, Art Oge, were taken prisoners; and Hugh, another of his sons, was slain. The son of the Vicar O'Scoly was also taken prisoner on this occasion, and was afterwards hanged.

David-an-Chomhraic^g, the son of John Oge, son of John [Fitz-Gibbon], Lord of Coill-mor, died.

James and Gerald, the sons of the Bishop of Kerry, i. e. the sons of James, son of Richard [Fitzmaurice], were slain by the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, in revenge of their brother, Murtough, whom the sons of the Bishop had slain some time before.

Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John, son of Edmond, son of Thomas [Fitzgerald] of Claenglais, died this year, by the sword^h or by a natural death.

History of Ireland, in the possession of the Editor, the Lord of Coill-mor descended from Gibbon, the natural son of the celebrated John of Callan Fitzgerald, by the wife of O'Coinnin; and the same Gibbon is the ancestor of the Ridire Fionn, or White Knight, Chief of Clann-Gibbon, as well as of Fitz-Gibbon of Ard-sciath. From John Mor na Sursainne, i. e. of the girdle, another illegitimate son of John of Callan, by the wife of O'Coilleain, was descended the Lord of Claenglais, (mentioned in the next entry), in the county of Limerick, the last chief of which family was Sir John Fitzgerald (the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of

Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John na Sursainne, natural son of John of Callan), who went to France in November, 1691. It should be here remarked, that the Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this half barony of Coill-mhor (Kilmore), and that this is the Coill-mhor mentioned in these Annals, in connexion with Delge, at the year 1580.

^h *By the sword*, 60 pinn, i. e. by the point or edge of any weapon. The language is very unsatisfactory in the original. It should be:

“In this year died Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John fitz Edmond fitz Thomas of Claenglais. Thomas and Gerald having been

Eoghan mac maolmuire, mic donnchaíð, mic toirpdealbáiḡ mec ruibne conrapal dís-muimhan, fíhí cúim cñhðraíḡtí i noilteíḡ ḡ i noipeaéatar, dúp dān-ardā dooirce i ndeabaið ḡ i monað fíðma do ecc.

Toirpdealbáið ócc mac toirpdealbáiḡ, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaíð, mic toirpdealbáiḡ mec ruibne décc. Níhí cín a cómaora dia cíníð in aon aimpur púp ar ap luccá épa aon nduine mār.

Sihí nclap maulbi do ðol i paḡoib in bliaðam rí, ḡ a tilleað tap a air i nḡhímpaíð na bliaðna ap ccinð, ḡ captin bhaburcun i nḡoibíhínoíraéct cóiccið cónnaéct an aipíe rín, ḡ an captín rín do ðol i títí aínalḡaíð i nḡrpaé na bliaðna ro. An títí uile do lot ḡ do léipcecpioḡ dó on cúil ḡo a céle, uair baoí acc ruibal on foplongpopt ḡo apóile ftoppo. Nihí dón ap an ccaptin rín, ná fop a muinḡir, nḡhíhí naoiḡ na pílíð, fíóð, na foitirḡlínð, na baile, na babdún no ḡup toḡlað an títí uile lair.

Mac ruibne baḡaineé, Maolmuire óc, mac maolmuire, mic aóða, mic neill, mec ruibne, ḡ doinnall mac mupchaíð, mic Ruaiðrí mórí, mic doinnall na maðmann, mec ruibne do mārbað an 4 la do mī iun ap bḡú loáa feabail, ḡ iad acc iomluad aítirce ḡ coinne etir ó nell ḡ ó doinnall báttar i nḡib foplongpoptaib lḡnaib líonmāraib imon loé. Bá haínlaíð do rónaíð na móirééctā rín .i. dḡonḡ dālbāncóib anaitḡhḡta do tóéct a foplongpopt uí neill i naḡtḡraé baoí le hacchaíð iomloéctā ap caol loáa febail, ḡ do paóíleað ḡup ab lá toirce eiccin ele do deaéatā ḡo ro ḡaḡḡraéct tḡaéct im upḡoraé in aḡtḡraíḡ i mbaéttar na conrapail foicenelca i nuathāð buiðne co hanḡuiríḡtē acc iomḡuireaé le cpioécnucchað a ccoinne co ro claiðmíðḡioḡ iatḡ ḡan cóiccill, ḡ co nḡḡraéct fíhí ap ḡan fuilḡḡaíð ḡan foirdearceā foppa.

O doéartāíḡ Sían mac feilim, mic concobairí cārpiaíḡ tḡḡearna inḡrí heoḡ-ain décc, 26 maí ḡ ro baíð bḡiaíḡ ḡill ap a fḡuḡḡbḡtē eic ḡ aḡḡḡā (dia maí

slain in battle, and John having died a natural death, or Thomas having fallen in battle, and Gerald and John having died a natural death."

¹ *The meeting.*—The Oipeaéatar, *anglice* Iraghts, was a meeting, or conference, held by the Irish on hills for the purpose of deliberating about their public affairs, and which frequently ended in a fight.

^k *Less refused*, ap luccá epa.—This refers to

his hospitality, not his courage, as might be supposed. The phrase fear nár epa neac um ní, "a man who never refused any one any thing," is always used to express "a man of unbounded bounty and hospitality."

¹ *Sanctuary*, nḡmíð.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 59, where this passage is quoted.

^m *Noble*, foicenelca, literally, "of good tribe

Owen, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, Constable of Desmond, a sedate and tranquil man in the drinking-house and at the meetingⁱ, but obstinate, furious, and irresistible in battle and in the field of contest, died.

Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, died. There had not been of his tribe, of his years, in his time, any who had less refused^k any man than he.

Sir Nicholas Malby went to England this year, and returned in the winter of the year following; and Captain Brabazon had the government of Connaught during this period. This captain went to Tirawley in the spring of this year, and plundered and devastated the whole territory, from one extremity to the other, for he [continually] moved from one camp to another among them. Neither the sanctuary^l of the saint nor the poet, the wood nor the forest-valley, the tower nor the bawn, was a shelter from this captain and his people, until the whole territory was destroyed by him.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry Oge, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall Mac Sweeny) and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn Mac Sweeny, were slain on the fourth day of the month of June, on the margin of Lough Foyle, whither they had gone to attend a meeting and conference between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who had two extensive and populous camps on the borders of the lake. These lamentable deaths happened thus: a party of strange Scots from O'Neill's camp went into the boat which was used for ferrying [passengers] across the straits of Lough Foyle; and it being supposed that they had come on some other embassy, they were permitted to land near the prow of the boat, where those noble^m constables were, attended only by a small party, and unpreparedⁿ [for hostilities], awaiting the termination of the conference. They [the Scots] unsparingly put them to the sword, and then escaped themselves, without receiving a wound, or losing a single drop of blood.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), Lord of Inishowen, died on the 26th of May. He was a person for whose ransom (if he

or family."

^o *Unprepared*, i. e. *nihil adversi timentes*. This anecdote is very unsatisfactorily told. It should

have been mentioned whether the Scots had been in O'Neill's service, or whether they had received instructions from him to attack the MacSweenys.

ρυσσελαδ νό βήε παρ) αν τί τήσα ανη ριν, γ α μάε δσαν όεε διορθνεαδ
 ινα ιοναδ αρ βέλαιβ Χατάοιρ υί όόεαρταιγ. Ταινις περιδε αν επιρ δο έρομλοτ,
 επιρ ιοτ, αρβαρ, άιτιυεχαδ, γ ινδιλιβ.

Μαιριε ινζήν έυινη ί νελλ, βήε τρομαιριε βυιδε μεε δομναλλ δεεε.

Νεαέταιν mac cuinn, mic an έαλβαιγ δο μαρβαδ αν. 5. September.

Μαγ ρλαννχαιδ παρτραιγε (.ι. caetal όεε) δο μαρβαδ λά α βριαταιρ ρήν
 ταδεε όεε.

Clann uatéir ραθα, mic dauid, mic emainn, micc uillicc α búpc .ι. τήροιτε,
 γ Μαοιλιρ δο όολ διαρραιδ γαβαλα ι ττήρ αμαλγαδ α huét mñic uilliam δςρ-
 βραταιρι α ναταρ .ι. Ριρδςρ αν ιαραινν γο ρο γαδρατ βύ. Ριεαρδ α búpc
 mac emainn, mic uillicc ό εαηλέν αν βαρραιγ δέιργε ρό να ηήγμήιβ co pucc
 ρορ να βυιδμήιβ, γ ρο ρήιρατ γλιαδ γέαρ αμμαιρ ρέ αροιλε co ρο μαρβαδ
 Ριοεαηρδ γ ρορεελα α εταρλα ινα τιμέεαλλ ρα τροισ ριν. Ρυεερατ clann
 υάτειρ ραθα α εερειχ, γ α εεορρεαρ.

Mac mec uilliam búpc .ι. Ριοεαρδ ρυαδ mac δςαιν mic οιλυεαηρ mic δςαιν
 δο μαρβαδ ι ηγμήιρεαδ να βλιαδνα ρο λά τομαρ υυιδεορ δυινη υαπαλ δο
 μμυητιρ να βαιηριογνα, γ αεβήριβ εάε νάρ βο μαηε ρήιτ αν μαρβαδ ριν.

Αη δςεεαναέ ό γριάθα δέεε .ι. δοηννχαδ όεε mac δοηννχαιδ mic δοην-
 νχαιδ mic nicol, ρήι ευμάετα μόρι ι εελλ γ τευαητ ειριδε.

Mac βρυαιδςθα ολλαμ υί βριαην lé ρήεαρ .ι. Μαοιλιν mac conéobaηρ mic
 διαρματτα, mic δςαιν δέεε, γ α βραταιρ γιολλα βριγδε διορθνεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Διαρμαηττ υλλταε mac δςαιν' δέεε.

Μα Conmide βριαην δορία δέεε, 13 Iunij.

The issue of the conference should also have been mentioned.

^o *Both*, literally, "between crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle."

^v *Dartry*, now the barony of Rosslogher, in the county of Leitrim, where the Mac Clancys, or Maglanchys, as they are locally called, are still very numerous, but all reduced to farmers or cottiers.—See note ^a, under the year 1228, p. 218, *supra*.

^a *Walter Fada*, i. e. *Walterus longus*, Walter the long or tall.

^r *Fairly slain*, literally, "and all used to say

that that killing was not well procured," that is, that it was accomplished by unfair or treacherous means.

^s *Ultach*, i. e. Mac Donlevy.

^t *Mic Conmídhe*, now Mac Namee.

^u Under this year Cox has the following notice of the removal of the Lord Deputy Grey, of which the Four Masters have no notice:

"But this good Deputy, by the contrivance of the rebels, was represented at the court of England as a bloody man, that regarded not the lives of the subjects any more than the lives of dogs, but has tyrannized with that barbarity

could have been ransomed) many horses and herds would have been given. His son, John Oge, was elected in his place, in preference to Cahir O'Doherty; in consequence of which the country was ravaged, both° crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle.

Mary, the daughter of Con O'Neill, and wife of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, died.

Naghtan, son of Con, who was son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], was slain on the 5th of September.

Mac Clancy of Dartry^p (Cathal Oge) was slain by his own kinsman, Teige Oge.

The sons of Walter Fada^q, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, namely, Theobald and Meyler, went to Tirawley in search of booty, at the instance of Mac William, their father's brother, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn; and they seized some cows. Rickard Burke, son of Edmond, son of Ulick of Castlebar, rose up at the shouts, and overtook them; and they fought a sharp and fierce battle, in which Rickard and the greater number of those around him were slain. The sons of Walter Fada carried off the prey in triumph.

The son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Roe, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John Oge, was slain in the winter of this year by Thomas Wideos, a gentleman of the Queen's people; and all said that he was not fairly slain^r.

The Dean O'Grady, i. e. Donough Oge, son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Nicholas, a man of great power in Church and State, died.

Mac Brody (Maoilin, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John), Ollav to O'Brien in history, died; and his kinsman, Gilla-Brighde, was elected in his place.

Dermot Ultach^s, son of John, died.

Mac Conmidhe^t (Brian, the son of Donough) died on the 13th of June^u.

that there was little left for the Queen to reign over but carcasses and ashes. And this false story being believed in England, a general pardon was sent over to such of the rebels as would accept thereof, and the Lord Deputy, in the midst of his victories, was recalled. So that in August he left Ireland to the care of Adam

Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, Lords Justices, two men very unfit to be yoked together, the difference between them being no less in their minds and affections than it was in their bodies and professions."—*Hib. Anglicana*, vol. i. A.D. 1582.

AOIS CRIOST, 1583.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mile, cúicc cétt, oéttmoḡatt, a tpi.

Cono mac an calbaicēh, mic Maḡnupa, mic aoda duib, mic aoda puaidh uí doḡnaill do écc, 13. do marpa. Saoí dñpccaiḡte, deigēimḡ, fñp roitīm poaḡallma, poρt congma la do clapaib, ḡ do cñteapnaib, fñp cñdaiḡte duan, ḡ oḡéct aḡmolta ap a iolmaoimib fñpñ, fñp ap lucca pob olc clú ḡ cétpaib do claudaib neill naoiḡiallaiḡ gup bó paḡaill do cḡuit ḡan cñp, do luimḡ ḡan luamāipe, ḡ do ḡoρt taob le tollaipbe aḡaill po baḡḡap cenel [ḡconail] don cḡp pñ iaρ nécc cuim.

Iapla upmuḡan .i. tomap mac Semaip, mic piapair puaid do bñtē na ḡoḡepnoip ap dá cóicceaḡ muḡan an bliadañ pñ, ḡ iapla dñpmuḡan aḡ daimḡ-muccaḡ ina cḡpéḡupneaḡt, ḡ ina dñbeipcc, co po ḡaḡ poρ aiḡmilleaḡ na tñpe ina cḡmḡoḡpaib ḡ nḡeimḡeaḡ ḡ ḡ neapḡaḡ na bliadañ po pñmaim, ap a aoí baolí daḡuaḡ, ḡ duipēaccla accaḡ daoimibh piap an dñccheaḡ, ḡ pia bḡpñonḡpa ḡaxan ḡo po ḡaḡpaḡ aḡ deilimuccaḡ pñp etip mnaolí poρta, clonñ, ḡ cāipuib, co ná baolí aḡt aon cḡḡiaρ nama [dia pñip, C. O'C.] óñ ccuaρ cāipḡccē, nó cḡonñ ḡó apñile pēacñón dā cóicceaḡ muḡan ḡ paḡpaḡ ḡ ḡ pḡoḡmaρ na bliadañ po. Iap mbḡñtē da céḡ toḡaḡ an ḡeimḡuib ḡ don oiḡcē paḡa pāip po tḡiallpaḡḡ eapḡupḡaḡ, ḡ mñpñḡ muḡan iaḡaḡ ina uipḡimḡeall, ḡ aḡud do cḡp ḡ ccōiccail an cḡccaib gup bó mḡḡuib lá dia pccup cḡíoc ḡ poḡpcñḡ do cḡp poρ cḡccaḡ ḡḡpaḡtaḡ, ḡ bá haḡmaḡ po poρcaomḡaccaip .i. dḡonḡ duib muipḡcḡḡaiḡ buipḡ Mḡainge do pñicḡt aoda bñḡaḡñ do paḡbáil cḡapbaḡḡail ap iapla dñpmuḡan

* *Kinell Connell*.—The word ḡConaill, which was omitted by the original scribe, is supplied by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. Tir-Connell would be more appropriately used here.

* *The harp without ceis*.—This phrase has been borrowed by the Four Masters from the Amhra Choluim Cille. The glossographers, however, do by no means agree on the exact meaning of *ceis*; but the Four Masters seem to have taken it for the base string. In *Leabhar na h-Uidhri* it is glossed: “aḡm don tḡom tēḡ, no ip í in cēip ip in cḡuit in ní congḡap in leiḡpñ do na

tēḡaib mḡi; “a name for the heavy string, or the *ceis* in the harp, is what supports the *leith-rinn* and the strings.”

* *Without shelter*.—The word tollaipbe is explained barrenness, nakedness, exposure, want of clothing, cover, or shelter, by Peter Connell, in his Irish Dictionary, MS. in the British Museum, Egerton 84, 85.

* *Treason*.—This was written for Farrell O'Garra and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I. O'Daly would have pronounced the Four Masters rank heretics had he known that they had

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1583.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-three.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, died on the 13th of March. He was an accomplished and truly hospitable man, a sedate and affable man, the supporting pillar of the literati and the kerns; a man who had spent much of his wealth in the purchase of poems and panegyrics; a man by no means the least illustrious in name and character of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages; so that after his death Kinel-Connel^v might have been likened to a harp without the *Ceis*^w, to a ship without a pilot, or to a field without shelter^x.

The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, was Governor of the two provinces of Munster in this year; and the Earl of Desmond became confirmed in his treason^y and insurrection; and he proceeded to ravage the country in his neighbourhood during the winter, and the spring of the following year. His people, however, were so much in dread and awe of the law and the Sovereign of England that they began to separate from him, even his own married wife, children, and friends, so that he had but four persons to accompany him [in his movements] from one cavern of a rock or hollow of a tree to another, throughout the two provinces of Munster, in the summer and autumn of this year. When [however] the beginning of winter and the long nights had set in, the insurgents and robbers of Munster began to collect about him, and prepared to rekindle the torch of war. But God thought it time to suppress, close, and finish this war of the Geraldines, which was done in the following way: a party of the O'Moriartys of the Mang's side, [a family] of the race of Aedh-Beannan^z, took an advantage^a of the Earl of Desmond,

written of his favourite hero in this strain.

^z *Aedh Beannan*.—He was King of Munster, and died, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, in the year 619. He had a son, Maelduin, who fought at the battle of Magh Rath in the year 637, who had a son, Congal, King of Desmond, who was slain in 639, from whom the O'Moriartys are descended.

^a *Advantage*.—This is not fair of the Four

Masters, though the tradition in the country ascribes the murder of the last Earl of Desmond to Kelly O'Moriarty. This tradition is written in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, appended to a poem addressed to the Earl of Desmond by Donnell Mac Brody. But the subject has not been fairly examined; for, though the O'Moriartys were certainly the party who pursued the Earl, the person who laid vio-

ιαρ μβσίτ δό ι πριανβοίτ πόλαάταε ι αουαρ ααιρηγι ι ηγλινν αν γινντιγ. βατταρ αν ορηγ ιρίν αγ ταιρέάλαδ, γ αγ τιμέάλλαδ να τέγδαρι ι μβαοί αν τιαπλα ό υρεοραά οιδόε αο ηαδημαδαν, αο πο ληγριοτ αν πυαριβοτ παρ ι αρεπευααλ να μαιδνε μυίε δια μαιρε αρ αοι λαίτε πεάτμυινε, λά πελε μαριταιν αο ρονοραδ. Ρο γοναδ γ πο γαβαδ αν τιαπλα λεό, υαιρ ní βαοί λυάτ τροατα νό ταάαιρ ινα παρραδ άάτ αον βήν, γ υιαρ δυαάαλλ, ήρ βό αιαν όν αοιλλ αο δαάαατταρ αν ααν πο όίάήνοραττ αν τιαπλα γαν πυρεαά, γ μυνα βήτ ρυδε φορ πογαιλ, γ φορ υίβήρεα (αήααλ πο βαί) ροβαδ αο μόιρηγέλαιβ ερεααν αον ιαπλα υήρμυήαν ριν.ι. γεαρίοι αα αμαρ, μυα δήαν, μυα αομαρ υρηοίάτ αάα, μυα

lent hands on him was a soldier of the garrison of Castlemaine, named Kelly, or O'Kelly, a native Irishman, who had been bred by the English. O'Daly, the historian of the Geraldines, though he calls Owen Mae Daniel an inhuman villain, still seems to think that the Earl's party had acted barbarously. He writes that it unfortunately happened that those who were sent by the Earl to seize the prey, barbarously robbed a noble matron, whom they left naked in the field; that when this fact came to the knowledge of her kindred, they collected a party of men, and, led by a foster-brother of the Earl" [Owen O'Moriarty], "approached his hiding place; that a soldier, whose name was Daniel O'Kelly, smashed the Earl's right arm with a stroke of his sword, and by a second blow cut off one of his ears, then dragged him out, and, being apprehensive lest any one might come to the rescue, brutally separated the head from the body."—*Incrementum, &c., Giraldinorum*, c. 24. See also Hooker; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1583, where it is stated that Owen O'Moriarta, who was otherwise called *Dróghbearla* [i. e. an ορηόέαπλα, of the bad English], had obtained seven musketeers and twelve kerne from the Governor of Castlemaine before he went in pursuit of the prey taken from his sister, whom he calls "a poor woman of the Moriartas." It may be here remarked, that it is not certain that Owen O'Moriarty knew

who the party were that had plundered his sister, and that it is very likely that the soldier Kollie, Kelly, or O'Kelly, had the Earl killed before O'Moriarty discovered who was in the hut.

Cox states that Kolly struck the old Earl with his sword, not knowing who he was, and almost cut off his arm; that the old man then cried out that he was the Earl of Desmond, and that Kolly would have spared him, were it not that he bled so fast that he could not live; that, therefore, he immediately cut off his head, which was afterwards sent to England, and placed on a pole on London Bridge; and he adds, that "for this exploit the family of the Moriartas are in disgrace amongst the Irish to this day."

P. O'Sullivan Beare does not mention the name of O'Moriarty in connexion with this murder, but he seems to think that the person who led the soldiers to the place did not know that it was the Earl of Desmond that was there. He seems to think, however, that the Daniel who slew the Earl was the brother of Owen. His words are:

"Inde Giraldus sylvam densissimam suæ ditionis quæ Sylva Cunei vocatur petit, cum quatuor aut quinque comitibus in quâ latitans circumventus capite truneatur. In rei memoriam locus qui tunc ejus sanguine perfusus adhuc sanguineo colore fertur esse affectus. Inveniendi eum duces fuerint duo fratres sui

whom they found in an unprotected position : he was concealed in a hut, in the cavern of a rock, in Gleann-an-Ghinntigh^b. This party remained on the watch around this habitation of the Earl from the beginning of the night to the dawning of day ; and then, in the morning twilight, they rushed into the cold hut. This was on Tuesday, which was St. Martin's festival. They wounded the Earl, and took him prisoner, for he had not along with him any people able to make fight or battle, excepting one woman and two men servants. They had not proceeded far from the wood when they suddenly beheaded the Earl. Were it not that he was given to plunder and insurrection, as he [really] was, this fate of the Earl of Desmond^c would have been one of the mournful stories of Ireland, namely, Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas of

familiares et in quos soepe beneficia dicitur contulisse, Eugenius et Daniel, qui aliud forsân quærentes in eum inciderunt reginæ ministris comitati, sed tamen miserè obierunt suspensi alter in Angliâ nescio quod ob crimen, alter in Ibernâ a Mac Morise Lacſnaæ Barone ob foeditatem sceleris hujus in bello maximo quod inferius sum scripturus.”

^b *Gleann-an-Ghinntigh*, now Glanageenty, a townland situated in the east of the parish of Ballymacelligot, barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry, and about five miles to the east of Tralee. The spot where the Earl was killed is still pointed out by the natives by the name of Bothar-an-Iarla, and the trunk of an old tree, under which his body was thrown, still remains. They also shew what they call his grave, but this must have been only the place where the body was for some time concealed, as it seems certain that his body was finally interred in a small chapel at Kilnamanagh, near Castle-Island.

^c *The Earl of Desmond*.—Mr. Moore, in the fourth volume of his *History of Ireland*, which he has suffered to issue from the press in a wofully imperfect state, ventures to draw the following character of this Earl of Desmond, in despite of all O'Daly's encomiums :

“ Among those champions of the cause of Ireland whom the long struggle of her people for freedom has raised into eminence, the Earl of Desmond, although in many respects the most showy and popular, must, in all that lends dignity or moral strength to so high a vocation, take rank on the very lowest level. It was, however, far more in weakness of understanding and violence of temper, than in any natural depravity, that the reckless excesses and headlong arrogance of this lordly demagogue had their source ; and a great statesman of that period,—one whose opportunities of studying the character of this lord were many and searching,—has left on record his opinion, that Desmond's ‘light and loose dealings proceeded rather from imperfection of judgment than from malicious intent.’ To the same cause,—a helpless want of common sense,—may fairly be attributed most of the anomalies and inconsistencies of his strange career. Hence was it that, though born to a rank almost princely, he herded chiefly with his lowest dependants ; inheriting estates that spread through nearly four counties, he was yet distressed for the means of daily subsistence ; and though circled wherever he went by crowds of followers, could not boast one single friend.”—Vol. iv. p. 95.

Semair, mic gearóid an dana, mic muirir (.i. an cís id iarla d'fhumán) mic tomair na napað, mic Seon cáille, mic tómar (agá ccoimraicit gearaltaig cáille dapa, 7 d'fhumán ré apoile) mic muirir (.i. an bpaéair minúr) mic gearailt, mic muirir, mic gearailt.

Nir biongnad dioğaltað dé do dílginn gearaltað fó dáig éopa i naghaid a bphionnra dia tataratað dia rionnraib mar éir duécura ó dún caoín i cciarraige go comar tri nuircce, 7 ó oilen móir arda neimid i nuib liathain, co lunnnead.

^d *Thomas of Drogheda*.—See note *, under the year 1468, p. 1051, *supra*.

^e *John Caille*.—This is a mistake for John of Callainn.—See note u, under the year 1261, p. 382, *supra*.

^f *The Friar Minor*.—He died in the monastery of Youghal, in the habit of St. Francis, on the 20th of May, 1257.—See note o, under the year 1224, p. 217, *supra*.

^g *The vengeance of God*.—What a pity it is that O'Daly had not seen this observation of the Four Masters, that he might brand them, and their Trinity-College-educated patron, Farrell O'Gara, with eternal infamy! This historian of the Geraldines, in his strictures on Dr. O'Meara, calls him *impious* for his lavish encomium on the Earl of Ormond! After quoting a few lines of O'Meara's overcoloured verse in praise of Ormond, O'Daly asks:

"Now, is not this a glaring proof of O'Meara's impiety? He, forsooth, in every other respect a Catholic, dares to call the Geraldines, who were the strenuous supporters of their religion and country, the destroyers of both! Here is the man who does not hesitate to extol the Butlers, by whose supineness this land of Ireland was trodden down by England. Aye, truly was it ruined by Ormond; for had he leagued himself with his uncle Desmond, for altars and for hearths, this land would never have fallen by fraud or force of arms."—c. 24.

^h *Dun-caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western point of the county of Kerry.—See this already

mentioned under the years 1558 and 1582.

ⁱ *Great Island of Ard-Nemidh*, i. e. the great island of Nemhidh's hill, now the Great Island near the city of Cork.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 178, where it is stated that this island is called after Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland after the flood, and that it is situated i gcéic liathain, in the territory of Ui-Liathain, and otherwise called Oilean móir an Dharrraig, i. e. Barry's Great Island.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6. From these bounds it is evident that the Earl of Desmond claimed all Munster, except the portions of that province belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. In 1583 a special Act of Attainder was passed against Gerald Earl of Desmond, and his confederates in the rebellion, and it was found that 574,628 acres were forfeited to the Crown; but the territory over which the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction comprised more than double this number of acres.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 384. For an account of the individuals settled on these lands under the name of undertakers and planters, the reader is referred to Fynes Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 9, 10; Smith's *Histories of the Counties of Kerry and Cork*; and Fitzgerald's *Limerick*, &c. There is still extant a poem addressed to this Earl by Donnell Mac Brody, in which he introduces St. Fachtna of Ros-Ailither, as prophesying to St. Finchu that a famous Grecian family

Drogheda^d, son of James, son of Garrett of the Poetry, son of Maurice (the first Earl of Desmond), son of Thomas of the Apes, son of John of Caille^e, son of Thomas (in whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and those of Desmond meet each other), son of Maurice (i. e. the Friar Minor^f), son of Gerald, son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

It was no wonder that the vengeance of God^g should exterminate the Geraldines for their opposition to their Sovereign, whose predecessors had granted to their ancestors as patrimonial lands [that tract of country extending] from Dun-caoin^h in Kerry to the Meeting of the Three Waters, and from the Great Island of Ard-Nemidhⁱ in Hy-Liathain to Limerick.

would come to Ireland, who would conquer the race of Eoghan [the son of Oilíoll Olum], and drive the Dal-Cais across the river of Luimneach [the Lower Shannon]; that afterwards another race of foreigners would arrive, who would subdue the former by treachery; but that the Fionn Galls and the Gaels would again recover their power. Mac Brody then tells the Earl that he was the person who would fight the battle of Saingiol [Singland, near Limerick] predicted by this saint, because he was half Leinsterman, and the knight who was first betrayed by the Londoners, which accorded with the prophecy; that he was the glowing brand who would inflame the Gaels to battle; that he would become Monarch of Ireland, and banish the new Saxons and the Londoners from his kingdom. The prophecy here attributed to St. Fachtua, which was evidently forged about the period of the first outbreak of this rebellion, was very famous in Munster and throughout Ireland in the middle of the next century, as appears from the Depositions concerning murders and robberies committed in the county of Fermanagh, preserved in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 6, in which is preserved the following Deposition by Rickard Bourke of Enniskillen, Bachelor in Divinity, who, being sworn and examined, "Saith that one of the O'Briens of Thomond did read and

relate in this Deponent's hearing severall prophecies of St. Patrick and of Collumkill, the Sainet of Derry, of Berricanus, another of their Sainets, and of Ffeon Mack Woill, an ould Irish Champion: and the Deponent saw an English booke printed in the Low Countries importing another prophecy of St. Patrick (in the handes of one of the Rebels). All which prophecies the Rebels did conceive to import the extirpation of the English, and the settling of the whole kingdom in the Irish. And theise prophecies are very commonly, confidently, and vehemently urged and justified by their preists for undoubted verities: and amongst the rest there is one prophecie to the effect: *Do berhar cach Downaskia, curfear Ballacliach er goole, murfie Ierla Thraly fear inid Rie an Acrue*; which is thus in English:

"Att Downeskia a fight shalbe,

And Dublin citty shalbe ta'ne;

The King his Viceroy at Acrue [á crú]

By the Erle of Traly shall be slaine.

"The Rebels speake much of a dismall and fatall blow which the English shall receive, say they, in a battaile at Cas-Saingel, which they understand to be Singland at the south gate of Limerick: saying that shalbe a finall end of the warr. And thenceforth the Irish alone shall enjoy the kingdome of Ireland to thend of the world. And that there is a prophecy amongst

Μυρίαδ βααά, mac emainn, mic maḡnura, mec rithig décc i narp̃ fearra gar iar mbár iarla d̃srmuīan, 7 aubepac apoile gur ab dia cumhaid̃ atbaē.

Ḫorpaid̃ carpac. mac donnchaid̃ baáaig, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaid̃, mic toirp̃dealbais̃ mec ruibne do marbaid̃ la ch̃t̃srnaib̃ inñri caoín do éanaip̃teaēt̃ ó ccaip̃p̃pe r̃f̃c̃t̃m̃ain p̃ia mbár iarla d̃srmuīan, 7 atb̃sr̃p̃t̃i gur bó pobad̃ p̃ia mbár don iarla marbaid̃ ḡorpaada.

S̃san ócc mac r̃s̃ain, mic tomair iarla décc iar ccian aoir, 7 é illaiñ illuimneac̃ a ccionaid̃ a éloinne do b̃h̃t̃ i p̃f̃appaid̃ iarla d̃srmuīan.

Αν Ρόιρτεαδ̃ .i. dauid̃ mac muir̃p̃, mic dauid̃, mic muir̃p̃, 7 a b̃h̃n oilén ing̃h̃n t̃p̃emair, mic emainn meḡ p̃riap̃air décc in aoín m̃í i ñsr̃p̃ac̃ na b̃liaō-na po, 7 ní baí d̃p̃ionnḡallaib̃ eipeann ap̃ t̃p̃ioāc̃ ced do d̃út̃aig̃ lánamain pob oip̃teap̃ica ináit̃p̃ide.

Ο μαοίλμυαίδ̃ .i. τεποιετ̃ décc.

Corbmac mac ταιδ̃cc, mic corbmaic̃ ócc meḡ cap̃taig̃ t̃ig̃eap̃na m̃úr̃ep̃aig̃e p̃sr̃i d̃h̃ḡdealb̃ōa d̃p̃eaāp̃olair̃ aḡap̃ lia p̃oip̃ccñs̃ma p̃ionnaol̃ta, 7 cap̃l̃s̃ñ c̃um̃ōaēt̃ḡlana, 7 caḡaoipe comorbar̃ do élañnaib̃h̃ eoḡain m̃óiri décc. Αν t̃ip̃ do b̃h̃t̃ imp̃sr̃nac̃ pé apoile iar ñeḡ corbmaic̃. Ḫponḡ d̃ib̃ aḡ cup̃ lé ceal-laācan mac ταιδ̃cc p̃o pobair̃ dol̃ i p̃eil̃b̃ na t̃ipe p̃ó d̃aig̃ a p̃im̃p̃ieāta. Ḫponḡ

them of the destruction of Kilkenny, to this effect, that O'Callaghan's horseboy (taking the bridle off his horse in the Cathedrall place of Kilkenny), shall there ask, where was the church of Kilkenny? There is another prophecy amongst them that Ross shall be destroyed, and left without either stick or stake. And this Deponent further saith, that he credibly heard from severall, and believeth, that one of the Kennedyes, a bloody Rebell, and his companie, murdered at the Silver Mines, in the countie of Tipperary, twenty-four Englishmen, after they were turned to mass. And afterwards he drowned himself, because he was not suffered to go on and exercise the like cruelty against the other English, as this Deponent hath also credibly heard. Jurat xii. Julii, 1643.

“[Signed] R. Bourke.

“[Signed] John Watson.
Will. Aldrich.”

The prophecy relating to Singland is still current among the peasantry in the county of Limerick, where it is believed that the battle remains yet to be fought. A man with three thumbs will hold the general's horse, and a mill in the neighbourhood will be turned by the blood of the slain. After this battle the power of the new English will be for ever suppressed, and the Gaels and *ould* English will be restored to their former power and possessions.

* *Godfrey*. — He is called Goron Mac Swiny by Cox, who says of him that, having taken a great prey in Carbury, three Irishmen (who owned some of the cattle) followed them at some distance, expecting an opportunity at night to steal back their own cattle, or an equivalent; and that to that end they hid themselves within musket shot of Goron's camp or lodgment; that it so happened that Goron and a servant, both unarmed, walked that way, and came near the

Murrough Bacagh, the son of Edmond, son of Magnus Mac Sheehy, died at Ardfer, a short time after the Earl of Desmond, and some say that it was of grief for him [the Earl] he died.

Godfrey Carragh^k, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was slain by the kernes of Inis-caoin^l, in the tanist's portion, a week before the death of the Earl of Desmond. It was remarked that the death of Godfrey was an omen of that of the Earl.

John Oge, the son of John, son of Thomas, the Earl, died at an advanced age in captivity in Limerick [having been confined there], because his sons had joined the Earl of Desmond.

Roche (David, the son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice) and his wife, Ellen, the daughter of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce, died in the one month in the Spring of this year. There did not exist, of all the old English in Ireland, a couple, possessing only a barony, of more renown than they.

O'Molloy (Theobald) died.

Cormac, the son of Teige^m, son of Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, a comely-shaped, bright-countenanced man, who possessed most white-washed edifices, fine-built castles, and hereditary seatsⁿ of any of the descendants of Eoghan More, died. The [people of the] country were at strife with each other after the death of Cormac; for some of them supported Callaghan, the son of Teige, who sought to get possession of the territory on account of his seniority;

place where the three men were hid; and that as soon as they perceived that Goron and his servant were unarmed, they surprised them and cut off their heads.

^l *Inis-caoin*, now Enniskean, or Inniskeen, a village situated on the left bank of the Bandon River, in the barony of East Carbery, and county of Cork. The author of *Carbríe Notitia* asserts that this place is named from Kean Mac Moylemo, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, which does not accord with the spelling given in the text by the Four Masters.

^m *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—He is the Sir Cormack Mac Teige of Muscry, who was high sheriff of the county of Cork, and of whom Sir Henry Sidney said, that “for his loyalty and

civil disposition he was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry.”

ⁿ *Hereditary seats*, *caṡaoipe coṡorbaip*.—The word *coṡorbaip* often signifies succession to a lay title or dignity. In a paper MS., formerly in the collection of Edward O'Reilly, No. 146 of the Sale Catalogue of his manuscripts, the word *coṡorba* is explained as follows:

“*Coṡorba .i. coṡeizḡrṡa no coṡoizḡre ut in libro Connaciae coṡorba Cuinn Céṡ caṡaiḡ uocatur Coṡḡealḡac moṡ ó Concuḡbaip. Vide Uṡaṡ Mhoṡaṡn, i. e. Comhorbha, i. e. a lord or heir, as in the Book of Connaught, in which Turlough More O'Connor is called the Comhorbha [heir] of Conn of the Hundred Battles. Vide Udhacht Mhoṡaṡn.”*

ele aḡ cup lá corbmac mac diarmatta mic taidce baí aḡ iarraid cñhair an típe a huét páteut a aḡair, ḡ an tirlr ṽponḡ aḡ cup lé cloinn óicc an corbmaic rin, mic taidce, mic corbmaic óicc, miccorbmaic, mic taidce meḡ carṽaig, ḡ lá na máṽair .i. Siubán ingñ riapair na buile mic remair, mic emainn méḡ riapair. Tar a cñd rin uile ar le corbmac mac taidce, mic diarmatta do buaḡaigñ.

An tēppcop ciarpaiḡeac décc .i. Semur mac riṽñr, mic Sñain roideac lán deccna an tēppcop rin. Do cloinn riapair a buaḡur .i. Shioct Rémainn, mic uilliam mic ḡearalt, ḡ dearbṽaṽair don muiṽir tainicc ar an ccéd ḡabaltar ó pṽionnra paḡan i neṽinn do cōḡnañ lá diarmait mac muphaḡa (la ríḡ laiḡean) an tuilliam rin mac ḡearalt do riáḡriom, ḡ ar dia ṽhioct upmóṽ ḡearaltac cloinne muiṽir.

O caoim̃ .i. Art mac domnaill, mic airt, mic eoḡain, paóí duine eiríde do mārbaḡ, ḡ a mac .i. Art ócc doirṽneac ina ionaḡ.

Mac mec amlaoib̃ .i. donnchaḡ bán, mac maoleaclainn, mic diarmata, mic maoleaclainn, ḡ mac a dearbṽaṽar taidce, mac concobaṽir, do com̃tuitim ré aṽoile.

Sñan carpaḡ mac uilliam, mic tṽpoitt a búpc oíḡpe coiri riáṽpe baí i tṽpé-
tuipcaḡ ḡur an tan pa do tṽaḡt irṽeac ar pṽotexion. Dol dó iar mḡár
iarla dṽr̃m̃m̃an diarpaiḡ ṽuaḡáñ i ḡearaltacaiḡ. Ní po aṽir co haḡ ṽara,

^o *Pierce-na-Buile*, i. e. Pierce of the madness, or mad Pierce.

^p *Raymond*.—He was the celebrated Raymond-le-Gros, or the corpulent, the ancestor of Fitz-Maurice of Kerry. The character of this Raymond is given as follows by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 9 :

“Erat itaque Reymundus vir amplæ quantitatis, staturæque paulo plus quam medioeris: capillis flauis, et suberispis, oculis grossis, glauéis, et rotundis, naso medioeriter elato, vultu colorato, hilari ac sereno, et quanquam carnosa superfluitate ventre turgeseens, naturalem tamen corporis grauitatem innata cordis redimens viuacitate earnis vitium animi virtute levabat. Super exereitus cura noetes duebat insomnes, et tanquam exeubiarum exeubator,

mirabili solieitudine noete tota circumeundo gyronagus, elamosus, errabundus exeubare solebat. Felix in hoc et fortunatus, quod vel nunquam, vel rarissime, cui præerat, manus, aut temerariis ausibus, aut per ineuriam oberauerit. Vir modestus et prouidus, nec eibo nec veste delicatus: Caloris ei algorisque patientia par: vir patiens iræ, patiensque laboris. Quibus præsidebat, prodesse magis quam præesse, potiusque minister quam magister videri volens. Vt autem viri virtutes, mores et modos sub breuitate coneludam: vir erat liberalis et lenis, prouidus et prudens. Et quanquam animosus plurimum, et armis instructus: prudentia tamen rebus in Martiis et prouidentia præelegebat. Vir in vtroque laudabilis: multum quidem militis habens, plus quam Ducis.”

others joined Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, who sought the chieftainship of the territory by virtue of his father's patent; and a third party sided with the young sons of [the deceased] Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, and with their mother, Joan, the daughter of Pierce-na-Buille°, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce. Notwithstanding all this [contention], Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, gained the victory.

The Bishop of Kerry died, namely, James, the son of Richard, son of John. This bishop was a vessel full of wisdom. He was of the stock of the Clann-Pierce, i. e. of the race of Raymond^p, the son of William Fitzgerald. This William was brother of the Maurice^a, who came from the King of England, at the time of the first invasion of Ireland, to assist Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and from him most of the Geraldines of Clann-Maurice are descended.

O'Keeffe (Art the son of Donnell, son of Art, son of Owen), an eminent man, was slain; and his son, Art Oge, was installed in his place.

The son of Mac Auliffe (Donough Bane, the son of Melaghlin, son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin) and his brother's son, Teige, the son of Conor, mutually slew each other.

John Carragh, the son of William, son of Theobald Burke, heir to Cois-Siuire^r, who had been hitherto in treason [i. e. in rebellion], came in under protection. After the death of the Earl of Desmond he went into the country of

^a *Maurice*, i. e. Maurice Fitzgerald.—See note °, under the year 1224, p. 216, *supra*. According to these Annals, and other accounts written in the Irish language, the Geraldines were of Greek origin, but O'Sullivan and O'Daly assert that they derived their origin from the ancient Trojans. O'Sullivan's words are as follows:

"Ibernix Giraladini suum genus ad Hetruscos inde Troianos usque referunt. Quà de re quia Chronicis Ibernix non memoratur, nos pro certo nihil possumus confirmare, nec ad præsens institutum attinet. Satis est compertum Mauritium Garaldum virum nobilem atque magnanimum a Dermysio Lagenix principe accitum ex

Anglià in Iberniam trajecisse: atque posteros ejus vocari tum Garaldos tum Giralminos, et Giralminos: ab his familias duas esse in Hibernià procreatas: earum principes institutos ab Anglis Regibus duos comites, alterum Desmonix, vel Desix in Momoniis; alterum Kildariæ in Lagenià et inde illos Momonios hos Lagenios Giralminos nuncupari."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 77; see also fol. 87, 88.

^r *Cois-Siuire*, a district belonging to a family of the Burkes, and lying on the west side of the River Suir, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary. This name is formed similarly to Coshma, Coshbride, Coshmore,—Coir

ἡ πο τιονόιλεαδ buar an baile lair. Εἰργιτε barba an baile po na h-íghmib. Pillir Sfan co na b'éc buidín marcaé ar in mbárda, ἡ πο haimrís eirriúe go reóilúireacá dypóor do péilér tré na élocceat na éhett go po leaccaó é dia eoc, ἡ puccraet a múintir an cepeic, ἡ πο páccaiúriot Sfan. Ruccaó iarom eiride co luimneac co po cpochaó annride hé le comfrieoraiú luimniú.

Μαζ εαιόcc upmuñan .i. concóbar an éuain mac ταιόcc mic mic mat-gháimna duinn uí éhinnéitiz décc, fñi reóлта p'fccaar, ἡ τιúúbaracé gan ταταοίρ ó a éuirmís gup an tan rin, ἡ Μαζ ταιόcc do gairm do pilip mac διαrimata na popalaiú uí éhinnéitiz.

Mac méz cocláin, γεαροιτε mac Sfan, mic airt, mic coribmaic Macaein céopaóac ár ccéttgabál gaircció do marbaó lá mac uí éhinnéitiz fñin .i. lá Mupchaó mac brian, mic doimnaill.

Αν éonntaoír do póiriti .i. aiblin ingean Muirip, mic dauit do πορτε bñi iarla tuaoímuñan (donnchaó mac concóbar uí brian) décc i paímpaó na bliaðna po i ccluan paímpóda, ἡ a haðnacal i mainirtipi inni.

Ονορα ingñ doimnaill, mic concóbar, mic τοιριδέalbaiú uí brian an bñi bai ag ua cconcóbar ciarraiúge .i. concóbar décc, ἡ a haðnacal i mup caéaiú.

Sluaicéacá lánmhor lá muintir Sir niclar maulbi, ἡ lá cloinn iarla cloinne Riocaird .i. uilleacc, ἡ Sfan i moétar típe, ἡ i numall uí máille, ἡ bá dímuñ an po cpumniúriot do époó cpeacá ar an pluaicéacá rin. Ro loirccacá ἡ πο léppccoporaó leó caéari na mapt don cup rin.

Mac iarla éloinne ποcaird Sfan abúpc mac Riocairt paçanaiz mic uillecc na ccfñ, mic ποcaird, mic uillecc enuic tuaz do marbaó go mtoúol-mar lá a deapbraéari (uilleacc abúpc) ar ionnpaiúio oioé. Monuari tra

Máige, Coir Driúe, Coir Ába moipe,—which are still names of baronies in the counties of Limerick and Waterford.

⁵ *Mac Teige*.—This was a name assumed by a branch of the O'Kennedys, seated in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

⁶ *Ropalach*, now Raplagh, a townland in the parish of Kilruane, barony of Lower Ormond. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Tipperary, sheets 15 and 21.

⁷ *The Countess Roche*.—This should be: “the

Countess of Thomond.” The Irish usually call women after their fathers' names.

⁸ *Inis-Cathy*, now Scattery Island, situated in the Lower Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush.—See note ², under the year 1188.

⁹ *Iochtar-Tíre*, i. e. the lower part of the territory. This was a name for the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 205, note ^k.

¹⁰ *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille*, i. e. Umallia O'Malley's country, comprising the present baronies of

the Geraldines in search of a prey, and made no delay until he arrived at Adare, where he seized on all the cattle of the town. The wardens of the town rose out at the shouts and pursued him. John, with his small body of horsemen, turned round upon the warders, but he was shot with a straight aim in the head with a ball, which pierced his helmet, so that he was thrown from his horse. His people [however] carried off the prey, but left John behind. He was afterwards taken to Limerick, where he was hanged by the Commissioners of Limerick.

Mac Teige^s of Ormond, i. e. Conor of the Harbour, the son of Teige, grandson of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, died. He was a ready, tranquil, and domestic man, without reproach from his birth. Philip, the son of Dermot O'Kennedy of Ropalach^t, was then styled Mac Teige.

The son of Mac Coghlan (Garret, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac), an intellectual youth, was, on his first assumption of chivalry, slain by the son of O'Kennedy Fin, namely, by Murrough, the son of Brian, son of Donnell.

The Countess Roche^u, namely, Eveleen, the daughter of Maurice, son of David Roche, and wife of the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien), died in the Summer of this year at Clonroad, and was buried in the Monastery of Ennis.

Honora, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and wife of O'Conor Kerry (Conor), died, and was interred in Inis-Cathy^w.

A great army was led by the people of Sir Nicholas Malby, and the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, into Iochtar-Tire^x and Umhall-Ui-Mhaille^y, and took a countless number of cattle spoils on that occasion, and also burned and totally destroyed Cathair-na-Mart^z.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, John Burke, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Richard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh, was unfraternally slain in an assault at night, by his brother Ulick

Burrischoole and Murresek, in the county of Mayo.

^z *Cathair-na-Mart*, i. e. the stone fort of the beeves. This was the name of an ancient stone fort of a circular form, and also of a castle built by O'Malley on the margin of the bay of West-

port. The town of Westport is still always called *Catáir na mairt* in Irish by the people of Connaught and Munster. The stones of the ancient *Catáir* were removed some years since, but its site is still pointed out by the natives within the Marquis of Sligo's demesne.

πο βα μαριρε δαερβραταρ πο θυερατταρ ουνεμαρβαδ α δερβραταρ ναλε ιμ κομποινη εριεε αρ ιρ βιε καε αρ υαιρ αν βιε πο. θα δοιλιζ μόρ νά πο ρεερυεττ υιλλεε ινα ιννητινη ζυρ βό μαολ ζυαλα ζαν βραταρ, γ νάε ρλυαεε νεαε ινα αοναρ. Νί ηεδ ριν πο βερτε δια υίδη αέτ α κορη πο εηεττολλαδ, γ α εταδ πο ερφεζαδ ζο βραρεκαιβριετ μαρβ ζαν ανμαιν έ, γ αρ αρ έιεεμ ρυαιρ λυέτ α ιομέαιρ ζο βαλε ατα αν ρίοζ αιρη ιν πο ηαδηαιεαδ αν τάρρηζ. θα εράδ εριεε λά α ερίρ βαδέν οιδεαδ αν ριρ ηίρη, αρ ρεβαρ α εεille, α εροετα, γ α εεεοίλ, α ειοιζ, α υαιρλε γ α ορηβήρταε.

Mac uilliam búrc .i. Ριρδερδ αν ιαραινη, mac δαυιδ, mic emainn, mic uillecc ρερ επεαεαε κοηζαλαε, αιρδερεε ερράδαλ, νό βυρφεδ βήρη μβαοζαιλ αρ α βιοδβαδαιβ, γ ρορ α μβριρεί εο μιοιε πο έεε, γ ριρδεαρη mac οιλυεαιρ, mic Σταιν διορηδεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Ο Ραζαλλιζ αοδ κολλαε mac μαοίλμόρηα, mic Σταιν, mic καταιλ νεαε πο καε α Ρέ ζαν ερρεαβρη, γ α ερημηρη ζαν τυρηβρόδ, γ πο κοηζαιβ αν βρηερε ζαν βαοζλυεαδ ταρ λαμιαιβ α κομαρραν ζαλλ, γ ζαοιδελ αν εεέιν πο μαρη πο έεε, γ α αδηακαλ ι μαρηρητιρ αν καβáιν, γ α βήν ιρηβέλ βήρηαυάλ δέεε ιν αον

^a *Wished*, ουερατταρ.—This ancient verb, which occurs but once in these Annals, is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *utinam*; thus: “Ουερατταρ, α έε, κομπερ ουρεε μο ρετα, *utinam adirigantur vie mea, &c.*” fol. 18, b. a.

^b *John Roe*, i. e. *Johannes Rufus*.—In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 186, he is called “Sir Shane O'Realie.” According to the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, this John Roe was the son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, by the daughter of Betagh of Moynalty. This John, finding his party too weak, repaired to England to solicit Queen Elizabeth's interest, and was kindly received at Court, and invested with the order of knighthood; whereupon he returned home with letters from the Queen to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, instructing them to support him in his claim. It appears that he complained of the division of the territory then

recently made, and on the 1st of April, 1585, her Majesty's Commissioners at Cavan proposed to him several queries (see note ^b, under 1292, p. 1191, *supra*), as to the limits of his territories; the rents, duties, and customs due to O'Reilly in the five baronies of the Breny (Brefny); and as to the cause of his complaints against his relatives and neighbours, to which he replied at some length. After defining the limits of the baronies of Cavan, Tullagharvy, Tolloconho, Tolloha, and Clanmahon, he proceeds as follows:

“It may please your Lordship to caule for Mulmore Mac Prior Oreley” [i. e. Machmora, son of Philip the Prior, son of Owen, who was the uncle of Sir John O'Reilly.—ED.] “of Clanmahon, who hath threatened the tenants of the said Sir John, which dwelled in the towne of Doweld-donell, and hath put them in such fear to lose their lives and goods, as divers of them have departed from the said lands, and the rest will presently depart; by meanes

Burke. Alas! woe to that brother who wished^a to slay his other brother about the partition of a territory, for this world is the world of every one in turn. It was a great pity that Ulick did not ponder within his mind that "shoulders are bare without a brother," and that "one makes not an army"; instead of this, he perforated his body, and pierced his side, so that he left him stretched out lifeless; and it was with difficulty that his body was obtained by those who carried him to Athenry, where the hero was buried. The death of this good man weighed upon the hearts of the people of his territory, on account of his good sense, his personal form, his noble birth, his hospitality, his nobleness, and his renowned achievements.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, a plundering, warlike, unquiet, and rebellious man, who had often forced the gap of danger upon his enemies, and upon whom it was frequently forced, died; and Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, was installed in his place.

O'Reilly (Hugh Conallagh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), a man who had passed his time without contests or trouble, and who had preserved Breifny from the invasions of his English and Irish enemies as long as he lived, died, and was buried in the monastery of Cavan. His wife, Isabella Barnewall, died about the same time. The son of this O'Reilly, namely, John Roe^b, then exerted himself to acquire the chieftainship of the territory, through

whereof the said lands are waste, to the greate hinderance and disinheritance of the said Sir John and his heires, if your Lordship take not some order to the contrary by surety of feare or good avering against the said Mulmore, which it may please you to do.

"The Dewties and Customs, &c.

"Orely by auncient custom and usadge of the country had alwayes out of the baronies of the Cavan and Tullaghgarvy, and out of every of the other three baronies, which he hath lost by the" [late] "division, yearely out of every barrony xlv. libr. as often as he had any cause to cesse the said barronies, either for the Queene's rents and dewties, or for any charge towards Onele, or other matter, which some-

tymes was twice or thrise a yeare, and every time xlv. lib. to his owne use, besides the charge of the cess.

"Item, he had lykewise by the said custome and usadge all manner of chargis that either his son or any other of his men or followers weare put into by reson of their beinge in pledge, or attendinge by commandment of the Lord Deputy in Dublin, or otherwhere, for matter of the said Oreley.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had all manner of fees and pensions and recompencis given by the said Oreley to any learned counsell or other solicitor or agent, for the causes of the contry, borne and payed by the said contry.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had yearely,

ammpir nŋr fŋn. Mac an uí Raigallaiġ nŋn .i. Sŋan nuaċ do bŋit aġ dol i
ccŋnour an tŋpe a hŋghoappar ġall aŋ bŋlaib Emainn mic maolmopŋa bai

over and beside all other dewties and customes, towards his chargis in going to Dublin, out of every poole, xvi^d Starling.

"Item, by the said custom he had yearley out of every viii. pooles of lande through the whole fyve barronies one fatt beefe for the spendinge of his house.

"Item, by the said custom, he had one horse for himsele, one horse for his wife, and one horse for his son and heir, with one boye attendinge uppon every horse, kept through the whole fyve barronies yearley.

"Item, by the said custom it was lawfull for Oreley to cess uppon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare of iii. quarters of a yeare yearely, one fote-man uppon every poole which the said sirnames had, to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Oreley.

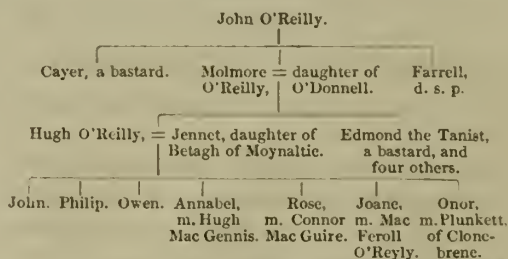
"Item, by the said custom the said Oreley had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land yearely, thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.

"Item, by the said custom the said Oreley had by dewty all manner of chardgis both for workmen, stofe, and labourers, and victualls, for the buildinge and maintaininge of his eastell of the Cavan, and all other necessary romes and offices about the same, borne and payed by the gentill and others of the barony of the Cavan.

"The dewties of the towne of the Cavan also by the said custom, as rents, drink, and other dewties, now taken and not denied.

"Item, Sir Hugh Oreley, father unto the said Sir John, had in morgadge from divers of the gentill of Clanmahon, xlviii. pooles in pawne of l. mylche kyne, which morgage discended upon Sir John, and he was seised of the said xlviii. pooles untill the division, which he desireth to continue possession of, or els that he may be payed the said l. milche kyne."—*Carew MSS.* at Lambeth palace, No. 614, p. 162.

^c *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—He is usually called Edmond of Kilnacrott. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, vol. for 1610 of the Irish Correspondence, Paper No. 73, this Edmond is called a bastard; but he is set down as a legitimate brother of Hugh, the father of Sir Shane in the Harleian MS. above referred to. The pedigree in the State Papers' Office, which was probably furnished by Sir John O'Reilly, stands as follows:



This Edmond, who would have succeeded his brother, Hugh Conallagh, in the government of East Breifny, according to the Irish law of tanistry, was set aside by the government, and Sir John set up in his place; but Sir John having joined Tyrone in the rebellion, the authority of the English became weak in Breifny, and Edmond, the tanist, was finally elected chief, to wit, in 1598, when he was a very old man. So early as the year 1558, he and his brother, Hugh, who was then the O'Reilly, made the following covenant with the Lord

the power of the English, in opposition to Edmond, the son of Maelmora^c, who was the senior according to the usage of the Irish. In consequence of

Deputy :

“Ordo Domini Deputati Concilii Capitaneo Domino O'Reilly apud Kilmaenois xxv. Maii, anno 1558.

“Primo, quod ipse arbitramento et ordinationi Commissariorum per nos jam assignatorum stabit circa restitutionem et debitam satisfactionem per quoscunque sub ejus gubernatione fiendam in iis quæ contra confines Anglicanos commiserint, et pro complemento et observatione hujus rei corporale se juramento astringet, quod illos obsides in manus baronis de Slane Magistri Mareschalli deliverabit infra octavum diem junii proximè futurum qui juxta nostram conclusionem fuerint assignati, similiter et idem Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus in manus suas suscipiet eos ex confinibus Anglicanis versus quos dictus O'Reilly aliquam hujusmodi querelam seu occasionem habet, et sic penes se detinebit quousque debita per illos fiat restitutio secundum quod adjudicabitur, diesque restitutionis hujusmodi hinc inde certus præfigetur ac emitabitur[sic] in quandocunque constitutum terminum prætergredi seu violare contigerit, pœnam dupli incursurum, seu foris fracturum; quod si pars delinquens eandem pœnam sin foris fractum una cum adjudicata restitutione non persolverit infra decem dies proxime tum sequentes, quod tunc dictus Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus pignus sufficiens capiet pro solutione ejusdem tam restitutionis quam pœnæ, quo satisfacto pignus homini iterum dimittet. Item quod contra hujusmodi bona quæ per filium suum Eugenium capta fuerant post ultimam ordinationem habitam apud Kenles plenè in integrum restituentur, et dictus Eugenius præterea quod more guerino seu bellico invasit partes Anglicanas, ipse infra decem dies post datum præsentium ad Dominum Deputatum accedet ad pardonationem suam pro tali crimine humiliter postu-

landum, et insuper pro redemptione seu fine transgressionis suæ dabit centum vaccas Domine Reginæ.

“Item quod dictus O'Reilly obligabitur ad respondendum pro omnibus suis filiis et aliis quibuscunque personis sub ejus jurisdictione existentibus, quatenus ipse et quilibet eorum sese erga suas magestates bene et fideliter gesserint et pro pace observanda versus omnes suarum magestatum subditos Anglicanos, et si aliquis ex patria sua in hoc deliquerit quod ipse delinquentem in manus Domini Deputati tradet, aut pignus sufficiens pro restitutione damni commissi.

“Item quod ipse sine speciali licentia Domini Deputati non conducet, nec in patria sua remanere permittet quoquomodo aliquos Scotos aut alios extranæ nationis quoscunque.

“Item in sua patria remanere non permittet absque licentia Domini Deputati aliquos ex stirpe O'More sive O'Chonor, aut ullum ex eorum sequacibus, nec aliquos alios ejuscumque generis qui rebelles exstiterint contra suas magestates, quin eos omnes pro virili et posse suâ, quantum in illo fuerit apprehendere conabitur et apprehensos ad manus Domini Deputati perducet, et si contingat aliquos hujusmodi malefactores seu rebelles ad patriam Domini O'Reilly, illo ignorante, subterfugere, et habita inde noticia, dictus Dominus Deputatus ad illum scripserit pro apprehensione hujusmodi malefactorum, quod tunc præfatus O'Reilly, summam diligentiam et operam suam præstabit, ut illos capere posset, captosque ad Dominum Deputatum perducet, aut cuicumque ipse assignaverit, ac etiam quod omnes latrones et hujusmodi prædones qui furtim aliquod seu rapinam commisserint in partibus Anglicanis, et illud intra patriam illius subduxerint, apprehendi faciet et apprehensos ad vicecomitem illius comitatûs

μα ῖνονηρῖν δο ῖνῖν ῖνατῖνῖτῖε ῖαοῖδεαλ, ῖ τῖνῖνῖν δο ῖνῖνῖν ῖνῖν, ῖ ῖνῖν ῖνῖνῖν
 ῖνῖν δο ῖνῖνῖν ῖνῖν ῖνῖνῖν ῖνῖνῖνῖν.

Μακ υῖ κοκκοβαρ ῖνῖνῖν Καταοῖν μακ ταῖνῖν ῖνῖν, ῖνῖν ταῖνῖν, ῖνῖν ἀεῖα
 δο ῖνῖνῖν ῖνῖν ῖνῖνῖν ῖνῖνῖν ῖνῖνῖν ῖνῖν.

propinquioris transmittet, et rei sublata, quod
 melius poterit, restitutionem faciet.

“Eadem et similis ordinatio erga illum ob-
 servetur, si in partes Anglicanas quidquam
 fuerit ab illius jurisdictione ita surreptum et
 quod neque ille ullos exules in patriam Angli-
 canam in patria sua demorari, permittet, neque
 ullum ex patria sua Anglicana aliquem exulem
 in patria sua in partibus Anglicanis demorare
 permittet.

“Item quod dictus O'Reilly portabit omnia
 onera et servitia reginæ magestati debita, tam in
 promovendo exercitu equitum, et turbariorum
 quoties opes fuerit quam in solvendo solito
 nummo Scoticorum quemadmodum debet, aut
 temporibus elapsis solvere cōsueverit.

“Item quod ipse per totam jurisdictionem
 monetam regiam debito suo valore, recepi faciat,
 sicuti per partes Anglicanas passim et ubique
 currit.

“Et pro omni premissarum perfecta observa-
 tione suscepit corporale juramentum, ac si deli-
 querit in aliquo premissorum solvet Dominæ
 Reginæ mille martas [mīle mape]: ac etiam
 concordationem istam proclamari faciet in patria
 sua et Sigillum suum et sigilla filiorum suorum
 et omnium liberorum, tenentium patriæ suæ his
 scriptis apponi faciet, et nobis illam mittet ad
 perpetuam rei memoriam.”

On the 25th of Nov. 1567, this Edmond and
 his brother Hugh signed the following Indenture
 in the Lord Justices' camp at Lough Sheelin:

“Hæ indentura facta inter honorabilem vi-
 rum Dominum Henericum Sydney ordinis gar-
 terii militem, presidentem Concilii Walliæ et
 deputatum in Hibernia generalem, una cum
 concilio quorum nomina subscribuuntur ex unâ

parte, et Hugonem O'Reilly suo nationis Capi-
 taneum, et Edmundum O'Reilly, fratrem suum,
 tanistam patriæ de Brefney ex alterâ parte.

“Testatur quod prædictus O'Reilly obligat se
 tenere et adimplere tenorem et formam arti-
 culorum sesequentium, primum, promittitur
 quod ad posse suum prosequetur fratres suos
 Cahier O'Reilly, Owen O'Reilly, et Thomam
 O'Reilly, nunc rebelles Serenissimæ Reginæ ma-
 gestati, et eos et secutores eorum ferro et flamma
 puniet, nec patietur eos terras et tenementa sua
 possidere, tenere, vel arare vel colere, sed eos
 omnes ut inimicos suos castigabit, cum fuerint
 per prædictum Dominum Deputatum adjudicati
 rebelles et inobedientes.

“Item promittitur quod quicquid Commissarii
 dieti Domini Deputati nominati vel nominandi
 per ipsum Dominum Deputatum adjudicaverint
 pro inimicis finiendis et bonis restituendis inter
 Anglicanas partes et habitantes in de” [the]
 “Brefney, quod ipse O'Reilly articulas et judicicia
 perimplebit et observabit.

“Item permittitur quod ubi lis est inter ho-
 norabilem virum baronem de Delvin et prædic-
 tum O'Reilly pro titulis et demandis inter ipsos
 et patrias suas quod ipse O'Reilly observabit
 omnia decreta et judicicia quæ in futurum adju-
 dicabuntur per Commisarios Domini Deputati,
 secundum mores et observationes patriarum
 suarum et præscriptiones temporis præteriti.

“Item similiter observabit et perimplebit
 omnia judicicia quæ infuturum commissarii præ-
 dicti Domini Deputati decreverint inter habi-
 tantes patriæ de Annaly et patriæ de Brefney
 pro finibus tam futuris quam præteritis.

“Item ubi prædictus O'Reilly obligatus est
 solvere honorabili viro comiti Sussexio mille et

this, the country and the lordship were divided between the descendants of Maelmora^d.

The son of O'Conor Sligo (Cahir, the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Hugh) was treacherously slain by a party of Muintir-Airt [the O'Harts].

centum martas quorum magna pars non est hactenus data ad usum prædicti comitis, prædictus O'Reilly dabit et deliverabit numerum prædictum vel reliquum sive martas non adhuc solutas ante fastum sancti Johannis Baptistæ proximum futurum ad manus Domini Deputati.

“Item ubi filius dicti O'Reilly, videlicet Johannes, accepit prædam rebellicam usque ad numerum trecentarum vaccarum, prædictus O'Reilly promittitur quod infra quindecim dies jam proximum futuros dabit dicto Domino Deputato prædictas trecentas martas vel suo certo attornato in villa de Kells incomitatu Mediæ vel prædictum filium suum Johannem mittet Domino Deputato custodiendum donec de martis prædictis solutionem fecerit.

“Item ubi Dominus Deputatus in manus suas ad usum Regiæ magestatis accepit castrum de Tullyvin, nuper in possessione Owen O'Reilly, et jam commisit hoc castrum Edmundo O'Reilly ad usum Regiæ, prædictus O'Reilly observabit et curabit quod prædictus Edmundus non nutriet vel sustinebit prædictum Owenum vel aliquem alium Rebellem sive bona eorum in castra prædicta certo vel alibi (ulterius hac lege) Edmundum in possessione patriæ prædictæ.

“Item prædictus O'Reilly promittet habitare in patriæ suæ confinibus et Anglicarum ad placitum Domini Deputati durante bello et rebellionem fratrum suorum et Johannis O'Neil ut inde eveniat securitas bonorum Anglicarum partium, protectionem suam contra rebelles prædictos, et pro his omnibus articulis Observandis dabit prædictus O'Reilly in manus prædicti Domini Deputati intra quindecim dies proximo sequentes obsidem quem in secreto inter ipsos demandatum est dari et deliberari, et iterum

obsides in custodia Patricii Cusack remanebunt, tam pro his quam pro omnibus aliis articulis finiendis. In cujus rei testimonium tam prædictus Dominus Deputatus et consilium quam prædictus O'Reilly alternatim his indenturis scripserunt.

“Datum in campo apud Loghshelen, 25^o Novembris anno nono Elizabeth.

“O'REILLY.

EDMOND O'REILLY.”

^d *Were divided between the descendants of Maelmora.*—The territory of Breifny O'Reilly was divided among four principal men of the descendants of Maelmora, the father of Hugh Conallagh, on this occasion, namely, 1, Sir John, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora; 2, his uncle, Edmond, of Kilnacrott, son of Maelmora, and who was at this time tanist of Breifny, and became chief in 1598; 3, Philip O'Reilly, second son of Hugh Conallagh, who was made chief of Breifny by O'Neill in 1596; 4, Maelmora, the bastard son of Philip the Prior, the son of Owen, who was the fifth son of Maelmora, the stirpes of this head branch of the O'Reillys. The following note on the division of East Breifny between the descendants of Maelmora is given in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 19:

“The Breny, now called the county of Cavan, hath bene tyme out of mynde whollie in the jurisdiction of him that for the tyme was Oreillye, that is to say, Lord of the Countreye, but when partition of the same was made by Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputie of Ireland, the baronies within the countie of Cavan aforesaid were divided amongst the principal gentlemen of the Oreillys, as ensueth, viz.:

Mac uí concobair doinn .i. Toirpdealbác mac diairmaða, mic cairbre, mic eocáin éasíc mic feilim gñgcaig do écc.

Ταδδc ócc mac ταιδδc uí ruairc do écc i mbraiγófnar ag ua ruairc .i. brian mac brian mic eocáin.

Oiléin na ttauat (.i. Popt an oiléin) do gabail lá Mac ruibne na ttauat .i. Eocchan ócc mac eocáin óicc, mic eocáin, mic domnaill ar cloinn domnaill mic donnchaíð, γ clante domnaill do marbáð and.

Baile uí neill (.i. toirpdealbác lúneç) .i. an rraç bán do lopccað la hua ndomnaill (Aodh mac maγnara) γ διογβάλα mópa do dénam dua neill, la τaοð oipccne an baile oip ba don çup rin do marbáð la hUa ndomnaill Ua coinne, γ Mac mec aοða γo nδpuing móip ele cen mo éat.

Donnchað mac an çalbair uí domnaill do marbáð lá cablac albanac.

brian mac donnchaíð, mic concónnaçt, mic concónnaçt meγuiðip fear γo nδgñaim uairle γ einig do écc.

CReaca mópa do denam ar Shomairle mbuidc mac mec domnaill lá haoð mac feilim bacair uí neill, lá Mac uiðilín, γ lá Saγancoib. Somairle buidc co na bpaiprib do ðol i τópaigcaçt na ccepac, γ bpaiprib ðóib for a mbaoí paipra, γ na cpeaca do bñn díob, γ aéð mac feilim bacair do marbáð don çup rin, γ banna nó ðó do na Saγancoib, γ an çuro ele ðib ðimτcaçt γan çpici γan copccar.

Toirpdealbác, mac domnaill uí brian, γ Sfan ruad, mac aοða conallair, mic maolmópa uí paigillig do ðol i Saγoib, γ i noipneac i nγiáðair puipre i naon ló i paiprað na bliðna po do laçair an Ppionnpa Eipabeth.

Donnchað mac ui baogill (.i. toirpdealbác) do marbáð lá muinip maille i muip caoil.

“To Sir John Oreillye, and his heires, the baronies of Cavan, Tullaghgarvy, Tologheonho, and Tolloha.

“To Edmond Oreillye and his heires, the barony of Castlerahin.

“To Philip Oreillye, and his heires, the barony of Inniskine” [now Clankee].

“To Moylemore mac an Prior, and his brothers, the barony of Rathenarome,” [now Clanmahon].

^c *Port-an-Oilen*, now Portilan, an island be-

longing to the parish of Clondahorky, in the barony of Kilmaerenan, and county of Donegal. Mac Sweeny Doe had a castle on this island, which gives name to a manor in the parish of Clondahorky.

^f *Srath-ban*, i. e. the white srath, inch, or holm, now Strabane, a well-known town, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone.

^g *Renowned*, literally, “of good name.”

^h *Turlough*.—This is the celebrated Sir Turlough O’Brien, the ancestor of the O’Briens of

The son of O'Conor Don, i. e. Turlough, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geangcach, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died in captivity with [i. e. in the custody of] O'Rourke, i. e. Brian, the son of Brian, who was son of Owen.

Oilen-na-dTuath (i. e. Port-an-Oilen^c) was taken by Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell) from the sons of Donnell, the son of Donough, who were slain on the occasion.

The town of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), namely, Srath-ban^f, was burned by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus); and great injuries were done to O'Neill, besides the plundering of the town; for it was on this occasion that O'Coinne, the son of Mac Hugh, and many others besides them, were slain by O'Donnell.

Donough, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain by a Scottish fleet.

Brian, the son of Donough, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, a man renowned^g for nobleness and hospitality, died.

Great depredations were committed on Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, by Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, by Mac Quillin, and the English. Sorley Boy and his kinsmen went in pursuit of the preys, defeated those who were before them, deprived them of the preys, and slew Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh, and a company or two of the English. The remainder went away without prey or victory.

Turlough^h, son of Donnell O'Brien, and John Roeⁱ, the son of Hugh Conalagh, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, went to England, and were invested with the order of knighthood on the one day, in the summer of this year, in presence of the Sovereign, Elizabeth.

Donough, the son of O'Boyle (Turlough), was slain on Inis-Caoil^k, by the O'Malleys.

Ennistimon, in the west of the county of Clare.

ⁱ *John Roe, &c. O'Reilly.*—See note ^c, *supra*.

It was probably on this occasion that Sir John O'Reilly furnished the pedigree of his family, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London.

In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian MSS. 1425, fol. 186, occurs the following note relating

to this Sir John: "Sir Shane O'Realie, by order out of England, anno 1587, was made Capten of the Countrie of Breny O'Realie, now called County Cavan, and his uncle, Edmond, was confirmed Tanist."

^k *Inis-Caoil*, now Inishkeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebarra bay, belonging to the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal.

𐀱𐀸𐀓𐀶𐀅, mac 𐀵𐀸𐀓𐀶𐀅𐀵𐀸𐀓𐀶𐀅 𐀓𐀸𐀓𐀶𐀅𐀵𐀸𐀓𐀶𐀅, mec 𐀵𐀸𐀓𐀶𐀅 𐀵𐀸𐀓𐀶𐀅 𐀓𐀸𐀓𐀶𐀅 𐀓𐀸𐀓𐀶𐀅
 𐀵𐀸𐀓𐀶𐀅𐀵𐀸𐀓𐀶𐀅.

Ua Néill toirpdealbác lúineac do bñíe for an rpatb mbán co n-ruirg
 móir do Shaxanaaíb ina parrad, 7 bátar occ báig, 7 acc baccari dul do
 inbpad típe conaill i ndíogail loirceete an tshiaeta báin nriar an tan rin. Oc
 cuala Ua domnaill Aod mac maígnura an ní rin, Ro tioneilead co tinnerna
 a roéraitte dia raigib, 7 do éóid gan fuircaé go dnuim ligín go po gab long-
 port hiruide i iní lún do íonnpad. No éiccead díorpa do marcpluaí uí neill,
 do raigib uíra 7 ionnpuaeceta for marcpluaí uí domnaill. Nip bo peich opa
 lá muinrip Uí domnaill inopin gó mbátar daoíne occá ndíuagad ftoppa gach
 laoi. Peaét ann tangatar an po baó deach do marcpluaí uí néill go mbuig,
 7 go mborppad go tatar, 7 go tapcapal for énel cconail, 7 ní po anrat
 dia nímim go rangatar tap rin, 7 tria port na ttri námat, 7 co hionpoc-
 raib longpuit uí domnaill. Roptar ainsplaima muinatar uí domnaill an tan
 rin, ap a aoí po gabrat a ndíorpa fo cédoir 7 po lingrit forpa. Fícair
 ionmpiecc, 7 ionnpuaecad aingib éttrocar ftoppa ppi pé foda. Ro ppaóinead
 fo díóid for marcpluaí uí néill gur in ppin tap a tpuócatar, 7 po báp
 occa ppoiróinge ina ndíúid gan dícell, occá ttaemang, 7 occa ttimécella co
 ná caomnaccatar raigib áta uir gur bo híccín díóib an abann for a mon-
 caib díonnpaigib airm in po díorptre dia raigib. Ro báidit, 7 po mapbat
 roéaide do muinrip uí néill in Ua ngoiriprílfgaig Corbmac, 7 im mac Aodá,
 7 im Maolmuire mac diarmata mic maíganina, mic tuatail uí cleirig, aon
 bráige gill Uí neill 7 énel eógan von chur rin, uair pob ionann matar dia
 atairpim, 7 dua néill fírin, 7 tá for a éumap buí iolmáonie uí neill ap
 aba a fialura ppi, 7 nri bó pó lair a élópa cuópoma da gab fínail ionnmura

¹ *The town of*, i. e. the castle or residence of Mac Sweeny Banagh, at Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^m *Druim-tighean*, now Drumleen, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note ^b, under the year 1522, p. 1356, *supra*.

ⁿ *Precisely.*—This word is redundant, and might be omitted in the English.

° *The Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad.*—This

should be: "Until they crossed Port-na-dtri-namhad and the River Finn." Port-na-dtri-namhad was the name of a castle on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, close to Lifford.—See note ^c, under the year 1522, p. 135; and note ^b, under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*.

▷ *Rushed upon it.*—They had not time to look for the fords, but were obliged to plunge into that part of the river to which they first arrived, and attempt to cross it by swimming.

^q *The same mother.*—The Editor has not been

Fearfeadha, the son of Turlough Meirgeach Mac Sweeny, died in the town of Mac Sweeny Banagh¹.

O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) was stationed at Strabane, having a 'great party of Englishmen along with him; and they were menacing and threatening to go to plunder Tirconnell, in revenge of the burning of Strabane some time before. When O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) heard of this, he expeditiously assembled his forces to meet them, and proceeded without delay to Druim-Lighean^m, where he encamped, preciselyⁿ in the month of June. A troop of O'Neill's cavalry occasionally went to offer skirmish and battle to O'Donnell's cavalry; and as O'Donnell's people would not refuse their challenge, great numbers were slain between them each day. On one occasion the choicest part of O'Neill's cavalry set out with vigour, fury, contempt, and arrogance, against the Kinel-Connell, and never halted in their course until they crossed the Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad^o, and advanced to the borders of O'Donnell's camp. O'Donnell's people were unprepared at that time [for an engagement]; nevertheless, they immediately sent out their squadron [of cavalry] to attack them. An obstinate and merciless contest and conflict ensued between them, which lasted for a long time. In the end the cavalry of O'Neill were routed as far as the River Finn, over which they had come; and they were hotly, and without intermission, pressed in the pursuit, and so surrounded and environed, that they were not able to make their way to any ford, so that they were forced to face the river at the point where they, torrent-like, rushed upon it^p. On this occasion numbers of O'Neill's people were both drowned and slain, among whom were O'Gormly (Cormac), and Mac Hugh, and Mulmurry, the son of Dermot, son of Mahon, son of Tuathal O'Cléry, the only hostage of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, for his father and O'Neill himself were born of the same mother^q; and he had O'Neill's various treasures under his control, on account of his relationship to him; and O'Neill would have given three times the ordinary quantity

able to discover the name of the mother of Turlough Luineach O'Neill. It looks very odd that he and O'Cléry should have been born of the same mother, as we have no authority for assuming that Turlough Luineach O'Neill was a bastard, like Mathew, Baron of Dunganon, who was the reputed son of a blacksmith of Dundalk

till he was fifteen years old. The probability is, that after the death of Dermot O'Cléry, leaving a son, Mulmurry, Niall Conallagh O'Neill married his widow, for her beauty, and had by her Turlough Luineach. This Niall Conallagh must have had at the time of his marriage very small hopes of ever attaining to the rank

δο ἑαβαίρε αρρ, δια μαδ φυαρρελαδ δό. Ρο γυμνδῃ γ πο βάιδσδ εἰρῖδε λά
μυντιρ Ὑί δοῖνναλλ, γ πο βαδ ρλάν α μῆνμα, γ πορταρ βυιδιγ δια τωιτωμ
λεό.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1584.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc ceττ, oéτmócáττ, α cέταιρ.

Μαc οἰδρεαέτα ιαπλα cille ναρα .ι. γεαροιττ δέcc ι Sacρoἰδ.

Σιρ niclar maυlbι γοβερνoἰρ cόiccἰδ cονναέτ δέcc ιν át luain ρά ιμττ, ρῖρ
πογλαμτα ι mbéplaid γ ι ττῖγτoἰδ oἰλέν ιαρταίρ eοppa εἰρῖδε, ρεαρ cρoδα
caébuadac ρeaçnon epeann, alban, γ na ppaingce ag poçnaἰḡ δια pρionnpa, γ
πο βαδ ρῖρῖbῖρ co ρoḡaoἰḡ δόρoḡḡ ινoἰρἰν, ναίρ ρυαίρ α oἰoγḡala do δῖçtuap-
apdal on ιmbainpḡoçain .ι. Conpταblaέτ baile aτα luain, γοβερνoρaέτ cόiccἰδ
cονnaέτ pρἰ ρé ρeaέτ mbḡadān pḡa na báp, ρἰoρḡḡdeacέτ Ρoρpa comáin γ
beoἰl aτα na ρλυaicéçδ oó ρῖḡḡ γ oá oἰoρῖdhaἰḡ, ιna δῖdaiç-acέ amáin çup ab
ó cloinn ιaπλα cloinne Ριoçaiρo πο céd ρoλaταίρ ρé bél aτα na ρλυaicéeað.

of Prince of Ulster.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 81.

Under this year Hooker describes a remarkable combat in appeal of treason, fought in Dublin before the Lords Justices, of whom Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was one, by two Irishmen of the family of O'Connor Faly. This combat is also noticed by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 108, who exclaims against this barbarous mode of trial called wager of battle, which was of English introduction; and also by Sir Richard Cork, and Walter Harris, who gives the substance of it as follows:

“In the year 1583, Conor mae Cormae O'Connor appealed Teige mae Gillapatriek O'Connor before the Lords Justices and Council, for killing his men under protection. Teige, the Defendant, pleaded that the Appellant's men had, since they had taken protection, confederated with the Rebel Cahal O'Connor, and, therefore, were also Rebels, and that he was ready to maintain

his plea by Combat. The Challenge being accepted by the Appellant, all things were prepared to trie the issue, and time and place appointed, according to precedents drawn from the Laws of England in such cases. The weapons, being sword and target, were chosen by the Defendant, and the day following appointed for combat. The Lords Justices, the Judges, and Counsellors, attended in places appointed for them, every man according to his rank, and most of the military officers, for the greater solemnity of the trial, were present. The combatants were seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the Castle. The Court being called, the Appellant was led forward into the lists, stripped in his shirt, and searched by the Secretary of State, having no arms but his sword and target, and, taking a corporal oath that his quarrel was just, he made his reverence to the Lords Justices, and the Court, and then was led back to his stool. The same ceremony was observed, as to the Defendant. Then the

of every sort of property for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed ; but he was first mortally wounded, and afterwards drowned by O'Donnell's people, who were in high spirits, and who rejoiced at his falling by them'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1584.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-four.

The son and heir of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, died in England.

Sir Nicholas Malby, Governor of the province of Connaught, died at Athlone, about Shrovetide. He was a man learned in the languages and tongues of the islands of the West of Europe, a brave and victorious man in battles [fought] throughout Ireland, Scotland, and France, in the service of his sovereign ; and this was a lucrative service to him, for he received a suitable remuneration^s from the Queen, namely, the constableness of the town of Athlone, and the governorship of the province of Connaught, [which he enjoyed] for seven years before his death, and a grant in perpetuity of the towns of Roscommon and Ballinasloe^t, for himself and his heirs ; but he himself had previously acquired^u Ballinasloe from the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard. Captain Brabazon held the place of

pleadings were openly read, and the Appellant was demanded whether he would aver his Appeal ? to which he answering in the affirmative, the Defendant was also asked whether he would confess the action or abide the trial of the same ? He also answered that he would aver his plea by the sword. The signal being then given by sound of Trumpet, they began the combat with great resolution. The Appellant received two wounds in his leg, and one in his thigh, and thereupon attempted to close the Defendant, who, being two strong for him, he pummelled him till he loosened his murrion, and then with his own sword cut off his head, and on the point thereof presented it to the Lords Justices, and so his acquittal was recorded."—See Hooker, p. 445 ; Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, c. xix. pp. 153, 154 ; and Hardiman's *Statute of*

Kilkenny, pp. 95, 96.

^s *Remuneration*, literally, "good pay, or wages."

^t *Ballinasloe*, bel aēa na rluaiḡeasō, the mouth of the ford of the hosts ; but the true name is bel aēa Naōrluaiḡ, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Nadsluagh, so called from Nadsluagh, the son of Feradhach, and brother of Cairbre Crom, Chief of Hy-Many. This was the name of a ford on the River Suck, in the county of Galway, from which the town of Ballinasloe has taken its name.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 165, note ^b. The fort and castle which gave origin to this town were called Dun-Leodha by the ancient Irish.—See note ^f, under the year 1189, p. 87, *supra*.

^u *Acquired*, i. e. by conquest, purchase, or agreement ; but we are not told which.

Ionað Síp moelár ag carctin bhaburún go teacht Síp nipteo lingam i nepinn ino áro comeppoirpect éóiccio connact i mí iun an traimhaid ar ccino.

Toirpdealbhaic mac uaithne mic maolleaclainn uí loelainn do gabail i ttorach mír marpa na bliadhna ro i muicimír, le toirpdealbhaic mac doimnaill uí brian, 7 a bapuccaó iar rin lá carctin bhaburún ar seppion an traimhaid ar ccint 7 nimir.

Mac inec conmapa an taoibhe éiar do cloinn cuiléin décc .i. donncad mac taidcc mic conmhóda mic conmapa mic sáin, fíri pír mó eaccla a earccapart 7 nionað fíorma da mbaoí do cloinn cuiléin uile epíde.

Ruaidrí carpaic mac maolmuire mic donnchaid, mic toirpdealbhaic mec puibne do bapuccaó i ccorcaicch.

Sitcáin comcoitcenn do pocpra pó epinn uile, 7 pó dá éóiccio inuman do ronnhaid iar ndicnuaó iarla dfrimúan amail a dubramar. Tánaioc do bitin na pocpra rin, co ro lingriot aitteabhaic na cennatar ccomfoccur dáitiuccaó conallaic, éiappaige 7 conntae luimni. Ní baó fíri iomcáir airm do ríocht Muirir meic gearailt in epinn do neó baó for fogail no for díbírce ná cctáinoc pó éliccaó, áct maó muirir mac sáin óicc, mic sáin, mic tomair iarla nama, 7 gid epíde tánaioc pó fíe ar focal iarla upmúan, 7 ro poccar fíde fíri a dáoimé iar rin uair ro éla ar éuire éúccir tar rionainn rriodglair ba éuaí tpe tuamumain, 7 o gaic epic gó apoile go ráinoc Rúta inec uídhín i cenn Somairle buide inec mec doimnaill, appaíde go halbain, 7 don Spáin iarom go bpuair báir innte iar tpioll.

Iurair nua do teacht in Epinn .i. Síp Iohn Pappot an 21 iun 7 tainoc

* *Muc-inis*, i. e. hog-island, now Muckinish, in the parish of Drumereehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. There are two castles at this place, one called Shan-Muckinish, or Old Muckinish, alias Ballynasereggá, which is in excellent preservation, and has been lately repaired and beautifully furnished by its present proprietor, Captain Kirwan. The last O'Loughlin, who lived in this castle, according to tradition, was Uaithne Mor O'Loelainn, who flourished about one hundred and twenty years since. The other castle is called Muckinish-Noe, or New Muckinish, and is situated in the

townland of Muckinish East, on the margin of Pouldoody Bay; but only one side wall of it is now standing. The senior branch of the O'Loughlins of this place is the family of the late Mr. Charles O'Loughlin, of Newtown Castle, in the parish of Drumereery, who was locally called "*Rí g'Óópne*, i. e. *King of Burren*."

* *Western part of Clann-Cuilein*.—According to a description of the county of Clare, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin. E. 2. 14, the country of the Western Mae Namara, which was called the barony of Dangan when this description was

Sir Nicholas until the arrival of Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland as Chief Commissioner of the province of Connaught, in the month of June the following summer.

Turlough, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin [of Burren], was, in the beginning of the month of March in this year, taken prisoner on Muicinis^v, by Turlough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, and put to death at Ennis, by Captain Brabazon, at the ensuing summer sessions.

The son of Macnamara, of the western part of Clann-Cuilein^w, died, Donough, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha^x, son of Cumara, son of John; a man, of all the Clann-Cuilein, the most dreaded by his enemies in the field of battle.

Rory Carragh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was executed at Cork.

A general peace was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, and the two provinces of Munster in particular, after the decapitation of the Earl of Desmond, of which we have already made mention. In consequence of this proclamation, the inhabitants of the neighbouring cantreds crowded in to inhabit Hy-Connello, Kerry, and the county of Limerick. There was not a single individual of the race of Maurice Fitzgerald able to bear arms in Ireland, even of all those who had been engaged in acts of plunder and insurrection, who did not become obedient^y to the law, excepting only Maurice, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond]; and even he came in under peace, on the word of the Earl of Ormond; but he afterwards separated from his people, and fled with a company of five persons across the green-streamed Shannon, northwards, through Thomond, and from one territory to another, until he came to Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, in Route [the territory of] Mac Quillin, from whence he proceeded to Scotland, and afterwards to Spain, where he died after some time.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Sir John Perrott^z, arrived in Ireland on the

written (1585), contains the following parishes, viz.: Quin, Toomfinlough, Kilraghtis, Bunnatty, Feenagh, Kilcorney, Kilfintanan, Kilquan, Cloney, Dowry, Templemaley, Drumline, Clonloghan, Kilmaleery, and Killeely. The whole of the ancient district of Tradry, now almost all included in the barony of Bunnatty,

belonged to this territory.

^x *Cumeadha*—This name is locally anglicised Cuvey, or Covey.

^y *Obedient*, literally, "who did not come under law."

^z *Sir John Perrott*.—Sir John Perrott, who was supposed to be a natural son of King Henry VIII.,

imaille nyr Sír Iohn noryr ina p̄p̄er̄dent or c̄f̄nd d̄á c̄óiccead̄ mūman, 7 Sír Rir̄der̄d̄ b̄iongam̄ ina ḡobern̄óir̄ or̄ c̄f̄nd c̄óicciō connaēt̄. Ní pō c̄ait̄ an lupt̄ir̄ m̄í co hioml̄án 1 naē cliaē na c̄óinnaīde an tan tainic̄ co haēluain, 7 ar̄rīde go gaillm̄. Tan̄gattar̄ maīte c̄óicciō c̄onnaēt̄ ina c̄om̄dail̄ gur̄ an mbaile rin̄ dia p̄áil̄tiuccaō, 7 dia aom̄áil̄ map̄ p̄ollam̄naīḡt̄eóir̄ 7 map̄ c̄oōnac̄ or̄ a c̄c̄ionn̄ ón b̄p̄p̄ionn̄ra. Iar̄ mb̄h̄t̄ real̄ don iur̄tir̄ 1 ngailm̄ pō triall̄ vo d̄ol̄ co luimneach, b̄aoi an c̄éō aohaiō iar̄ p̄f̄ácc̄b̄áil̄ na gaillm̄he 1 ccill̄ mec duac̄. Tanic̄ an d̄ara hoīd̄e go cuinn̄c̄e 1 ccloinn̄ cuil̄éin. B̄attar̄ maīte c̄onntaē an cl̄áir̄ ar̄ a c̄ionn̄ ann̄rin̄ doneoch̄ d̄í̄b̄ ná deachaiō ina c̄f̄nd go gaillm̄. B̄áí b̄eór̄ Sírriam̄ na c̄onntaē .i. an c̄r̄úipeac̄, taplā illáir̄ aḡ an tripp̄iam̄ an tan rin̄, Donnchaō beacc, mac̄ taid̄cc̄, mic̄ donnchaiō uí b̄riain̄ ar̄d̄t̄r̄é̄t̄uir̄, 7 uaēt̄ar̄án loēta aīd̄mill̄te c̄óicciō c̄onnaēt̄ ria rin̄. Rō b̄f̄n̄ a d̄roē d̄iaē d̄ó oir̄ fuair̄ a r̄iḡf̄d̄ ar̄ carr̄, 7 c̄naīm̄p̄é̄deāō c̄oim̄mb̄ur̄te vo d̄énam̄h̄ dia c̄naim̄aib̄ lā c̄úl̄ tuaīḡe triumē triuḡf̄or̄m̄naīde, 7 pō cuipead̄ a c̄oir̄ l̄áimb̄ur̄te l̄f̄t̄mar̄b̄ c̄fh̄gail̄te p̄p̄i c̄aōlaōaib̄ c̄puaiō r̄iḡn̄ib̄ c̄n̄áibe 1 mb̄air̄ clocc̄air̄ cuinn̄c̄e pō c̄or̄aib̄ éh̄, 7 f̄t̄aīde an, aīeoir̄ ar̄ d̄áiḡ ḡomaō iōnn̄c̄om̄ar̄ta 7 eir̄p̄iom̄láir̄ vo luēt̄ den̄m̄a d̄roic̄ḡn̄ioim̄ a p̄aīc̄rin̄ am̄laō rin̄.

Dō éaod̄ an lupt̄ir̄ ar̄ na m̄ar̄ac̄ co luimneac̄, 7 pō c̄inn̄ aīc̄ce d̄ron̄ḡ m̄óir̄ vo d̄aoim̄ib̄ uair̄le ar̄ ḡac̄ l̄f̄t̄ vo luimneac̄ vo m̄illeaō 7 vo m̄ioēópucc̄aō co pucc̄r̄att̄ p̄cc̄éla p̄air̄ M̄ur̄ coblaē albanaē vo t̄oēt̄ don l̄f̄t̄ ba tuaīt̄ d̄er̄inn̄ p̄ó t̄oḡair̄m̄ Som̄air̄le buīde mic̄ mec̄ dom̄naill̄, 7 co mb̄áttar̄ aḡ ion̄d̄raō 7 acc̄ op̄cc̄ain̄ na t̄ipe ina t̄tim̄c̄eall̄, 7 bá r̄f̄d̄ p̄oēan̄d̄ ina tan̄gattar̄ Som̄air̄le buīde (aḡá mb̄aoí an̄ r̄úta p̄é p̄é d̄eic̄ mb̄liaōan̄ p̄ic̄f̄t̄ p̄oim̄e rin̄) vo cloir̄tin̄ gur̄ c̄uir̄ com̄air̄le S̄ax̄an̄ deaēt̄ 7 d̄f̄or̄p̄con̄ḡra ar̄ an iur̄tir̄ nua rin̄ an r̄úta vo t̄ab̄air̄t̄ d̄á p̄on̄d̄úir̄ib̄ d̄ir̄le b̄adein̄, 7 Som̄air̄le d̄ion̄nar̄baō go a ātar̄ōa bunaiō go hal̄bain̄, 7 ní h̄f̄d̄ am̄ám̄ aēt̄ ḡan̄ ḡab̄altar̄ eaēt̄ar̄p̄cenelaiḡ ar̄ b̄it̄

and had much of his towering spirit in him, was sworn Lord Deputy on the 26th of June, 1584. His commission was, as usual, during pleasure, to make war and peace, and to punish offenders or pardon them (treason against the Queen's person, or counterfeit money, only excepted), to make orders and proclamations, to impose fines, and dispose of rebels' estates, to exercise martial law, and to assemble the

Parliament with her Majesty's privy; to confer all offices, except Chancery, Treasurer, three Chief Judges, and Masters of the Rolls; and to collate and confer all spiritual promotions, except archbishops and bishops; to do all things relating to justice and government that the Queen could do if present.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1584, edition of 1689, p. 368.

21st of June ; and there came along with him Sir John Norris, as President over the two provinces of Munster, and Sir Richard Bingham, as Governor over the province of Connaught. The Lord Justice had not passed an entire month^a in Dublin before he proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Galway. To this town the chiefs of the province of Connaught repaired, to meet and welcome him, and to acknowledge him as their ruler, and as the chief placed over them by the Sovereign. The Lord Justice, having spent some time in Galway, set out for Limerick, and remained the first night, after leaving Galway, at Kilmacduagh ; on the second night he reached Cuinche^b, in Clann-Cuilein, where he was met by those chiefs of the county of Clare who had not met him at Galway. The sheriff of the county, namely, Cruise, also waited on him ; and the sheriff had at that time in his custody Donough Beg, the son of Teige, son of Donough O'Brien, before then the arch-traitor and demagogue of the plunderers of the province of Connaught. His evil destiny awaited him, for he was hanged from a car, and his bones were broken and smashed with the back of a large and heavy axe ; and his body, [thus] mangled and half-dead, was placed, fastened with hard and tough hempen ropes, to the top of the Cloccas of Cuinnche^c, under the talons of the birds and fowls of the air^d, to the end that the sight of him in that state might serve as a warning and an example to evildoers.

The Lord Justice went the next day to Limerick, and was resolved to destroy and reduce a great number of gentlemen on each side of Limerick, until news overtook him that a Scotch fleet arrived in the north side of Ireland, at the invitation of Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, and that they were plundering and ravaging the country around them. The cause of their coming was: Sorley Boy, who had had the possession of the Route for thirty years before, having heard that the English Council had issued an order and command to the new Lord Justice to restore the Route to its rightful inheritors, and to banish Sorley to his own original patrimony in Scotland ; and not only this,

^a *An entire month.*—He was sworn on the 26th of June, and began his progress on the 15th of July.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*.

^b *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty.—See note ^a, under the year 1278, p. 429, and note ⁱ, under 1402, p. 775, *supra*.

^c *The Cloccas of Cuinnche*, i. e. the Belfry of

Quin. The word *clogár* is usually applied to a round tower belfry detached from the church, but is here evidently applied to the square tower of the great abbey of Quin still remaining.

^d *The birds and fowls of the air.*—This is a redundancy of words in the original for the sake of alliteration.

but not to suffer any strangers to settle in Ireland so long as it remained obedient to the sovereign. As for the Lord Justice, he set out from Limerick on his rapid progress, and issued orders that all the men fit for service from the Boyne to Beare^f should meet him at Drogheda, at the expiration of twenty-four days from that day. The men of Munster, Meath, and Leinster, obeyed this proclamation, for they came numerous and fully-assembled to that place. They all then set out for Ulster. When Sorley heard of the march of the men of Ireland towards him, he left the Route, taking with him his creaghts, his women, and his people, to Gleann-Concadhain^g, and leaving neither shepherds nor guards in the country, nor warders in any castle in the Route, except only Dun-lis^h; and although this was the strongest fortress in the province, it was, nevertheless, taken by the Lord Justice, after he had besieged it for two days and nights; and he placed the Queen's warders in it. The Lord Justice, having tarried ten days in the Route, left thirteen companies of soldiers billeted in Ulster, for the purpose of reducing Sorley Boy; and he himself then returned to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their several homes.

Dissentions arose in West Connaught between the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty and the descendants of Murrough, the son of Brian-na-nOinseachⁱ O'Flaherty. They originated in this manner: the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, namely, Teige, the son of Teige-na-Buile, son of Murrough, son of Owen, and the sons of Donnell-an-Chogaidh, son of Gilladuv, son of Murrough, son of Owen, took the island of Baile-na-hinnse^k from Teige, the son of Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige, son of Murrough O'Flaherty; for the descendants of Owen had been wont to say that that island was their's by right, and that Teige had seized and held it in violation of their right. Be the truth as

larged by the Mac Donnells. The name Dun-lis, denoting strong dun or fort, shews that the site had been occupied at a remote period by a primitive Irish dun, or fort, either of earth, or Cyclopean stone architecture, like Dun-Aengusa, on the great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

ⁱ *Brian-na-nOinseach*, i. e. *Brianus stultarum*. For a fuller account of these dissentions the reader is referred to *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited

by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 387, *et sequent*.

^k *Baile-na-hinnse*, i. e. the town or castle of the island, now Ballinahinch, a small island towards the western side of Ballinahinch lake, in the barony of Ballinahinch, *alias* Connamara, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 106, 403. On this island are still to be seen the ruins of a small square castle, about thirty feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, which was built, accord-

roim a nuaio na gabala co nár fáccai bíl minnile gur a painice ar a ceuiú do tír gan a marbað nó gan a ttabairt lair. Do rónaó díogbala móra leó-roim do taócc gion gur bíonann cumhang baói aca.

Feaét ná ndeachaio an taócc rin mac inurachaio luét aitéraiḡ ar ionn-raiḡio oioche i mi iún i ndeashaió pleácta eoḡain uí flaitébsritaiḡ go hárainn, Rucc taócc porra irin aómaoain co hanullaín, etir éodlaó ḡ úrceao ar ḡac taob do éuirr éorraiḡ na luinge, ḡ bá hírceáirósmail an tairbénaó tucc ré dóib ar an triáct rin, ḡ níir pfiú an toiléa á ndearnaó an lá rin amáin ina timceall, uair ro marbaó annrin Murchaó mac emainn óicc mic emainn meḡ aeóa pfi lítepeac mealláin do éoió i ccommbaio pleácta eoḡcain uí flaitébsritaiḡ. Ro marbaó ann óna mac penepcáil éloinne inuiriḡ baí ina pfoáir ar in pfoḡail céona, ḡ mac uí flaitébsritaiḡ (.i. taóḡ) rin pfi .i. Murchaó palac. Ro marbaó beóir-óronḡ móir do muintriḡ pleáct eoḡain uí flaitébsritaiḡ cen mo táct na huairle rin. Báttar amlaio rin acc coḡcáó pfi apoile co ro ríodaiḡrioc goill éorpa írin pfoḡmair ar ceinó, ḡ do raobá an toiléa do ríioct eoḡain uí flaitébsritaiḡ.

Muircéarpac ḡarb mac briaín mic taidcc uí briaín décc irin ééomí ófoḡ-mair i ccraice copecáin. Macaeín ceillide coméorraió nac pfiuair taitaoiri na toibsim, ail, no aḡair ó a bñit, ḡó a báir, ḡ a aónacal i mairiḡir inri.

An coḡnaíac mac concoiccepióe, mic diaḡmaóa, mic taidcc caim uí clñriḡ pfi ruim roóonaiḡ co pfebur tiḡe naoioeao real i ttauómuínain, ḡ real oile hi tíir éonail go ro écc ar an pfiuairéoraiḡ i tíir éonail i coḡḡar na blióona ro, ḡ a aónacal ró díctñ dé, ḡ San bñinaḡte occ na manóib i mairiḡir eair a ruaió.

ing to Roderic O'Flaherty, of the stones of the adjoining abbey of Tombeola.

¹ *Descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.*—These were the western O'Flahertys, who were an older branch of the family than Murrrough na dTuagh, who was set up by Queen Elizabeth.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362.

^m *The island.*—The island about which they were fighting was not the island of Aranmore, but the insignificant islet of Ballinahinch, in Ballinahinch lake, in Connamara.

ⁿ *Leitir-Meallain*, now Lettermellan, an island

belonging to the barony of Moycullen, in the west of the county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran.

^o *Clann-Maurice.*—These were not the Clann-Maurice of Brees, in the now county of Mayo, but the Clann-Maurice of Kerry, who were in constant communication with the O'Flahertys and O'Malleys.—See the notice of the siege of Lixnaw under the year 1568, p. 1627.

^p *Craig-Corcrain.*—This name is now corrupted to Cahercorcrane, which is that of a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the

it might, Teige, after their capture of it, made an irruption upon them, and left not a single head of cattle on their portion of the territory which he did not either kill or carry off with him. They, in return, committed great injuries against Teige, although they had not equal power [with him].

On one occasion, in the month of June, as this Teige, the son of Murrough, went with the crew of a boat to the island of Aran, in pursuit of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty^l, he overtook them at the break of day, [and found them] unprepared, in a state between waking and sleeping, at both sides of the fore-castle of their boat. He set them a very hostile example on this strand; and [indeed] the island^m was not worth all that was done about it on that day, for Murrough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond Mac Hugh of Leitir-Meallainⁿ, who had joined the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, also the son of the Seneschal of Clann-Maurice^o, who was with them on this predatory excursion, and Murrough Salach, the son of O'Flaherty (Teige), were slain. Many of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty were also slain, besides these gentlemen. Thus did they remain at war with each other, until they were mutually reconciled by the English in the ensuing autumn, when the island [of Baile-na-hinnsi] was given to the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.

Murtough Garv, the son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brian, died at Craig-Corcrain^p in the first month of autumn [i. e. August]. He was a sensible, sedate youth, who never received blame or reproach, disrespect or insult, from his birth to his death. He was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Cosnamhach, son of Cucogry, son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a respectable and affluent man, who at one time had kept a house of hospitality in Thomond, and at another time in Tirconnell, died at Fuar-Chosach^q, in Tirconnell, in the Lent of this year, and was buried under the asylum of God and St. Bernard, in the monastery of Assaroe^r.

parish of Rath, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and near the old church of Rath-Blathmaic. In the *Description of the County of Clare or Thomond*, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 14, this castle is set down as belonging to Moriartagh Caragh O'Brien, who is the very individual mentioned in the text. From this, and the names

of other persons mentioned therein, it is evident that this tract, which has been often quoted in the notes to these Annals, was written early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^q *Fuar-Chosach*.—This is still the name of a tract of land in the parish of Kilbarron, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^r *Assaroe*.—The ruins of this monastery, to

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1585.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céu, oét[moǵat] a cúicc.

Iapla cilli uapa décc i paḡaib̃ .i. ḡríoib̃ mac ḡeapóib̃, mic ḡríoib̃ mic tomaiḡ, mic Sḡain éaim. B̃ai an tiapla rin cúicc bliaðna i moð perḡa aḡa cōḡmáil ó na tíḡr dúḡḡaḡi co ḡḡuair b̃ár an tan rin. Henḡu a m̃ac doirḡ-neað ina ionaḡ lá comaiḡle Saḡan, ḡ a léccaḡ aḡoir do ḡaiḡiḡ a aḡarḡa.

Mac uilliam buḡc, Rirḡeḡib̃ mac oilueḡair mic Sḡain décc, ḡ ní po hóirḡ-neað ina ionaḡ aḡḡ an tab caoḡ (ḡaplaḡ ḡein) do beir̃ ina ionaḡ ḡaimḡeóin ḡall.

ḡorḡlaib̃ inḡḡn uí Ruairc .i. inḡḡn bḡiaḡ mic eoḡaḡ b̃ḡn do éaiḡ a haḡmḡir aḡá díol ḡḡeap̃aib̃ poḡḡa, b̃ḡ ḡénaḡaḡ ḡoḡḡaḡ náḡ éuill ḡḡiḡraḡ ná ḡñuḡ imḡḡccaḡ do ḡaḡib̃ scclaiḡe na ealaḡḡan, na ḡaḡaḡoir ele ḡeóḡr do ḡaḡib̃ a hoimḡ na a haḡma do écc.

Bḡiaḡ mac ḡaiḡcc, mic bḡiaḡ mic eoḡaḡ uí ḡuairc do ḡol aḡ ḡiubal ḡluaiḡ in ḡapḡḡaiḡe meḡ ḡlannḡaib̃ i ḡḡiḡḡoḡaḡ m̃iḡ ianuaḡu, ḡ po ḡccaóil-ḡioḡ a ḡccaimelḡa ḡó ḡaiḡḡuib̃ ḡapḡḡaiḡe do éḡuinnuicḡaḡ cḡeaḡ, ḡ ḡuairḡioḡ eḡala aiḡble. Ruḡ maḡ ḡlannḡaib̃ ḡóir éḡom ḡalb̃anḡoib̃ ḡ ḡeipennḡaib̃ aḡ, ḡ po ḡaḡ bḡiaḡ accá ḡomḡar ḡ b̃áḡḡar aḡ caḡḡḡn ḡ aḡ comḡuaḡaiḡe a céle ḡo ḡanḡaḡḡar aḡḡ a náḡḡ ḡḡi ḡoile acc b̃ḡḡaib̃ bó ḡan mbḡeipḡe. Oḡ éuaḡaḡar ḡḡi bḡeipḡe, ḡ muḡḡḡiḡ uí ḡuairc bḡiaḡ do ḡol i ḡapḡḡaiḡe po éḡuinnuḡḡioḡ ḡoḡ a éionn i nḡḡaḡ iomḡum̃aḡ eḡḡaḡa in po baḡ ḡóḡḡ leó a ḡaḡḡaḡ ḡia ḡaiḡiḡ. ḡuaḡaḡḡar eḡḡḡuḡm̃ éua ḡo maḡllḡḡm̃neach móḡuaḡaḡ, acc iomḡar eḡḡuaḡaḡḡ a eaḡccaḡaḡḡ, ḡ ḡéḡi bó hé a éḡḡaḡ ḡo ba ḡleaḡḡ ḡá

which is attached an extensive burial ground, are still to be seen about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.—See note ¹, under the year 1184, p. 64, *supra*.

^s *To go westwards*, i. e. to return to Ireland.

¹ *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, that she was the daughter of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen, son of Tiernan, son of Teig O'Rourke.

^u *Name*, i. e. her fame for goodness. *A hanma*

is here the genitive singular of a h-ainm, her name.

^w *Beanna-bo*, i. e. the peaks of the cows, now Benbo, a remarkable mountain near the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, extending from near Manor Hamilton, in the direction of Sligo, for about three miles. According to the tradition in the country this mountain is pregnant with gold mines, which gave rise to the saying, “*Iḡ ḡaiḡḡḡe ḡeanna bá ná Eḡḡe ḡaḡi bó*, i. e. *Tota Hiber-*

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1585.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-five.

The Earl of Kildare died in England, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of Thomas, son of John Cam. This Earl had been five years under arrest, kept from his patrimonial inheritance, until he died at this time. Henry, his son, was appointed his successor by the English Council. Henry was then permitted to go westwards*, to his patrimonial inheritance.

Mac William Burke (Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John) died; and no person was elected his successor; but the Blind Abbot held his place, as he thought, in despite of the English.

Gornly, the daughter of O'Rourke, i. e. of Brian, son of Owen†, a woman who had spent her life with husbands worthy of her, a prosperous and serene woman, who had never merited blame or censure from the Church or the literati, or any reproach on account of her hospitality or name‡, died.

Brian, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, made an incursion into Dartry Mac Clancy in the very beginning of the month of January, and dispatched marauding squadrons through the fastnesses of Dartry to collect preys; and they obtained great spoils. Mac Clancy, with a numerous body of Scots and Irishmen, pursued and overtook him. Brian proceeded to resist them; and they continued fighting and skirmishing with each other as they moved along, until they came face to face at Beanna-bo⁴, in Breifny. When the men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people heard that Brian had gone to Dartry, they assembled together, to meet him at a certain narrow pass, by which they thought⁵ he would come on to them. They perceived him approaching at a slow pace, and with great haughtiness, sustaining the attacks of his enemies; and although [they as] his own true followers⁶ should have succoured him [on such an emer-

nia bis ditior Benbo."—See it again mentioned in these Annals at the years 1583, 1585, and 1586.

* *They thought.*—This should be, "they knew."

† *His own true followers*, i. e. these were his own followers who posted themselves in the narrow pass to intercept his retreat. It looks strange that the Four Masters should not have told us

why his own followers should have acted thus; but we may conjecture that they did so by order of O'Rourke, who, having submitted to the government this year, did not wish that Brian should thus violate the law.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 346.

féori luét lfhaimna, ní hamlaib rin do rónraet aét a lá bága do éabairt lá a bhoðbaðais go po lingesd an laocmilið dia oib lñitib. Ro gáiríð poime 7 ina diaib don oisgíð. Ro hiaðad dá gac aen taéib ina uiréimceall co ná po éumainz cñim for a éulaib iná for a aghaid. Ro marbhad daoine iomda ina éimceall irin iomaipeacc rin. Ro dioctai gesd ann corucéad gallóclac do éloinn tritig dia rrima 7 dpuigell áir gallóclac ngeapalac batтар i fparpad brian an lá rin, 7 ag nñic a nampraine ó éir do éir iar nioctai trpuccad na ndagdaoinead agá mbátтар feacé riam, 7 nioir bó lám for ariuðe a nionn-raigib muna luingesd lion lám 7 iomaircraib anffoplainn forpa. Do berтар for breipne 7 muinuir uí Ruairc anacal do brian ir in mbñir baogail rin 7 Ruccrat leo he for a monchaib dia ioméoméd, 7 ar í comairle ar ar cionn-piot a cionn an tpeap laoi a marbhad go mircneac miorúnae iar mbñit óo for a moct 7 for a neineac. Tuccad dpoé cuit dua Ruairc don mignom rin.

Emann dorca mac doinnail, mic murchaib, mic Ruairi mór, 7 Toirp-dealbac, mac emainn óicc, mic emainn, mic toirpdealbais mec ruitig do barucchað ina ndir in át cliaé.

Iomatt fleachað ir in mbliadain ri co po millead upinór arba Eireann.

Dia rrimaet, mac doinnail meg congail décc an 14 iunoi.

Pocra parliment do éabairt dfrab Eireann dia forcongpa for a maicib a bñit i mbeltaine do ronnrað i nat cliaé uair batтар upinór fear nersñn umal dia brrionnra co tangatтар uile gnúir do gnuir lar an ffor-congpa írin go hat cliaé.

Tangatтар ann maite cenel cconail 7 eoğain .i. Ua neill Toirpdealbac lúineac mac neill conallais, mic aipit, mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eoğain, 7

^a *Their day's support*, a la bága do éabairt.—This is a common Irish phrase.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 284, line 23.

^a *Was accused*, literally, “a bad share of this evil deed was ascribed to O'Rourke.”

^b *Mag-Congail*, now *anglice* Magonigle, a name still common in the south of the county of Donegal.

^c *Parliament*.—For some curious notices of the Parliaments held in Elizabeth's reign the reader is referred to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, Introduction, p. xiii. *et seq.*

^d *Precisely on May-day*.—This Parliament assembled at Dublin on the 26th of April, 1585, according to the original record of it, preserved in the Rolls' Office, Dublin.—See Appendix to the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

^e *Kind-Connell*.—It looks very strange that the Four Masters should mention Kinel-Connell first in order, as O'Donnell was not acknowledged as a member of this Parliament.—See list of the “Lords spirituall and temporall, &c. &c. as were summoned unto the Parlyament holden before the right honorable Sir John

gency], it was not so that they acted, but they gave their day's support² in battle to his enemies, so that the heroic soldier was attacked on both sides; he was met by shouts before and behind; [and] he was so surrounded on every side, that he could not move backwards or forwards. In this conflict many men were slain around him; and [among the rest] was cut off a company of gallowglasses of the Mac Sheehys, who were the surviving remnant and remains of the slaughter of the gallowglasses of the Geraldines, who were along with Brian on that day, and who had gone about from territory to territory, offering themselves for hire, after the extermination of the noblemen by whom they had been employed previously; and they would not have been thus cut off, had they not been attacked by too many hands, and overwhelmed by numbers. The men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people gave protection to Brian in this perilous situation, and carried him off under their protection; to be guarded. On the third day afterwards, [however], they came to the resolution of malevolently and maliciously putting him to death, he being under their clemency and their protection. O'Rourke was accused^a of participating in this unbecoming deed.

Edmond Dorcha [the Dark], the son of Donnell, son of Murrough, son of Rory More, and Turlough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy, were both executed at Dublin.

There was much rain in this year, so that the greater part of the corn of Ireland was destroyed.

Dermot, the son of Donnell Mag Congail^b (Mac Goingle), died on the 14th of June.

A proclamation of Parliament^c was issued to the men of Ireland, commanding their chiefs to assemble in Dublin precisely on May-day^d, for the greater part of the people of Ireland were at this time obedient to their sovereign; and, accordingly, they all at that summons did meet in Dublin face to face.

Thither came the chiefs of Kinel-Connell^e and Kinel-Owen, namely, O'Neill (Turlough Luineach^f, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, son

Perrot, Knight, Lord Deputie Generall of the realme of Ireland, xxvi^o die Aprilis, anno regni Regine nostre Elizabeth vicesimo septimo," printed in the third Appendix to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

^a *Turlough Luineach*.—He came to Dublin to

attend this Parliament, but it does not appear that he took his seat, as his name is not in the official list. It appears by patent, 20 Elizabeth, that the Queen intended to create him Earl of Clan O'Neill and Baron of Clogher, but the patent was never perfected. His rival, Hugh,

Āod mac an ĩpĩdopĩā, mic cuinn ĩacaiġ, mic cuinn, mic enĩ mic eoġain .i. an ĩapĩn ócc o neill ĩa po ġaipĩ ĩapla ĩipe heoġain ap an ĩapĩment ĩĩ, ġ Ua doĩnaill aēd mac maġnupa, mic aēda ĩuib, mic aēda ĩuiaiō mic neill ġaipĩ, mic ĩoirpĩdealbaiġ an ĩĩona. Maġġuĩdĩ, cúconnaēt mac conconnaēt, mic conēonnaēt mic ĩriain, mic ĩĩĩp, mic ĩomaĩp, O doēapĩaiġ Sřan ócc, mac Sřain mic ĩeilĩm mic conēobaiĩ ċapĩaiġ, O ĩaoĩġĩll ĩoirpĩdealbāc mac neill mic ĩoirpĩdealbaiġ ócc, mic ĩoirpĩdealbaiġ mĩĩp, ġ O ġallēubaiĩ Eoin mac ĩuaēail, mic Sřain, mic Ruaiōĩ mic aēda.

Do cĩdĩ ĩĩĩn ċĩĩĩĩĩĩĩ ĩĩ, Maġ maēġamna .i. Roppa mac aĩpĩ, mic ĩriain na moĩĩĩĩĩĩĩ, mic Remainn mic ġlaiĩne, O cāĩain .i. Ruaiōĩ mac Maġnupa, mic doĩnēaiō an eĩĩĩĩ, mic Sřain, mic aĩĩne, Conn mac nēill ócc,

son of Ferdoragh, is entered twice in this list, once as Lord of Dunganyne, and again as Earl of Tyrone. This latter title was evidently interlined after his claim had been allowed by this Parliament. The first title should have been cancelled after the interlining of the higher title. Turlough Luineach is supposed by our historians to have sat in this Parliament, but they have not told us in what capacity. It is stated in Perrott's Life that it was the pride of Perrott that he could prevail on the old Irish leaders, not only to exchange their savage state for the condition of English subjects, but to appear publicly in the English garb, and to make some efforts to accommodate themselves to the manners of his court; but that it was not without the utmost reluctance and confusion that they thus appeared to resign their ancient manners. That Turlough Luineach, in his old age, encumbered with his fashionable habiliments, expressed his discontent with a good-humoured simplicity: "Prithee, my Lord," said he, "let my chaplain attend me in his Irish mantle: thus shall your English rabble be diverted from my uncouth figure, and laugh at him." Sir Richard Cox, who embraced every opportunity of traducing the Irish, asserts, that "the Irish Lords were obliged to wear robes, and the better to

induce them to it the Deputy bestowed robes on Turlough Lynogh, and other principal men of the Irish, which they embraced like fetters." The representatives of these chieftains, Turlough and Hugh, are now unknown; but there are various persons of the name Mae Baron, now in humble circumstances, in the county of Tyrone, who claim descent from Cormac mac Baron, the brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

^g *Hugh Roe, the son of Manus.*—He became Chief of Tíreconnell on the death of his elder brother, Calvagh, in 1566. The race of this Hugh have been long extinct. The O'Donnells of Castlebar in Ireland, and the more illustrious O'Donnells of Austria and Spain, are descended from his eldest brother, Calvagh, as the Editor shall shew under the year 1608.

^h *Maguire.*—The Chieftain of Fermanagh did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Cuconnaught was the ancestor of the late Constantine Maguire, Esq., of Tempo.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1498, p. 1242, *supra*.

ⁱ *O'Doherty*, Chief of Inishowen, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. There are various respectable branches of this family in Inishowen, but the eldest branch is not determined. The most distinguished man of the name in Ireland is the Honourable Chief Justice

of Henry, son of Owen), and Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. the young Baron O'Neill, who obtained the title of Earl of Tyrone at this Parliament; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Manus^g, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine); Maguire^h (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas); O'Dohertyⁱ (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh); O'Boyle^k (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Oge, son of Turlough More); and O'Gallagher^l (Owen, the son of Tuathal, son of John, son of Rory, son of Hugh).

To this assembly also repaired Mac Mahon^m (Ross, the son of Art, son of Brian of the Early Rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny); O'Kaneⁿ (Rory, the son of Manus, son of Donough the Hospitable, son of John, son of Aibhne; Con, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill,

Doherty; and Mr. Thomas Doherty of Muff, so remarkable for his gigantic stature, has, by honest industry, realized a larger property than the chieftains of Inishowen had ever enjoyed.

^k *O'Boyle*, Chief of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family are dwindled into petty farmers and cottiers.

^l *O'Gallagher*, O'Donnell's marshal, who had a small tract of land in the barony of Tirhugh, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Though the family is one of the most regal of the Milesian race, there are none of the name at present above the rank of farmers in the original country of Tirhugh, and very few in any part of Ireland. Captain Gallagher, of Kill of Grange, near Dublin, and Henry Gallagher, Esq., Baldoyle, Raheny, form the aristocracy of this name at present.

^m *Mac Mahon*, Chief of Oriel, did not attend this Parliament as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor. The Baron Hartland of Strokestown, in the county Roscommon, and Sir Ross Mahon of Castlegar, in the county of Galway, are said to be of this race, but their pedigrees are un-

known. Sir Beresford Mac Mahon, the son of the late Sir William Mac Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, is of a very obscure branch of the Mac Mahons of the county of Clare, his grandfather having been a gentleman's servant, and his pedigree unknown.

ⁿ *O'Kane*, Chief of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, did not attend as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown. The only person of the name in the county of Londonderry, whose pedigree was confidently traced to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane of Dungiven, when the Editor examined the county of Londonderry in 1834, was George O'Kane, who was gardener to Francis Bruce of Downhill. Sir Richard Cane [O'Cathain] of the county of Waterford, and Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, the distinguished chemist, who has reflected so much honour on his name and country in the nineteenth century, are undoubtedly of this race, but their pedigrees are not satisfactorily made out. There are several of the name in Boston, and other parts of America, some of whom are related to Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, who are distinguished for scientific and literary attainments.

mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoda buide do clannaib neill cloinne aoda buide. Mag aengura, aed, mac doimnaill oice, mic doimnaill ehir.

Do eodopiot ann garbberian connact .i. O Ruairc brian, mac brian, mic eocain uí Ruairc, O Raigillig .i. Sian ruad mac aoda conallag, mic maoslmorba mic Sian, mic catail, 7 dearbpatari a atar .i. Eann mac maoslmorba 7 iate arson ag caicim i naiaid apoile im eigeapnar na tpe, 7 bfor ríol pphgail do usb lritib .i. ó pphgail ban uilliam mac doimnaill, mic Conmaic, O pphgail buide pacena mac brian mic Ruorraig, mic catail.

Do deacattar ann ríol muirbhai 7 co na pphpuathab .i. Mac uí concobair duinn Aod, mac diarmatta, mic cairprie, mic eoain caoic mic peilm gngcaig, O concobair ruad, Taoc oice mac taig buide mic catail ruad, O concobair phicig doimall, mac taioce, mic catail oice mic doimnaill, mic eoain, mic doimnaill mic muirbhai, 7 pph ionait mec diarmatta maig

^o *O'Neills of Clannaboy*.—Con, the son of Niall Oge, did not attend this Parliament as a member; but his nephew, Shane mac Brian, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, is marked in the official list as one of the knights for the county of Antrim.

^p *Magennis*.—Sir. Hugh Magennis, Chief of Iveagh, was elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Down this year, his colleague being Sir Nicholas Bagnell. Captain Magennis, the nephew of the late Lord Enniskillen, represents a respectable branch of this family.

^q *O'Rourke*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member. There is a Prince O'Rourke in Russia, whose immediate ancestors, as Counts O'Rourke, attained high distinction in that empire. He is said to be the chief of his name. Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, county Antrim, descends from the house of Dro-mahaire.

^r *John Roe*.—The official list of the members of this Parliament gives Philip O'Reily as the colleague of Edmond. He was the brother of John Roe.

^s *Edmond, the son of Maelmora*.—He was Tannist of East Breifny, and was elected one of the

knights of Parliament for the county of Cavan. The present representative of this Edmond is Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., late of the Heath House, and now living in France.—See year 1601.

^t *O'Farrell Bane*.—William O'Ferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford. Mr. O'Farrell of Dublin, the tax gatherer, is the representative of this family, according to Dr. George Petrie; but the Editor is not acquainted with the evidences which prove his descent.

^u *O'Farrell Boy*.—Ffaghny O'Ferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford, and his name appears in the official list. The editor does not know who the present representative of this Fachtna, or of the O'Farrell Boy, is.

^w *O'Conor Don*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by the member for Roscommon, Denis, the son of Owen, son of Denis, son of Charles the Historian, son of Donough Liath, son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor Don of Ballintober, who is the person mentioned in the text. The only other surviving members of this family are Denis O'Conor of Mountdruid, Arthur

as representative of the O'Neills of Clannaboy^o; and Magennis^p (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Duv).

Thither came also the chiefs of the Rough Third of Connaught; namely, O'Rourke^a (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen); O'Reilly (John Roe^r, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), and his uncle, Edmond, son of Maelmora^s, both of whom were then at strife with each other concerning the lordship of their country; also both the O'Farrells, viz. O'Farrell Bane^t (William, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac), and O'Farrell Boy^u (Fachtna, the son of Brian, son of Rory, son of Cathal).

Thither also repaired the Sil-Murray, with their dependents: namely, the son of O'Conor Don^w (Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geanncach); O'Conor Roe^x (Teige Oge, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe); O'Conor Sligo^r (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Mur-

O'Conor of Elphin, and Matthew O'Conor, Esqrs., sons of Matthew, son of Denis, son of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, the historian.

^x *O'Conor Roe*.—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Roscommon were Sir Richard Byngham and Thomas Dillon. The late Peter O'Conor Roe, of Tomona, in the county of Roscommon, who left one illegitimate son, Thomas, of Ballintober, was the last recognised head of this family. There is another family of the O'Conors Roe, living in the village of Lanesborough, who retain a small property in Slieve Baune; and there are others of undoubted legitimate descent living in and near the town of Roscommon, but they are reduced to utter poverty.

^r *O'Conor Sligo*.—Sir Donald O'Conor Slygagh was not a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Slygagh were Sir Valantyn Browne, Ja. Crofton, and Jo. Marbury. The last chief of the O'Conor Sligo family was Daniel O'Conner Sligoe, who was a lieutenant-general in the Austrian service: he died at Brussels on the 7th of Februry, 1756, and was buried in the church of St. Gudule,

where the last female of the house of Hapsburg erected a monument to him, which exhibits the following inscription:

D. O. M.
HIC JACET
ILLUSTRISSIMUS D. D. DANIEL O'CONNER SLIGOE
IN EXERCITU AUSTRIACO LOCUM TENENS GENERALIS
ET ANTIQUISSIME APUD HIBERNOS GENTIS CAPUT
QUI MOX APUD SUOS CENTURIO, SUB JACOBO II.
IN GALLIS SUB LUDOVICO XIV.,
DEIN SUB LEOPOLDO LOTHARINGIE DUCE,
AC DEMUM SUB INVICTA AUSTRIACORUM AQUILA
ANNIS XLVIII.
STIPENDIA EMERITUS
FIDE UBIQUE, ET VIRTUTE PATRIA
SVO APUD OMNES DESIDERIO RELICTO,
DECESSIT PLANE UT VIXERAT
CHRISTIANI MILITIS EXEMPLUM
OBIIT BRUXELLIS VII. FEBRUARII MDCCCLVI
ÆTATIS XCI.
R. I. P.

Some of the collateral branches of this family who remained in Ireland are still respectable; but the present senior representative of the name is a struggling farmer, as the late Matthew O'Conor, of Mountdruid, who knew him intimately, often told the Editor.

luirce .i. brian mac Ruaidrí, mic taidce mic Ruaidrí óicc, óir baí mac diarmatta fíon .i. Taidce mac eocéain ina íríóir éianaorða. O beirn cairbre mac taidce mic cairppe mic maóileáclainn.

Do éoid ann taidce mac uilliam mic taidce duib uí éallaiḡ, O Maḡaḡain .i. doinnall mac Sfaín, mic bhríarl.

Do éoid and tra iarla cloinne Riocairt uillecc mac Riocairt mic uillecc na cclnec, ḡ diarm mac an ḡiolla duib uí íeacnaraíḡ Sfan, ḡ diarmait.

Ní deachaid ann aon baḡ ionairme ó trian iartaraé éoiccíḡ connaéct acḡ murchaḡ na ttauḡ mac taidce mic murchaḡ mic Ruaidrí uí plaitbeartaiḡ.

Do éoid ann tra iarla tuasomun .i. Donnchaḡ mac conébair mic donnchaḡ mic conébair mic toirpdealbhaiḡ mic taidce uí brian, ḡ Sir toirpdealbáé mac doinnall mic conébair mic toirpdealbhaiḡ mic taidce uí brian iar na toḡa mar rióirē parliamenti a cconntae an cláir.

^z *Mac Dermot of Moyburg.*—His deputy did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by Charles Mac Dermot of Coolavin, Esq., who ridiculously styles himself “Prince of Coolavin,” a small barony to which his ancestors had no claim.

^a *O’Beirne.*—He was Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, a beautiful district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Rosecommon. Mr. O’Beirne, of Dangan-I-Beirne, *alias* Dangan Bonacuillinn, in the parish of Kilmore, near the Shannon, in this territory, is the undoubted head of this family. He still possesses a small remnant of Tir-Briuin. O’Beirne did not attend this Parliament as a member.

^o *Teige, son of William, &c. O’Kelly.*—He was the head of the branch of the O’Kellys, seated at Mullaghmore, in the county of Galway. This Teige was not chief of his name, nor did he attend this Parliament as a member. The race of this Teige are now extinct, but the families of Screen and Gallagher are still extant, and highly respectable.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 121. The knights of Parliament elected for the county of Galway were Thomas le Straunge and Francis Shane [who was a

disguised O’Fferall].

^c *O’Madden.*—He did not attend as a member. The present representative of this Donnell, the son of John O’Madden, is Ambrose Madden of Streamstown, Esq., who is the son of Breasal, son of Ambrose, son of Breasal, son of Daniel, son of John, son of Anmhadh, son of the Donnell mentioned in the text. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 152.

^d *The Earl of Clanrickard.*—In the list of the “Temporal Lordes” of this Parliament, printed by Mr. Hardiman, “the Earle of Clanricard” is given as the fourth in order. He is now represented by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

^e *O’Shaughnessy.*—Neither of these sons of O’Shaughnessy was a member of this Parliament.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 378, 386, 388. The present head of this family is Mr. Bartholomew O’Shaughnessy of Galway. The very Rev. and Ven. Terence O’Shaughnessy, R. C. Dean of Killaloe, Dr. Wm. O’Shaughnessy of Calcutta, F. R. S., and all the O’Shaughnessys of the county of Clare, are not of the senior branch of this family, but descended from Roger, the third son of Lieutenant-Colonel William O’Shaughnessy, who was made free of the

tough); and a deputy from Mac Dermot of Moylurg^z, namely, Brian, son of Rory, son of Teige, son of Rory Oge, for Mac Dermot himself (i. e. Teige, the son of Owen) was a very old man; and O'Beirn^a (Carbry, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin).

Thither went also Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly^b; and O'Madden^c (Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal).

Thither likewise went the Earl of Clanrickard^d (Ulick, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann); and the two sons of Gilla-Duv O'Shaughnessy^e, i. e. John and Dermot.

None worthy of note went thither from West Connaught, with the exception of Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty^f.

Thither, in like manner, went the Earl of Thomond^g (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien); and Sir Turlough^h, the son of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been elected a Knight of Parliament for the county of Clare.

Corporation of Galway in 1648, and who was the son of Sir Dermot II., who died in 1606, who was the son of Sir Roger I., who was the son of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1533. A branch of this family have changed their name to Sandys: and Mr. Levey, the well-known musician of the Royal Dublin Theatre, who is one of the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy of 1648, has suppressed his father's name and retained that of his mother, contrary to the usage of most nations.

^f *O'Flaherty*.—Sir Murrough na doe O'Fflahertie was not a member of this Parliament. This chieftain is now represented by Thomas Henry O'Fflahertie of Lemonfield, in the county of Galway, Esq., who is the son of Sir John O'Fflahertie, the son of Murrough, son of Brian Oge, son of Brian Oge na Samhthach, son of Teige, who was son of Murrough na dTuagh, or Murrough of the Battle-axes, who was appointed

“chief of all the O'Fflaherties” by Queen Elizabeth.—See Genealogical Table in *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 362.

^g *The Earl of Thomond*.—In the official list printed by Mr. Hardiman, the “Earle of Tomond” is given as fifth in order among the “Temporal Lordes.” The race of this Donough, son of Connor, is extinct. The present Marquis of Thomond descends from Dermot, who was the son of Murrough, first Earl of Thomond, from whose second son, Donough, the family of Dromoland are descended.

^h *Sir Turlough*.—He was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Clare. According to a pedigree of the O'Briens, preserved in a paper manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 23, p. 61, this Sir Turlough had a son, Donnell, who married Ellen, the daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, knight of Glinn, by whom he had two sons, 1,

Do éuaib ann toirpdealbáic mac taidcc mic concobair uí bhriain, ⁊ tigh-eaína an taidce éiar do cloinn éiléin .i. Mac conmara Slean mac taidcc, ⁊ baotgalach mac aoda mic baotgalaiḡ meḡ planchaoda an dara Ríoirie Parliment ar an cconntae cedna.

Do éast ann mac uí lochlainb boirne .i. Ropra mac uaitne, mic maol-eaclainn mic Ruðraige mic ana. Mac uí bhriain ara .i. Muircearptac (.i. erpoc cille dala), mac toirpdealbaiḡ mic muircearptaiḡ mic domnall mic taidcc. O cshbaill .i. an calbac mac uilliam uidiḡ mic pighanainm mic maolpuanaib mic Slean. Maḡ coclain .i. Slean mac airt mic corbmaic, O duibidiḡ coille na manac .i. Pilip mac uaitne.

Do cóib ann mac bhriain ó ccuanac .i. Muircearptac mac toirpdealbaiḡ,

Teige, the grandfather of Christopher O'Brien, Esq. [of Ennistimon], who was living in 1713, when this pedigree was compiled; and, 2, Murtough, who married Slainè, daughter of John Mac Namara of Moyreask, by whom he had a son, Donnell, usually called *Domnall Spáineac*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel the Spaniard, who married the daughter of Major Donough Roe Mac Namara, by whom he had issue living in 1713; but the compiler of this pedigree does not name the issue of Donnell Spaineach. According to the tradition in the country, Terence O'Brien, Esq., of Glencolumbkille, is the great grandson of a Donnell Spaineach, son of Colonel Murtough O'Brien; but Terence O'Brien himself asserts that he descends from a Donnell Spaineach, who was the son of a General Murtough O'Brien, who was the son of Dermot, fifth Baron of Inchiquin; but the Editor has not been able to find any evidence to prove that Dermot, the fifth Baron of Inchiquin, had a son Murtough.

¹ *Turlough, the son of Teige, &c. O'Brien.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The Lord of Inchiquin sat in this Parliament among the peers, though the Four Masters take no notice of him.

² *Mac Namara.*—He did not attend as a mem-

ber of this Parliament. The race of this John is extinct. Major Mac Namara, M.P., is descended from a junior branch of the eastern Mac Namara family, but his pedigree is not satisfactorily made out. Major Daniel Mac Namara Bourchier descends by the mother's side from the senior branch of the western Mac Namaras.

³ *Boethius Mac Clancy.*—"Boetius Clanchy," who was the Brehon of Thomond, and a good scholar, was duly elected one of the two knights to represent the county of Clare in this Parliament. He was afterwards appointed High Sheriff of the county of Clare, an office for which he was very well qualified, and, according to the tradition in the country, murdered some Spaniards belonging to the great Armada, who were driven on the coast of Clare in 1588.

⁴ *O'Loughlin of Burren.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Mr. O'Loughlin of Newtown is the present senior representative of this family. Sir Colman O'Loughlin represents a junior branch.

⁵ *Mac-I-Brien Ara.*—This bishop was the son of Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara, who made his submission to Queen Elizabeth in 1567.—See note ¹, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*. On the death of his elder brother, Donough, Murtough, or Maurice, Bishop of Killaloe, became

Thither went Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brienⁱ; and also the Lord of the Western part of Clann-Coilein, namely, Mac Namara^k (John, the son of Teige); and Boethius, the son of Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy^l, the second Knight of Parliament elected to represent the county of Clare.

Thither repaired the son of O'Loughlin of Burren^m (Rossa, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana); Mac-I-Brien Araⁿ, Bishop of Killaloe, namely, Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige; O'Carroll^o (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John); Mac Coghlan^p (John, the son of Art, son of Cormac); and O'Dwyer^q of Coill-na-manach (Philip, son of Owny).

Thither went Mac-Brien of Hy-Cuanagh^r, namely, Murtough, the son of

the head of this family. Murtough O'Brien Ara was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated the 15th of May, 1570, and had his writ of restitution to the temporalities the same day. He received the profits of this see six years before his consecration; but being at last consecrated he sat about thirty-six years after. He died on the last day of April, 1613, having voluntarily resigned a year before his death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, where Harris states, that the Arra from whence this bishop's family, for the sake of distinction, were called O'Brien-Arra, is a barony in the county of Limerick. But this is an error of Harris, who ought to have known that Mac-I-Brien was seated on the east side of Lough Derg, in the barony of Ara, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary. The castle of Ballina, near the bridge of Killaloe, and the castles of Castletown and Knoc-an-Ein-fhinn, now Birdhill, in this barony, belonged to this family. It should be here remarked, that the "Busshopp of Killalowe" appears in the list of the spiritual lords of this Parliament. The race of this bishop has become extinct; but some of the line of Donnell Connaughtagh Mac-I-Brien Ara are still possessed of some property in the territory. Mr. O'Brien, of Kincora Lodge, Killaloe, is of

this race.—See pedigree of Mac-I-Brien Ara, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 7.

^o *O'Carroll*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. This Calvagh was the third illegitimate son of Sir William O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, comprising at this period the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the King's County.—See note ^e, under the year 1577, p. 1691, *supra*. The present chief of this family is unknown. The grandfather of the Marchioness Wellesley, who died in America, was its undoubted representative.

^p *Mac Coghlan*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. The last chief of this family died some forty years since, without issue, and his estates passed to the Dalys and Armstrongs. General Coghlan is of an obscure branch of this family.

^q *O'Dwyer*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. Coill-na-manach is the present barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary. The present chief of this name is unknown to the Editor. There is a Colonel Dwyer, of Ballyquirk Castle, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but the Editor does not know his descent.

^r *Mac-Brian of Hy-Cuanagh*.—He was not a

mic muirceartaigh, tighearna cairrcece ó ccoinnell, 7 páraigh luimnigh .i. brian dub, mac donnchaid, mic matghainna, mic donnchaid, mic brian duib uí brian. Concobar na moinge, mac uilliam éasóic, mic diarmata uí máoilriain tigherna uaitne uí máoilriain tigherna uaitne uí máoilriáin.

Do éoid don Parliament rin dhong do maiteib pleacta eogain móir co na pporéuataib. Maḡ carṑaigh móir doinnall mac doinnall, mic corbmaic laḡraigh, Maḡ carṑaigh cairbreac eogain mac doinnall mic rinḡin, mic doinnall mic diarmata an dúnaid, 7 clann a deire dearbhaṑar Doinnall mac corbmaic na haine, 7 rinḡin mac donnchaid.

* Do éuaid ann beór an diar bai i ccḡndairrci re poile im tighearnaḡ duite ealla .i. Diarmaic mac eocain mic donnchaid an bóṑar mic eogain meḡ donnchaid, 7 donnchaid mac corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic meḡ donnchaid.

Do éuaid ann dḡa ó rullebáin beppe, Eocḡan mac diarmata, mic doinnall, mic donnchaid meic diarmata baib, O Sulleban móir .i. eocḡan mac doinnall, mic doinnall na rccṑaigh. O matghainna an ruinn iarṑaraigh

member of this Parliament. The two knights elected for the county of Limerick were Thomas Norris and Richard Bourke. Mae Brian Cuanach was seated in the barony of Coonagh in the county of Limerick, where the ruins of his splendid mansion are still to be seen in the townland and parish of Castletown. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

^s *The Lord of Carrigogunnell*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

^t *Fasagh Luimnighe*, i. e. the forest or wilderness of Limerick. This was a name for a part of the territory of Pobblebrien near the city of Limerick.

^u *O'Mulryan*.—Chief of the two Ownys, one a barony or half barony, as it was till recently called, in the county of Limerick, and the other a barony in the county of Tipperary. He was not a member of this Parliament. The Ryans of Ballymakeogh, near Newport, in Tipperary, now extinct, were the senior branch of this fa-

mily. Edmond O'Ryan, Esq., of Bansha House, near the town of Tipperary, and George Ryan, Esq., of Ineh House, were considered the chief representatives of this family in 1840, when the Editor examined the county of Tipperary for the Ordnance Survey.

^w *Eoghan More*, i. e. the son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster, in the third century, and ancestor of the dominant families of Munster.

^x *Mac Carthy More*.—He is entered in the list next after "The Earle of Tomond," as "The Earle of Clancare," that being an anglicised abbreviation of Clann Carṑaigh, and not Glencare, the vale of the River Carṑach, in the county of Kerry, as ignorantly assumed by most Anglo-Irish writers. The race of this Earl is extinct.

^y *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—He was Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, chief of Carbery, in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is said to be the Count Mac Carthy of France, whose pedigree has been published by

Turlough, son of Murtough; the Lord of Carrigogunnell^s and of Fasach-Luim-nighe^t, namely, Brian Duv, the son of Donough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien; and Conor-na-Moinge [of the Long Hair], son of William Caech, son of Dermot O'Mulryan^u, Lord of Uaithne-Ui-Mhaoilriain.

To this Parliament repaired some of the chiefs of the descendants of Eoghan More^w, with their dependents, namely, Mac Carthy More^x (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach); Mac Carthy Cairbreach^y (Owen, son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell, son of Dermot-an-Duna), and the sons of his two brothers, namely, Donnell, son of Cormac-na-hAine, and Fineen, the son of Donough.

Thither also went the two chiefs who were at strife with each other concerning the lordship of Duhallow^z, namely, Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Donough an-Bhothair, son of Owen, son of Donough; and Donough, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Donough.

Thither likewise went O'Sullivan Beare^a (Owen, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donough, son of Dermot Balbh); O'Sullivan More^b (Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Donnell-na-Sgreadaighe); O'Mahony^c the

Monsieur Laine, who was genealogist to Chas. X.

^t *Duhallow*.—Neither of these chiefs was member of this Parliament. The knights elected to represent the county of Cork in this Parliament were John Norries, Lord President, William Cogan, and John Fitz Edmond. The Editor does not know the present chief of this family.

^a *O'Sullivan Beare*, was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown. There are several respectable gentlemen of the race in the baronies of Beare and Bantry, but the Editor has not been able to ascertain their pedigrees. The Editor is not aware how the Baron O'Sullivan de Grass, the present Ambassador of Belgium at the Court of Vienna, descends; the family claim to be the representatives of the O'Sullivans. It is probable that they descend either directly or collaterally with the O'Sullivan who was one of the faithful companions of Prince Charles Edward, in his perilous wanderings after the

defeat of Culloden. One of the Baron's brothers is married to the sister of the present Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.

^b *O'Sullivan More*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Kerry in this Parliament were John Fitzgerald and Thomas Spring. The representative of O'Sullivan More in the last century was O'Sullivan of Tomies, near Killarney. Timothy O'Sullivan, Esq., of Prospect, near Kenmare, represents O'Sullivan of Cappanacush, from which house the O'Sullivan More was elected, in case of failure of issue in the senior branch. Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks, near Killarney, whose pedigree is very well known, represents another branch of this family of O'Sullivan More; and Sir Charles Sullivan, of Thames Ditton, county Surrey, is said, in Burke's Peerage, to be of this family.

^c *O'Mahony*, i. e. O'Mahony, of Fonn Iartharach, or Ivahagh, in the south-west of Carbery,

Western, namely, Conor, the son of Conor Fin Oge, son of Conor Fin, son of Conor O'Mahony; and O'Driscoll More^d (Fineen, the son of Conor, son of Fineen, son of Conor).

Thither likewise repaired Mac Gillpatrick^e of Ossory (Fineen, the son of Brian, son of Fineen); Mageoghegan^f (Conla, the son of Conor, son of Leyny); and O'Molloy^g (Connell, the son of Cahir).

None worthy of note are said to have gone to that Parliament of the race of Laoighseach Leannmor^b, son of Conall Cearnach; or of the race of Rossa Failgheⁱ, the son of Cahir More, from Offaly; or of the descendants of Daire Barach^j, the son of Cahir More; or of the Kavanaghs^k, Byrnes, Tooles^l,

talitijis per dies duodecim tractauerit, nongentos sexaginta homines in domo propriâ."

There are several respectable gentlemen of the Molloy's of this race. Daniel Molloy, Esq., of Clonbela, near Birr, in the King's County, is the present head of the family, according to the tradition in the country; but the Editor does not know his pedigree.

^b *Race of Laoighseach Leannmor*, i. e. Laoighseach or Lewis of the large mantle. He is otherwise called Laoighseach Ceannmhor, i. e. of the large head, and Laoighseach Lannmhor, i. e. of the large sword. He is the ancestor of the O'Mores and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix. The present representative of the O'Mores is unknown. R. More O'Farrell, M.P. descends from the senior branch of them by the mother's side; and Garrett Moore, Esq., of Cloghan Castle, calls himself the O'Moore, though he does not know his pedigree beyond the year 1611, and there is strong evidence to shew that he is an offset of the English family of the Moors of Drogheda.

ⁱ *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors Faly, who had but little property in Ireland at this period. The present chief is unknown.

^j *Daire Barach*.—The principal family of his race, extant at this period, was Mac Gorman, who was then seated in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare. There are several respectable gentlemen of this family who now call

themselves O'Gorman.

^k *Kavanaghs*.—The family of Borris-Idrone are the senior branch of this family. There are several highly respectable families of the name living in the neighbourhood of Vienna. These are supposed to be descended from the celebrated Brian-na-Stroice of Drummin, son of Morgan, son of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, in the county of Carlow, who distinguished himself by his valour at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. His son, John Baptista Kavanagh, left Ireland after the capitulation of Limerick, and became Baron Gniditz in Bohemia, and died in 1774. His father, Brian *na Stroice*, who is said to have been the largest officer in James's service, remained in Ireland, and lived at Drummin till February, 1735, when he died, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried at St. Mullin's, where there is a curious monument to his memory.—See Ryan's *History and Antiquities of the County of Carlow*, p. 350. From Maurice, the elder brother of Brian-na-Stroice, is lineally descended John Kavanagh (son of Dowling, son of Morgan, son of Maurice, son of Morgan, son of Dowling of Ballyleigh, son of Dermot, son of Murrough, brother of Cahir Baron of Ballyanne) of Bauck, near St. Mullins, in the county of Carlow, who possesses a small estate in fee. From Rose, the daughter of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, who was married in

Ácť cńa tamice ġur an bparlament rin rinneap ġaible paġnaill Fiaġhaio mac Aeđa, mic Sťain mic dońnaill ġlaip ó ġlionn maosluġra.

Iap tťionol na nuaral rin uile co hať cħať, ġ iap mbħeť pé haťhaio ann ní po cuiread cpioť por an bparlament an bħaioain ri, ġ po pccaosľpıot iapom oia tťiġib.

Tanaice ġobernoir coiceio connacť co nörpıng to oaoimib onopıca, ġ to cońaiple baile aťa cħať i coiceio connacť, tanġattar cetur do congmaill Seirpıon i maımpııı inħıı i cconntae an claip. Do ronať opıcaıġte ionġnaťa aca ann rin .i. deic řġillingıı doııuccať don baınpıoġain in ġac aen cťepaımaıń cille ġ tıaıte oá mbaoı ġrin tıř cenmo ġa libeıııı to aontaiġpıot řın do

the year 1670, to Cornelius O'Donovan of Ballymountain, in the barony of Igrine, and county of Kilkenny, the Editor is the fourth in descent.

¹ *Tooles*.—The head of this family in the last century was Laurence O'Toole, Esq., of Buxtown, alias Fairfield, in the county of Wexford. For some account of his descendants see note under the year 1590.

^m *O'Dunnes, O'Dempseys*.—The present head of the O'Dunnes is Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dunne of Brittas, in the Queen's County, who is the son of the late General Edward Dunne, son of Francis, son of Edward, son of Terence, son of Charles, son of Barnaby, patentee, 15 Car. I., son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Leyny, son of Rory, son of Donough, son of Amhalgaidh. See note under the year 1448, p. 968, *supra*. The O'Dempseys have dwindled into plebeians, and Mr. Dempsey, of Liverpool, merchant, is now the most distinguished man of the name.—See page 1690, *supra*.

ⁿ *Fiagh, the son of Hugh*.—He was not a member of this Parliament, though Plowden asserts that Fiagh Mac Hugh “took his seat” as representative for Glenmalurc. The late Garrett Byrne, Esq., of Ballymanus, in the county of Wicklow, who was expatriated in 1798, was probably the head of the race of Hugh Duv O'Byrne, whose descendants were rivals of the

family of Fiagh Mac Hugh.—See *History of the Rebellion of 1798*, by P. O'Kelly, Esq., p. 185. The Lord De Tabley descends from Melaghlin Duff O'Byrne of Ballintlea, in Wicklow, who was of the senior or chieftain branch of the O'Byrnes, not of the Gaval-Rannall.

^o *The Parliament was not finished*.—This Parliament was prorogued on the 29th of May, having passed the two Acts following :

1. An Act to attain James Eustace Viscount Baltinglas and others, which is commonly called the Statute of Baltinglass, and makes estates tail forfeitable for treason, and provides against the fraudulent conveyances of the attainted.

2. An Act for the restitution in blood of Laurence Delahide, whose ancestor had been attainted in the reign of Henry VIII.

The Lord Deputy intended to suspend Poyning's Act, that he might the more speedily pass such laws as he thought necessary ; but some of the Anglo-Irish members, who were by no means disposed to intrust the Lord Deputy with the power of assenting to any laws which might be procured in Parliament, overthrew the bill at the third reading. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, when it passed the celebrated Act, “That all conveyances made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in

O'Dunnes, or O'Dempsys^m. To this Parliament, however, went the senior of Gaval-Rannall, namely, Fiagh^a, the son of Hugh, son of John, son of Donnell Glas of Glenmalure.

All these nobles assembled in Dublin, and remained there for some time; but the business of the Parliament was not finished^o this year. They then departed for their respective homes.

The Governor of the province of Connaught, with a number of other men of distinction, and of the Council of Dublin, went to the province of Connaught, to hold, in the first place, a session in the monastery of Ennis, in the county of Clare. Here they enacted unusual ordinances, namely: that ten shillings should be paid to the Queen for every quarter of land in the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay lands, excepting the liberties^p which they themselves consented

the Exchequer within a year, or be void."—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 41. This Parliament was dissolved on the 14th of May, 1586.

On the 15th of July, 1585, Perrott issued a commission, directed to Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, the Earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, the Baron of Athenry, Sir Turlough O'Brien, Sir Richard Bourke Mac William Eighter, Sir Donald O'Connor Sligo, Sir Brian O'Rourke, Sir Murrough-na-Doe O'Flahertie, and others: reciting, "Where our province of Connaught and Thomond, through the contynuall dissention of the Lords and Chieftains, challenging authorities, cuttings, and cessings, under pretexte of defending the people under their several rules, have run to all errors; and understanding the good inclination of these our subjects, through the good mynysterie of our truly and well beloved Sir John Perrott, our Deputy, &c., to embrace all good wayes and means that may be devised, to conserve them in our obedience, and their rights and titles reduced from the uncertaintye wherein it stood, to continue certain for ever hereafter."

The following proposals were made by these commissioners: "The Chieftains of countries,

Gentlemen and Freeholders of the province of Connaught, to pass unto the Queen's Majestie, her Heirs and Successors, a grant of ten Shillings English, or a marke Irish, upon every quarter of land containing 120 acres, manured or to be manured, that bears either horne or corne, in lieu and consideration to be discharged from other cess, taxation or challenge, excepting the rising out of Horse and Foote, for the service of the prince and State, such as should be particularly agreed upon, and some certayne dayes labour for building and fortification for the safety of the people and kingdome."—*Government of Ireland under Sir John Perrott, Knight*, 4to. London, 1626, p. 80.

The Commissioners commenced with the county of Clare or Thomond. Then followed the districts comprehended within the newly created county of Galway. "Indentures of Composition" were entered into for these territories, which were printed for the first time in the Appendix to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 309-362.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1585.

^p *Liberties*.—Queen Elizabeth, in her letter to the Deputy, Sir Henry, dated 7th October,

taibairt do d'aoibh maite an tíre, 7 cúicc reillingi acc tigeapna tuad-mumhan i lupce éiora na bainrioigna in gac aéin éiríamain tuaithe d'feapiann tráer 7 daoib dia mbaoi irin tír uile, aét aínain libeiriti 7 fearainn fglairi. Ro deiligríot d'na tríoáa éeo ceneoil p'fírmáic ré tigeapna tuad-mumhan, ro baoi ina fíriann éiora agá fínnfeapiab ríamh go rin, 7 tucrat tigeapnar an tríoáa éeo rin do bairín innri í éuinn do mupcáa mac mupchaóa mic diaimada uí brian. Ro horpdaiccheaó, 7 ro haontaigeaó mar an c'éona éior 7 cúirt corcumpuaó do éoirpóealbáa mac doínnaill mic concóbaui uí brian ar lupce a aetari dia tucraó an tír rin ó éúr (a tigeapnar tuad-mumhan) lá hiaqla tuad-mumhan .i. concóbaui mac donnachaió uí brian. Ro deiligríot a éior 7 a uairle ré gac éínd popail, 7 re gac tigeapna tríoáa éétt baoi irin tír ó rin amac cenmotá fían mac conmapa tigeapna an taoibe éiar do cloinn cuilein na ro éuir a lám ar an compoirpion rin do rónrat. Do rónrat an compoirpion cedna i cconntaé na gailíne, i cconntae porra comain, i cconntae maige eo, 7 i cconntae fíliccig.

AOIS CRIOST, 1586.

AOIR CRIOST, mile, cuicc céo, oétmogat, a Sé.

Seirpion do congmaíl lá Sír Rírdeto bionggam, 7 la comairle cúiccio connaét i ngailínn i mí ianuairi Seacétmogatt do mnaibh, 7 d'feapiab do

1577, says that the Earl of Thomond pretended an ancient freedom in the whole barony of Ibreekan, and desired the like in the other baronies.—See *Iar-Connaught*, p. 359.

^a *Free and unfree*.—It is not easy to determine what the Four Masters intend here by fíriann raep 7 daop, that is to say, whether they spoke in reference to English or Irish tenure. The Editor, therefore, has translated the words literally leaving the reader to form his own opinion. Fearann raép, according to the Irish notion, meant land held by the chief's relatives free of rent, and fearann daep was land held by strangers (or natives who had forfeited their privileges by crime or otherwise), at high rents, and for services of an ignoble nature. If they

use the term with reference to the English law, as received in Thomond since the creation of the Earldom, they must have taken fearann raép to denote lands held in frank-tenement, or knight's service, which was esteemed the most honourable species of tenure among the English; and fearann daep, land held in pure villenage.

^c *Kinel-Fearmaic*.—In the description of the county of Clare, written about this period, and now preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this territory is called Troghkeyd Kynel Veroge, or the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. It comprised the following parishes, viz.: Rath, Kilnamona, Kilinaboy, Kilvedain, Kilvilly, Dysart, Ruane,

to grant to the gentlemen of the country; and that, over and above the Queen's rent, five shillings should be paid to the Lord of Thomond for every quarter of land free and unfree^a in the whole country, except the liberties and church land. They took from the Earl of Thomond the district 'of Kinel-Fearmaic', which had been theretofore under tribute to his ancestors, and gave the lordship of it to the Baron of Inchiquin^s, Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien. It was also ordained and agreed that Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, should have the rents and court of Corcomroe [the castle of Dumhach] in succession to his father, to whom it had been first given out of the lordship of Thomond by the Earl of Thomond, namely, Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien. They deprived of title and tribute every head or chief of a sept, and every other lord of a triocho-ched throughout the whole country (with the exception of John Mac Namara, Lord of the western part of the district of Clann-Coilein), who did not subscribe his signature to this ordinance of their's. They acted a like ordinance in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo^t.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1586.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-six.

A session was held by Sir Richard Bingham and the Council of Connaught in Galway, in the month of January. Seventy men and women were put to

Kilnoe, Kilkeedy, Inishcronan. From this list it is clear that the whole of the cantred of Kinel-Ferwaic is included in the present barony of Inchiquin, except the parish of Inishcronan; and we have sufficient evidence to prove that this parish did not originally belong to Kinel-Ferwaic, although attached to it at this period, for it was anciently a portion of Hy-Caisin, or Mac Namara's original territory, and was a part of the deanery of Ogashin, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis*.

^s *The Baron of Inchiquin*.—This Murrough, who was the fourth Baron of Inchiquin, attended the Parliament of 1585, though the Four Masters take no notice of him. The pro-

bability is that they mistook him for Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, a personage who appears to have been called into historical existence by an error of transcription.

^t Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, adds the obituary of his ancestor, Dermot, as follows:

"O'Concabaip Donn, diairmuib, Mac cairbpe, Mic Eogain caoich, do écc i mbaile tobair bhrígte iap gcian aoir 16 September, 7 a sá-nacal i noéapluige a h-irneap i Ror Comáin. O'Conor Don (Dermot, the son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech) died at Ballintober, at an advanced age, on the 16th of September, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors at Roscommon."

βάρυττασ ἀν ἀνρείον ριν. Ρο βαδ διβριδε νομνall mac μνιρρεαριταιξ γαιρβ
 mic βριαν mic ταιδεεc uί βριαν, γ mac uί ξηρα βυιδε .i. βριαν mac céin mic
 οilealla ó γαιλίνγαib connaéct co nōruing duairib cenmotat.

Αν γοβερνορi cédna Síp Ριρδερiδ do ρυιδε ρε haghaδ cluana dubain an
 céo lá do mapta. Δά hé βαοί ιριν mbaile ίριν Ματζαμáin, mac τοιρρδεαl-
 βαίξ mic ματζαμána, mic τοιρρδεαlβαίξ, mic Ματζαμána uί βριαν o nabaρταρ
 Slioéct ματζαμána. Ρο ράccbaδ nuίmip éccinnte do muinτιρ an γοβερνορα
 ρpυ ρé τpί ρscτmuine βάτταρ acc ιοmίρyιδε an baile. Ιρ an ναρα lá ρicéτ

^u *Murtough Garv.*—In the Description of Clare, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, he is called Moriortagh Garagh of the castles of Cahircorkrane and Rahe.—See his death entered under the year 1585, *supra*.

^w *Gailenga of Connaught.*—The Gailenga of Connaught, who received their name from Cormac Gaileng, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster, originally possessed the whole of the diocese of Achonry, but at the period of which we are now treating, their territory was very narrow. O'Hara Boy possessed about the eastern half of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Cluain-Dubhain*, now Cloon-oan Castle, in the parish of Kilkeedy, about six miles to the north-east of Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.—See note ^f, under the year 1569, p. 1632, *supra*. Only one side of this castle now remains perfect. It is twenty-nine feet in length and about sixty feet in height. All its outworks are entirely destroyed, and no idea can be formed of their extent or character. It is highly probable that this castle was re-edified since the year 1586, as the present walls could not have belonged to so strong a castle as this is said to have been when stormed by Bingham. Sir Henry Doewra, in his *Relation of Services done by Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland*, gives the following account of the taking of this Castle of Cluain-Dubhain, and of Castle Nacally, or Hag's Castle, a circular

fortress of great strength, situated on an artificial island in Lough Mask, near Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.—See note ^f, under the year 1195, p. 102, and note ^e, under 1233. p. 268, *supra* :

“Aboute this tyme Sir Richard Byngham laye at the seidge of Clan Owen in Thowmond, a strong Pyle manned and kept against her Majestie, by Mahowne O'Bryan, a most dangerous enemye to the state ; a cheiffe champion of the Pope's, and a great praetyzer with florraigne Powers ffor the Invasion of this Realm of Ireland. At this seidge Sir Richard Byngham had but one hundred English souldiers and some ffewe kearne of the countrie, by reason whereof he was dryven to noe small payne in skyrmisheing, watchinge, and wardinge, with soe ffewe men ; neverthesse, within seaven dayes he wanne the castell, and slew the said Mahowne O'Bryan, and the warde within, and razed the said castell, without the ffurtheraunce of any great ordynaunce.

“After that Sir Richard marched ffrom this castell to Castell-ne-callye, within the which the traytors were, and enclosed themselves. Att his first comeing thether he parlyed with them, advyeing them to remember the obedyence which they owed to hir Majestie, and to yeilde themselves to hir Majestie's mereye, assuring them that in soe doeing they shoulde ffinde that ffavoure in all respects, that other hir Highnes subjects did ; but they myndeinge nothing lesse

death on this occasion, among whom were Donnell, son of Murtough Garv^u, son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brien; and the son of O'Hara Boy, namely, Brian, the son of Kian, son of Oilioll of the Gailenga of Connaught^w; and many other gentlemen besides.

The same Governor, Sir Richard, on the first of March, laid siege to Cluain-Dubhain^x, then in possession of Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Brien; from whom the Sliocht-Mahon are named. An indefinite number of the Governor's people were left there, besieged the castle for three weeks, and on the twenty-second day of the same month they made

then to submitt themselves on any suche conditions, saide they woulde not doe any hurte, but keep themselves there in saffetye, ffor that they were ffearffull to trust any Englishman, alleadgeinge manye ffrivelous and impertynent causes, moveing them to stande vppon their garde. Herevppon Sir Rychard proceeded to beseige them in the said castell, which was a stronge roundeffortresse erected ffarr within the Loghe, vppon a smalle compasse of grounde soe scant by the wall that scarce a standinge place was left vnto it. The seidge was all by water in boats, and coulde not otherwyse bee attempted, insocmuche as Sir Richard goinge aboute to bourn a boate or two of theires that they had docked and layde vpp vnder the castell wall, to the ende they might not escape awaye, and that alsoe he might watche and warde them with ffewe men (haveing but a small companye there, and those alsoe soore wearyed, bruised with stones, and galled with shott at the seidge of Clanowen), was forced by the suddayne ryseinge of contrarye weather, which mucche ffavoured the enemye, to leave the attempt with the loss of one of his boats and two or three of his souldiers; himself and others being in the said boate hardlye escaped by the healpe of other boates, which other boates came not in tyme to his succoure, thoroughe the negligence of such as he had put in truste with them, and appoynted to come and joyne with him. The boat which he

soe lost the enemyes gatt, in which and in another boate of theire owne, before Sir Richard coulde retourne to chardge them with a ffreshe supplie from his camp lyeing on the shoare, they shipped themselves, and with greate scele-ritye escaped into the woodes, ffearing that at the next chardge Sir Richard would haue wonne the castell.

"Captain Mordante and others had the chase of them by water. Theise traytors beinge thus escaped to the woodes and mountaines oute of Castell-ne-callye, their accomplies alsoe fledd out of the other castell, both which, and one stronge pyle of ffarroghe M^cDonnell's, Sir Richard razed to the ground, ffor that they were not fitt or stood serviceable to be kept to the English, and were very daungerous to be in the possession of the Irisherye. Riccard Bourke, alias the *Pall* of Ireland, a man of no small accompte amonge his septe, and all the ill affected Irisherye, repayed to Sir Rychard at his first comeing to Castell-ne-callye, beinge indeede the cheiffe of theire confederacye. This man, vnder cullor of dutyfull subiection, intended to haue betrayed Sir Richard and all his companye (but intelligence herof beinge given, and manye appaunte proofes had of his trayterous intentions and devyces), this *Pall* of Irelande was soone executed by Martiall Lawe. This was assuredlye the most daungerous member in all the countye of Mayo, especiallye ffor the draweing in of

don ní céona ro gabrat co díocra doirísrail ag cup do cum an baile do gabail. Baí Maéghamain for tairibh an éairléin acc diubhaccaó cloé 7 cairiac for an luét báttar imó bun ag cup ráir, 7 railgíó púir, 7 do pala dó go ro haimpíó go hinnelluireac dúpóir do peiléir é gur bó marbó gan anmain. Tuccaratt an bairda an baile iarom iar marbadh maéghamna, 7 ge maó lainn leó anacal dpaéabail noéa nruairiote ioir. Ro lfgaó an léir iar don baile ó mullaó go talmain. Rob oiróíreuccaó anma 7 onora do Sir Rirdero bionggam an toirce rin, uair ní baóí for tír tiorim i nepinn baile baó daingne 7 ba díóglairi ina cluain dubáin.

Do chuaid an gobernoir iaraim ie haccaó cairléin na cailligí for loé mfecca, 7 rob é an baile rin diglín daingín cóiceió connacht. Báttar iatt baóí accá bairdaó an tan rin Rirdero a búrc (dia ngoirió nsmán an éorrian) mac Riocaird, mic Rirdero, mic uilliam, mic emainn, mic Riocairt uí éuairceci, 7 uáter, mac emainn, mic uillice, mic emainn mic Riocairt uí éuairceci. Do éuattar do reaéna Seppion, 7 do éaóinna a ccorp ip in ccairléin rin. Ro gab an gobernoir acc iomruide an baile, 7 do éuir luét a cftair, nó a cúice darpairigib do poigimó a pairbe ar in ccampa i mfeon laí do ionnpairigib an baile, 7 níir bo torba dóib uair ro marbáó dponz da ndaoínib, 7 ro págaibriote arépac dá napépairigib, 7 do cóidriote an luét ele fó iombáttáó gur an ccampa. Iar imteóó dóibriote arpíó ro éinnriote na búrcairg rin gan bíé le bairdaó baile ar bíé i naghaó ppiionnpa Saxan. Do cóidriote luét da arépac co na mnaió, 7 co na leanbaib don léir ele don loé ór comair an campa. Do bíir an gobernoir an baile dia níir iaraim, 7 bá ipin ccampa rin do cpochaó leir mac mec uilliam búrc .i. Riocaird ócc (ar a ttabaréai pál pá epinn) mac Ricaird mic Sflain an tearimainn iar marbáó a deapbriatár ele peime rin .i. tomar puad agáirige cairléin na nenuige ar pionnloé cfra i

Scotts, a thing which Sir Richard ever doubted, and which the Bourkes undoubtedly intended."

^y *Was razed to the ground*, literally, "the west side of the town was knocked down to the ground."

^z *Impregnable*, οἰογλαῖγι.—This might be translated: "There was not upon dry land in Ireland a castle more firm, or more difficult to be razed than Cluain-Dubhain."

^a *Deamhan-an-Chorrain*, i. e. the demon of the reaping-hook.

^b *To avoid*, &c.—An English writer would say, "that they might not be obliged to attend the sessions."

^c *Their efforts were fruitless*, literally, "and it was not profit to them."

^d *In danger of being drowned*, πο ιομβύεαó, literally, "under drowning." A storm arose

vigorous and irresistible exertions to take the castle. Mahon was on the battlements of the castle, casting down stones and rocks upon those who were at the base applying engines and apparatuses to it to demolish it; and it happened to him that he was aimed straight in the head with the shot of a bullet, which killed him on the spot. The warders, on Mahon's death, surrendered the castle; but though they expected quarter, they did not at all receive it. The western side of the castle was razed to the ground¹. This achievement exalted the name and character of Sir Richard Bingham, for there was not upon dry land in Ireland a stronger or more impregnable² fortress than Cluain-Dubhain.

The Governor afterwards proceeded to attack Caislen-na-Caillighe [the Hag's Castle], in Lough Mask, which was the stronghold of the province of Connaught. These were they who guarded it at the time: Richard Burke, who was called Deamhan-an-Chorrain^a, the son of Rickard, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuirsci; and Walter, the son of Edmond, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuirsci. They had gone to this castle to avoid^b the session, and to protect their persons. The Governor proceeded to lay siege to the castle; and he sent the crews of four or five boats, of the flower of the choicest men in the camp, to attack the castle in the middle of the day. But their efforts were fruitless^c, for a number of their men was slain; they left behind one of their boats, and the rest returned, in danger of being drowned^d, for the camp. After their departure the Burkes resolved that they would not [in future] defend any castle against the Sovereign of England; and they went in two boats, with their wives and children, to the other side of the lake, opposite the camp. The Governor destroyed the castle after their departure. It was in this camp that he hanged the son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Oge, usually styled Fal-fo-Eirinn^e, the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon^f, after his other brother had been killed, namely, Thomas Roe, the claimant of Caislen-na-nenuighe^g on Finnloch-Ceara in Connaught.

on the lake, which rendered it very dangerous to approach the castle. When the Editor examined the ruins of this castle in 1838, he found it exceeding difficult to land on the artificial island on which the castle stands, in consequence of a brisk breeze on the lake, which raised remarkable billows near the castle.

^e *Fal-fo-Eirinn*, i. e. the hedge or fence of Ireland. Docwra calls him the "Pall of Irelande."

^f *Of the Termon*, i. e. of the Termon of Balla, in the barony of Clonmorris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 197, note ^k.

^g *Caislen-na-nenuighe*, i. e. the castle of An-

cconnaéταιβ. Rob éiccefn an baile pin do éabairt don gobepnóir iar mbá-pucchaó Riocairt ḡ tómar, ḡo no bpipeaó lap é amail no bpipeaó na bailte pin ele. Bá ipin tan céona no cpoáó lár an ngobearnoir diar mac uatéir pado mic dauió mic emainn mic uilicc a búpc, Teboit ḡ Maoilir a nanmanna. Oponḡ mór do éóicceáó connaéct do ḡabail lár na búpcaáóib pin, ḡ a ndol ina ccommbaíó trétpuireaécta iar pféil éóin na bliáona po. Ro baó dibpióe clann ndomnaill gallocclaé, ḡ Seóaiḡ iartpair connaéct. Do cúirpiot a nimpi-ḡáa, a mná, ḡ a muin-teapia i nduinḡmib, ḡ i ndiépcaóib an típe. Tánaicc an gobepnoir pe a naḡaió ḡo baile an poóba, ḡ no leicc a peaéct nó a hoéct do baípaóáib pó iartpair connaéct i ndiaíó na ndiúspicaé, ḡ ó na puairpiotte ḡreim por na poḡlaóáib no aircepiot muinḡir mupchaíó na ttpuaḡ, ḡ muinḡir pleécta eocáain uí plaiétpairtaḡ no buí (an dapi leó peim) po dliccheaó an tan pin. Ro marbaó dña leó pióe mná, ḡ miondaóine, aítpebaḡ ḡ aer anpfaan. Ro cpoépaḡ tebóitte ó tupaíail pfiḡ toḡbala tróḡ ḡ congmaia tiḡe naoióib. Do ḡabáó leó beóp eoḡan, mac doimnaill an éoccaíó, mic an ḡiolla duió, mic mupchaíó mic eoḡain uí plaiétpairtaḡ, ḡ no baraiḡpiot é iar na ḡabail. Píllite tap anair iapaím i ccfnn an gobepnopa ḡo cpeaáóib ḡ co nevalaib iompaib.

Coblaé albanaé do téaéct i ttip i nimpi eocáain i ndúthaiḡ uí doéaptauḡ ipineḡ toip tupaíó do tip éonall. Robtap iat bá huairle ḡ bá cinn éonpapal ap in ccoblaé pin da mac Shemair mic alaptpainn, mic éóin éatanaḡ mec mec doimnaill .i. doimnaill ḡopin, ḡ alaptpann, ḡ ḡiolla epuicc mac duḡḡaill mic donchaíó éaim mic ḡiolla epuicc mécailín co ndruinḡ ele duairlib cenmo éát. Bá moa a nainn ḡ a noipdeapcup inap amail tanḡattap. Do pónaó

nies, situated opposite Caislen-na-Caillighe, on Hag-island, in Finlough Carra, near Ballinrobe. There was also a small nunnery at this place, which, according to Downing, "was founded and given by Thomas Burke, chief of the Burkes of Mayo, to the abbot of Cong. upon condition that, if any woman of his posterity would vow chastity, the abbot of Cong should maintain her during her life, as appears by the several Inquisitions after the dissolution of Cong."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note ^c.

^b *Clann-Donnell Galloglach*, i. e. the Mac Don-

nells of Mayo, who were hereditary leaders of Gallowglasses.

¹ *The Joyces of West Connaught*.—These were a family of Welsh descent, seated in the barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, pp. 44, 248, 249, 382.

² *The descendants of Owen O'Flaherty*.—These were the O'Flaherties of Connemara.—See Genealogical Table in the *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362. where all the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty are given by

This [last-mentioned] castle had to be given up to the Governor after the execution of Rickard and Thomas ; and it was demolished by him, as the other castles had been. It was about the same time that the Governor hanged the two sons of Walter Fada, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, whose names were Theobald and Meyler. A great portion [of the people] of Connaught, about the festival of St. John this year, joined these Burkes in their treason. Among these were the Clann-Donnell Galloglach^a and the Joyces of West Connaughtⁱ. They sent away their moveables and their women into the fastnesses and wilds of the country. The Governor went to Ballinrobe to oppose them, and dispatched seven or eight companies of soldiers through West Connaught in search of the insurgents ; and these [soldiers], not having caught the robbers, plundered the people of Murrough-na-dTuagh and the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty^k, who were, as they thought themselves, under [the protection of] the law at that time. They killed women, boys, peasants, and decrepit persons. They hanged Theobald O'Toole^l, the supporter of the destitute, and the keeper of a house of hospitality. They, moreover, took prisoner Owen, the son of Donnell-an-Chogaidh^m, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Murrough, son of Owen O'Flaherty, and put him to death after taking him. They then returned to the Governor with many preys and spoils.

A Scotch fleet landed in Inishowen, O'Doherty's country, in the north-eastern angle of Tirconnell. These were the gentlemen and chief constables of that fleet : Donnell Gorm and Alexander, the two sons of James, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell ; and Gillespick, the son of Dowell, son of Donough Cam, son of Gillespick Mac Ailin [Campbell] ; with many other gentlemen besides. Their nameⁿ and fame were greater than their appearance.

name, and their relationship to Murrough-na-dTuagh shewn.

^l *Theobald O'Toole*.—He lived in the island of Omev in Iar-Connaught, where his ancestor, who was of the O'Tooles of Leinster, settled at an early period. The pedigree of this Theobald, who had a son, Edmond O'Toole, of Omev or Imagia, in Conmaicne-mara, is given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis : Theobald, son of Faelan [or Felim], son of Tuathal, son of Tuathal, son of Hugh, son of Awley, son of Dermot Oge, son

of Dermot Sugagh, i. e. the Merry, son of Dunchuan, son of Tuathal, son of Dunlang, son of Gilla-Kevin of the Green, son of Walter, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Gilla-Comhgaill, in whom the Connamara branch meets the chieftains of Imaile and Feara Cualan.—See Mac Firbis's genealogical work, and also *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 280, 281.

^m *Donnell-an-chogaidh*, i. e. Donnell of the war.

ⁿ *Their name*, &c., i. e. the forces they took with them, and their military preparations on

forlongpórta féoil iomdha leó i rin tír i ttuðcattar, 7 báttar aéir fíiḡ foruállać, 7 lućt fupáilme feilḡiom, 7 miócuioḡaó maíćra na ceipioć ceom-
poccur acc toćt dia raighiō an dú rin co nár fágaibrioć aćmaoín dia nár
i nioir eóććain darpbar nó dairneir do ćur rin. Lottar iarom láim lé rin
7 lé Moðairn do ćrimann méḡeraić, do tuaić luirce, 7 do míoðbulec go
rangattar go huir imlibh éirne. Ot ćualattar na búrcaiḡ báttar for ran
pfoḡail, 7 forr an díbrićc rémíraíte .i. Riróir a búrc mac dśmáin an ćor-
páin, 7 clann emáin abúrc, 7 clante ndomnaill gallocclac pccela na nalbanac
po ćuiprioćt teacća co tinnearnac dia ttoḡairm ćuca, 7 po paioirioć co
pfoiḡbićtír édala iomdha, 7 a ndionḡmala do duthaiḡ i ccóigeađ connaćt dia
ććiofađ díođ fín a ćornaí ppi muinir an ppiomna. Lotar na halbanaiḡ
tar éirne lár na haićfccaib rin, 7 rangattar an ćéona huioe ćiri dáiđ, 7
driobaoir co po ḡaírat aḡ milleađ dairraiḡe, 7 cairppie, tánaicc Riróir 7
clann emáin ina ccínd annrin. Do ćaeđ an ḡobrínoir ré a nacchaid go
rlicceac. Fáccbaio na halbanaiḡ an ćoirí rin, 7 po ḡaírat báđf do darp-
traiḡe, 7 lá ćaođ bñna bó rin mbreirne dáttar teópa hoioće i ndruiu da
ććiar. Ro arccnattar ar rin do draidriađ, 7 ní po airirćtar co ćillrónaí,

this occasion, did not sustain the martial character which fame had reported of them.

^o *The haughty robbers.*—The Irish word féiḡ, which is explained ḡér, sharp, by O'Clery, and bloody, by O'Reilly, really means *acer, atrox*; foruállać means, indignant, proud, or haughty.

^p *The perpetrators of treacherous deeds,* lućt fupáilme feilḡiom.—In this phrase fupáilme is the genitive singular of fupáileam, to offer, incite, provoke; feilḡiom .i. ḡníom feille, a deed of treachery.

^q *The opponents of goodness,* cuioiḡaó maíćra means, to help to do good; and miócuioiḡaó maíćra, as in the text, means the very opposite.

^r *Míodhbholg*, a district on the margin of the Lower Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. The name is locally pronounced Mecluek.—See note ^r, under the year 1432, p. 882, *supra*.

^s *To their assistance,* literally, “to invite them

to them.”

^t *The first march,* ćéona huioe .i. an ćed air ćir, i. e. the first day's march.

^u *The Governor.*—This was Sir Richard Bingham, whose brother, George Bingham, is the ancestor of the Lords Lucan and Clanmorris, and of the late Major Bingham of Erris, in the county of Mayo. Richard Bingham (afterwards Sir Richard Bingham) makes his first appearance in Irish history as one of the bloody actors at Dun-an-oir, near Smerwick in Kerry in 1580. There is preserved in the British Museum, Titus B. xii. p. 115, an original letter from him to the Earl of Leicester, dated Smerwick Road, 3rd November, 1580, conveying intelligence of the arrival of a ship with men, pressed. And, p. 116, another letter, dated 11th November, 1580, from Smerwick, same to same. His cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, which begins, “*To the glory of the Lord of Hosts,*” states that he served at Smerwick in Ireland. It is curious

They pitched camps in [that part of] the country where they landed, where they had much flesh meat. The haughty robbers^o, the plunderers, the perpetrators of treacherous deeds^p, and the opponents of goodness^q, of the neighbouring territories, flocked to join them there; so that there was nothing of value in Inishowen, whether corn or cattle, which they did not carry off on this occasion. They afterwards passed along by the River Finn and the Mourne to Termon-Magrath, to the territory of Lurg, and to Miodhbholg^r, until they arrived at the borders of the Erne. When the Burkes, who were engaged in plundering and insurrection, as before stated, namely, Richard Burke, the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain, the sons of Edmond Burke, and the Clann-Donnell-Galloglagh, had heard the news of [the arrival of] these Scots, they expeditiously sent messengers, inviting them to their assistance^s, and stating that they would obtain many spoils and a territory worthy of them in the province of Connaught, should they themselves succeed in defending it against the people of the Sovereign. The Scots, upon receipt of these messages, proceeded across the Erne by the first march^t, until they arrived [in the district lying] between the Rivers Duff and Drowis; and they proceeded to plunder Dartry and Carbury, where they were met by Richard and the sons of Edmond [Burke]. The Governor^u proceeded to Sligo to oppose them, upon which the Scots departed from that district^v, and passed southwards through Dartry, and by the side of Beanna-bo^x in Breifny. They remained three nights in Dromahaire, from whence they proceeded to Braid-Shliabh^y; and they never halted until they arrived at Kilronan^z,

to remark how treacherous all his attacks have been. Sir Henry Docwra, who was himself a fierce soldier, draws Sir Richard's character in colours rather agreeable. But courage and cruelty were admired in this age, even by the Four Masters themselves. Cox hides the exact nature of this attack on the Scots in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1586.

^w *District*, oipeap.—This word is otherwise written aipeap, which occurs frequently in these Annals in the sense of territory, district, or region.—See the year 1558, where oipeccain na n-oipeap is used in the sense of “to plunder the districts.”

^x *Beanna-bo*, now Benbo, a mountain at

Manor-Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim.

^y *Braid-shliabh*, now locally pronounced in Irish *Bráíō-íliab*, and anglicised Braalieve, or Braulieve, a mountain situated about four miles to the south of the town of Dromahaire, on the southern boundary of the parish of Killanummery, where the county of Leitrim adjoins that of Roscommon. The lie or direction of its ridge is nearly south-east and north-west. It is to be distinguished from the neighbouring mountain of Breic-shliabh, or Breclsieve.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 481.

^z *Kilronan*.—See note ^o, under the year 1339, p. 564, *supra*.

Ro gabratt an dú rin i ccóicciú na bpeirne, maíge luipce, 7 ua noilella. Tánaiucc an góbernoir don taob tiar co bél an áta pava i ttiur oilella. Báttar diblíuib co cfnó coicciúir iú na hionaduib rin gan neactar díobh uionnraigib apoile. Ro gabrat na halbanaiú lám for imteect topac oidee plicete piodoirce, 7 ro gabrat riar tuaid do tír oilella do dol tar droicete cula maóile. Báttar epí banna do múintir an góbernoira ag coimédo an droicete in oidee rin. Do pala na halbanaiú ina ccfno go ro pfiad gliaib ngairib ftoppa, 7 pob eiccfn do na halbranchaib iongabail an droicete, 7 gabail tar an at alla tiar de. Do cóidpíot an oidee rin go rliab gam, 7 ap ná mparac go haro na riaz. Do deachaid an góbernoir uaduib a bél an áta pava ap na mparac amail na biaib a aipe ppi a marimóireact iur, 7 baí for fuo connact co cfnó cóig lá ndécc acc tianol poépaide amail forcaemnacair, 7 baí beór bpat 7 taircélaib uada ap na halbancoib in aipfete rin. O pob eplam lair an líon ráimce alfr, luib o maimpitiur bhénpoda i luiguib connact topac oidee píor doirce fogmair, 7 ní ro aipir do ló no doidee co ráimce i mfdón laoi ap na mparac go haro na riaz gan pabaib, gan paucchaib do na halbancoib. Ar amne batтар pibe for a cionn ina ccodaitigib gan paitcfir gan fuirfcirup, act amail bió leó pfin gan ppiébeapc an tír eactairceneoil ina ttangattar. Bá pé céio ní lép bfogattar ap a mbuan toirpéim gar a ngiollanraide agá nguin ag múintir an góbernoira pecnón an baile. Ro éirgeatar na halbanaiú ap a haite co haclam, 7 do cóidpíot i minnell 7 i noctuccaib amail ap deach

^a *Ballinacfad*, bél an áta pava, i. e. mouth of the long ford, a small village in the barony of Tirerrill, at the base of the Curliu hills, and about four miles to the north of Boyle.

^b *Cul-Maoile*, now Collooney, a small but well-known town at the junction of the Owenmore and Owenbeg rivers, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^c *To abandon the bridge*, iongabail an droicete, i. e. to relinquish their design of crossing the bridge in despite of the Governor's soldiers.

^d *Sliabh-Gamh*, now Slieve Gamph, and sometimes incorrectly translated the Ox Mountains. —See note ^d, under the year 1285, p. 442, *supra*. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

^e *The requisite number*.—William Hawkins, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, states, in his pedigree of the Count Lally Tolendal, that Dermot O'Maollalla, second Baron of Tully-Mullally, went to Ballinrobe on this occasion to join Sir Richard Bingham, at the head of his vassals, as O'Kelly, Bermingham, and others; but this is a mere fabrication.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 180, note ^k; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 394. Sir Richard Bingham was met on this occasion by the Earl of Clanrickard and O'Kelly, as also by Bermingham at the head of his vassals, among whom, no doubt, was O'Mullally, the ancestor of Count Lally Tolendal.

^f *Bannada*, a village in the parish of Kilmac-

where they stopped, in the vicinity of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. The Governor went from the west to Ballinafad^a in Tirerrill; and both parties remained in those places without coming in contact with each other. The Scots [at length] began to move from that place in the beginning of a wet and very dark night; and they proceeded north-westwards through Tirerrill, with the intention of crossing the bridge of Cul-Maoile^b; [but] three companies of the Governor's people were guarding the bridge on that night. The Scots advanced to them, and a fierce conflict was fought between them. The Scots were obliged to abandon the bridge^c, and to cross the ford on the west side of it. After this they went on the same night as far as Sliabh-Gamh^d, and on the following day to Ardnarea. The Governor departed from Ballinafad on the following day, as though he had no intention of pursuing them; and he went through Connaught for fifteen days, collecting forces as he could; and during that time he had [people employed] to spy and reconnoitre the Scots. When he had the requisite number^e ready, he marched from the monastery of Bannada^f in Leyny of Connaught, in the beginning of a very dark night in autumn, and stopped neither day nor night until he arrived at Ardnarea, about the noon of the day following, without giving any warning to the Scots. The way^g the Scots were on his arrival was, sleeping on their couches, without fear or guard, just as though that strange country into which they had come was their own without opposition. They were first aroused from their profound slumbers by the shrieks of their military attendants^h, whom the Governor's people were slaughtering throughout the town. The Scots then arose expertly, and placed themselves as well as they were able in order and battle-array, to

teige, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo. In Sir Henry Docwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham, a very curious description of Bingham's movements are given, but the Editor does not deem it necessary to give the entire of it, as it agrees in substance with the narrative of the Four Masters. He describes the situation of the places thus:

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bannada] "arose, and addressing himself and company, marched

towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye, in the highwaye towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Bannada, and eight miles from the abbeye of Belclare."

^a *The way*, ar amne .i. ir amlaio.—'This Irish idiom translates very awkwardly into English.

^b *Military attendants*.—The *giollanpaioide* of the Irish were the same, or nearly the same, as the *calones* of the classical writers.

πο πέυρατ το έοάρι πρι μυιντιρ αν γοβερνορα. Νίρ βό τορβα δόιβ ιντηρι υαιρ ní mó ná an céδna paité dia paitéib πο διυβραιριот an tan πο ppaóínead ποppa γο διαν δάραάταά το paitéib na habann tapla ποp a ccionn .i. an muaiγ μαίγρεαά mhréglóraá. Ro páccbaio pир i ppaenlige uaóaiβ élin báτταp aγ ionnpaitéib na habann, γ ιαρ ποέταιν δόιβ δια paitéib ní hairiуioм pри a huét το ποnpaт, áét uol ina hiondómaín gan anadha υαιρ πο baó pφip leó a mbáταó inár a mapbaó το μυιντιр an γοβερνόpa. Áét éfna appead a cumair πο, mapbaó a ngair το dá míle uib an tan pin. Ní paбаттаp clann emainn a búpc ipin mbrírim pin óip το éóidpéc co tpiβ cédaib pφi an lá pιαp an maiom pin διαppaió cpead γup na halbanchaib, γ ιαρ ccloipteaét na pcel pin δόιβ πο pcaóipriot ó ποile, γ πο anpaт clann emainn a búpc i ndaingniγéib a nduicéce féin. Ro épiallpaт ina mbaói dulταάaib γ ualbanchaib ina ppoáip aγhaib το éabairт ap uol a nulltoib, γ γió iapóide puapaτтаp a cepochaó γ a mapbaó dupmóp in γac típ tpiép a тyudéаτтаp pια pú tanγadap tap Eipne. Áéaip na cloinne pémpáiti .i. Emann mac uillicc mic emainn, mic Riocaird ui éuairpcece το épochaó lár an γgoβepnoip iarp an maiom pin. Óa hamlaib boi púde, γ pé appaib apac liath gan lúe gan lánapaó γup bó héicéfn a iomáip i nápac aγá bpeic γup an cpoicch.

Αοó mac eocáinn, mic domnaill, mic eocáin, mic domnaill na maómanтт apóconpapa cloinne piocaird το écc, mílió ap méo, γ cupaó ap calmataр an tí tφpda annpin pin.

Alapópaнn mac poмаiple buide, mic Alapтpaинn, mic eóin éatánaiz mac mec domnaill na halban το mapbaó le caipтin mepуman, γ le hAóó mac an deccánaiz uí galléubhair a mi may το pónnpaoh.

Sepрion το cóngmáil i nгаillim i mí december na bliadna πο in πο bápaiccheaó iomaтт ban γ pφi, γ πο bápaigeaó ann emann ócc mac emainn mic maγhupa mec pιтhiγ, γ ochтаp diolmáinead το γεapaltachaib ina poáip iap ppaγail a pεapa ποppa γο mbаттаp ap aon lap na halbanóib pin πο mapbaó i napo na piaγ.

Conn mac aipт óicc, mic neill, mic aipт, mic cuinn, mic enpi, mic eoγain

ⁱ *Salmon-full*, μαίγρεαά.—See the reference to maiγ μαίγρεαά, i. e. the River Maigue abounding in salmon, under the year 1580, note ^z, p. 1730, *supra*.

^k *Was hanged*.—Sir Henry Dociera (MS.

Bibl. Harl. No. 357, foll. 235, b.) says that this Edmond Burke, though very old, was hanged for abetting his sons to persevere in their rebellious practices, and that, though Sir Richard Bingham might have executed him by martial

engage the Governor's people. But this was of no avail to them, for they had scarcely discharged the first shower of darts before they were routed by the Governor's people, [and driven] towards the river which confronted them, namely, the loud-sounding, salmon-fullⁱ Moy. On their way towards the river many were laid low ; and when they arrived at the river they did not stop at its banks, but plunged without delay into its depths, for they chose rather to be drowned than be killed by the Governor's people. In short, near two thousand of them were slain on this occasion. The sons of Edmond Burke were not [present] at this onslaught, for on the day before that defeat they had gone forth with three hundred men, in quest of booty for the Scots ; but, hearing the news [of this disaster of the Scots], they kept aloof from them, and remained in the fastnesses of their own country. Such of the Scots and Ulstermen as were with them [i. e. with the sons of Edmond Burke] attempted to effect their passage into Ulster ; but they were almost all hanged or slain in the several territories through which they passed, before they could cross the Erne. The father of the sons already mentioned, namely, Edmond, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Richard O'Cuairsci, was hanged^k by the Governor after this defeat. He was a withered, grey, old man, without strength or vigour, and they were obliged to carry him to the gallows upon a bier !

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn [Mac Sweeny], Chief Constable of Clanrickard, died ; and the person who then departed was a soldier in stature, and a hero in valour.

Alexander^l, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahagh, son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, was slain by Captain Merryman and Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher, in the month of May.

A session was held at Galway in the month of December of this year, and many women and men were put to death at it ; and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, and eight soldiers of the Geraldines along with him, were put to death, information having been given against them that they had been along with those Scots who were slain at Ardnarea.

Con, the son of Art Oge, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry,

law, he preferred having him put on his trial by the common law that his estates might be confiscated to Her Majesty.

^l *Alexander*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, *inter lineas*, in Irish, " that he was the kinsman of Ineenduv, the wife of O'Donnell, and

ὅο ὅολ ἀρ ριυβαλ ερείεε ι νουτχαιζ μεγυιὸρ ο λοε̃ (ι. λοε̃ ειρηε) ροιρ. Mac megyiὸρ ι. αοὸ mac conconnaẽt mic conconnaẽt ὅο βριε̃ ζο mbyiὸm mbicc mapcpluaζ φορ ε̃onn co po pizib̃ pccainnear̃ ε̃ρὸυα ιτορρα ι mbeól̃ áta paimpẽdaiζ, ι conn ὅο μαρβαδ lá mac mēgyiὸρ ζο nupim̃or̃ α muiñtipe am aille ριρ, ι añ ε̃r̃ic̃ ὅο ιὸδαδ̃ ταρ αιρ̃ ζυρ na muiñt̃p̃raib̃ ó puccaĩtt̃.

Feilim̃ dub̃ mac αιρτ mic cuinñ uí neill̃ duinẽ deap̃pccaiζtẽ ὅο δύτχαιζ p̃leãc̃ta αιρτ, ι α mac ὅο μαρβαδ lá haõd̃ mac mēgyiὸρ.

Mac ρuib̃nẽ bágãineac̃ b̃riañ ócc̃ mac maol̃muirẽ ὅο μαρβαδ ιδ̃ maĩ la miall̃ m̃fir̃geac̃ mac maol̃muirẽ mic aod̃hã.

Aim̃p̃rĩ p̃liuc̃, ap̃bãr̃ et̃toir̃tẽac̃, ι ιomat̃ c̃ñó̃ m̃f̃ra añ b̃liãd̃aiñ ρι.

Parliment̃ átã cliãt̃ ὅο c̃piõc̃nuc̃chãd̃ añ b̃liãd̃aiñ ρι, ι ταρ̃ ζαε̃ ní dá̃ ñdeap̃nãd̃ and̃ ὅο c̃f̃ng̃lãd̃ oiõp̃eãc̃t̃ iãplã cillẽ d̃apã lé̃ cop̃oiñ t̃d̃ax̃añ.

Eõgañ ull̃tãc̃ (mac̃ d̃onñchãĩd̃ ι. añ d̃oc̃t̃ú̃r̃) ι põ bã d̃oc̃t̃ú̃r̃ ap̃ aoí̃ p̃p̃õg̃lãmã añ t̃eõgañ í̃r̃iñ, uair̃ põ deap̃pcc̃nãiζ̃ p̃ĩdẽ ὅο d̃oc̃t̃ũir̃oib̃ leĩg̃ĩr̃ nã hẽpeanñ ĩr̃iñ aim̃p̃rĩ ρiñ ι mb̃aoí̃ ὅο écc̃.

Añ tõp̃ic̃el̃ inãg̃ coñgãil̃ ι. eõgañ bãllãc̃ d̃écc̃ lá̃ p̃élẽ b̃rĩg̃uẽ ὅο p̃oññp̃ãd̃.

Cop̃b̃mac̃ mac̃ d̃om̃nãill̃ mẽg̃ coñgãil̃ d̃écc̃ 17 ὅο μαρτα̃.

Cú̃icc̃ cé̃d̃ eir̃f̃ñdãc̃ ὅο ὅολ α̃ hẽp̃inñ ὅο c̃ong̃nãm̃ lá̃ bãiñp̃iõgañ Sh̃ax̃añ ι cc̃oc̃cãd̃ p̃loñd̃p̃air̃, ι ζέ̃ põ d̃iõc̃aĩg̃ĩt̃ α̃ ñup̃im̃or̃ ĩr̃iñ t̃í̃r̃ ρiñ ὅο d̃eãchãĩd̃ α̃ nãinñ ι α̃ nõir̃p̃deap̃cũr̃ p̃óñ ẽó̃p̃air̃ ap̃ aoí̃ ñgẽĩp̃iãĩt̃tẽac̃tã ι ñgãir̃cc̃ĩd̃.

the mother of Hugh Roe, son of Hugh, son of Manus."

^m *At the entrance of a certain ford, áta paimpẽdaiζ, i. e. ad os vadi cuiusdam.* The adjectives paimpẽdaĩc̃ and ep̃ó̃al̃tã, are nearly synonymous, and mean "certain, particular."

ⁿ *Was finished, i. e. closed its session.* The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, and it was dissolved on the 14th of May following.

^o *The Earl of Kildare.*—This should be "The Earl of Desmond," for this Parliament had nothing whatever to decide concernig the Earldom of Kildare; but in relation to the estates belonging to the Earldom of Desmond, it found that the Earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into open rebellion, had secretly conveyed

all his lands to feoffees, in hope to have cut off Her Majesty from the escheate of his lands, and this Parliament therefore passed an Act, "that all conveyances, made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in the Exchequer, within a year, or be void." Sir Richard Cox remarks, that this Act did not pass the houses without great difficulty, and perhaps had not passed at all, if John Fitz Edmond Fitzgerald, to prevent the Earl of Desmond's forfeiture, had not produced a feoffment made by that Earl before he entered into rebellion, which had taken effect and baffled the expectations of the undertakers; if Sir Henry Wallop had not gotten a document which proved that the Earl had entered into a confederacy of rebellion with the

son of Owen, went upon a predatory excursion into Maguire's territory, east of the Lough (i. e. Lough Erne). The son of Maguire, namely, Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, with a small party of cavalry, came up with Con, and a fierce conflict was fought between them at the entrance of a certain ford^m, in which Con was slain, together with the greater part of his people, by the son of Maguire. The prey was restored to the respective persons from whom it had been taken.

Felim Duv, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, an accomplished man, from the country of the descendants of Art, and his son, were slain by Hugh, the son of Maguire.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Brian Oge, the son of Mulmurry) was slain on the 18th of May, by Niall Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh [Mac Sweeny].

There was [much] wet weather and unproductive corn, but a great supply of nuts, in this year.

The Parliament of Dublin was finishedⁿ this year; and the most remarkable Act passed in it, [was one by which] the inheritance of the Earl of Kildare^o [*recte* Desmond] was annexed to the Crown of England.

Owen Ultach^p (the son of Donough), i. e. the Doctor, died; and this Owen was a doctor in regard of learning, for he excelled the medical doctors of Ireland in the time in which he lived.

The official Mac Conghail, i. e. Owen Ballagh, died on the festival of St. Bridget.

Cormac, the son of Donnell Mac Conghail, died on the 17th of March.

Five hundred^q Irishmen left Ireland, in order to assist the Queen of England in the Flemish war; and though the greater part of them were cut off, their name and renown for heroism and bravery spread throughout Europe.

very persons to whom he conveyed the estates (of whom John Fitz Edmond was one), two months before the conveyance; but that upon the producing of the document, and the discovering of the fraud and subtlety, the honest part of the house were ashamed to abet so ill a cause, and that accordingly the Act was made to prevent the like contrivances.—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 384; and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1753, vol. i. pp. 8, 9.

^p *Owen Ultach*.—His real name was Donlevy, or Mac Donlevy. He was physician to O'Donnell. The exact nature of the construction of the original Irish will appear from the following literal Latin version:

"Eugenius Ultoniensis filius Dionysii (i. e. Doctoris), et erat doctor quoad eruditionem hic Eugenius, nam præcelluit ille Doctoribus medicinæ Hiberniæ tempore quo floruit, obiit."

^q *Five hundred*.—Cox states that Sir William

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1587.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céd, oéτμογαττ, a Seáct.

Mac uí doínnaił aod puad mac aoda mic maḡnupa do ḡabail lá gallaibh. Bá hamlaíð po cetup po tioneppenað an epḡabáil hupin. Ro ḡabpat ḡoill imon iurtip Sip Iohn Pappot, ḡ imon ccomaipte ap éhna mioétoiméoin móip von iapla ua neill aod mac an epíðopéa (ḡér bó piapac ppu é) tipa ionnlaé ḡ tetaipéopaoíð uí néill toipupdealbáé luineaé mac neill éonallaiḡ baí hi ppiébeapτ do ḡper ppu, ḡ ap dáḡ Siobaine inḡine uí doínnaił .i. aod mac maḡnupa po bað commaim do iapla tipe heoḡain. Apaił ele beóp po lē

Stanly and a thousand men were sent from Ireland into Holland in 1587, "where Stanly turned Papist and Traytor."

Moreover, apaił ele, i. e. another thing too, or in addition to this. The English were anxious to secure this youth for three strong reasons; first, because his sister was married to Hugh Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they suspected on account of the accusations of his rival, Turlough Luineach, and the sons of John an-Diomais O'Neill; secondly, because his promising warlike characteristics had caused the people to look up to him as the Donn oiaða, said to have been foretold by St. Columbkille, as the great man who would reign for ten years, and liberate the Irish from the yoke of the foreigners, which was a belief then very dangerous to the English government, as the inhabitants of Tirconnell relied as much on prophecies of this nature as upon their mountain fastnesses; and, thirdly, because they felt assured that O'Donnell, his father, who had recently bidden defiance to the English government, and absolutely refused to admit a sheriff into his territory, might be kept to his allegiance as long as they held so prized a son of his as a hostage. For the English account of this capture of Hugh Roc O'Donnell, which was so disgraceful to the Irish council, and so

unworthy of the towering spirit of Sir John Perrott, the reader is referred to the Life of Sir John Perrott, 8vo. London, 1728. At the very period that Perrott was guilty of this weak stroke of policy, he was neglected in England, and denied the support necessary for his government; mortified in various instances by his relative the Queen, traduced by the unceasing malice of his enemies, and insulted by his inferiors at the Council board. In Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, edition of 1707, the following account of a scene, which would do honour to two of the Milesian Irish chieftains, which took place between him and Marshal Bagnal, at the Council board in Dublin, is printed from the Council Book, fol. 261 :

"The 15th of May, very angry words passed between the Lord Deputy and Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Marshall, in the presence of the Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the Secretary of State, upon occasion that one Patrick Cullan (who used to go into England, in the name of O'Neal, with complaints to her Majesty against the Lord Deputy) was ordered to be examin'd before the Council. The Marshal required that the Lord Deputy should not be present at the examination; upon which the Lord Deputy, taking it ill to be directed by him, told him: 'That though he would not be

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1587.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-seven.

The son of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus) was taken by the English. His capture was first effected thus : the English, with the Justice and the Council in general, had contracted a great dislike to the Earl O'Neill, Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh (although he was obedient to them), in consequence of the accusations and complaints of Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh O'Neill, who was always in opposition to him ; and because Joan, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh, the son of Manus, was married to the Earl of Tyrone. Moreover, the name and renown of the above-named

present at it, yet he would do what he thought fit.' The Marshal reply'd : 'He mistrusted false measures wou'd be used.' The Deputy said : 'He defyed him, or any man who shou'd think any false measure should come by him.' The Marshal told him : 'He defyed him also.' Hereupon the Deputy, with the flat of his hand, touch'd his cheek once or twice, and laying his other hand on his right shoulder, said : 'Well, well, Marshal, if you defyed a man in my place in another country, he would have hanged you.' The Marshal hereat held up his staff, as if he would have struck the Deputy ; but Mr. Fenton, the Secretary, and Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, interposing themselves, the Marshal fell back, and rising up said : 'It will be proved you have done ill in this matter.' The Lord Deputy answer'd : 'You lye, if you say I have done ill in this matter.' Said the Marshal : 'You lye ;' and, correcting himself : 'If you were not Lord Deputy, I would say, you lye ; but I care not for Sir John Perrott.' The Deputy said : 'If I were but Sir John Perrott, I would teach you to use me thus ; and if you did not dote I would commit you to prison.' 'If you do,' answer'd the Marshal, 'I wou'd come out whether you wou'd or no.' The Lord Deputy said : 'Get you hence, for tis no reason

to talk with you ; for a man would think you are drunk.' 'You are drunk,' replied the Marshal. What was the end of this discourse is not known, nor the cause of it, only tis believed that the Marshal was a great friend to Cullan."

The cause of this will be yet elicited from the State Papers. The truth is, that Perrott, notwithstanding his treacherous capture of the young O'Donnell, was one of the best friends to the old Irish race that was ever appointed Chief Governor of Ireland, and a great lover of fair play ; while the Marshal was a base and slanderous defamer, who wished to remove Perrott, that he himself might be enabled to ruin Turlough Luineach and the Earl of Tyrone.

Perrott, finding himself beset with base enemies, who forged letters against him in O'Neill's name, grew impatient to be recalled, and earnestly petitioned Elizabeth to relieve him from a burden, which the perverseness of her subjects in Ireland *of the English race* had rendered intolerable, and whom he had provoked beyond all possibility of reconciliation by restraining their oppressions of the ancient Irish natives. "I can please your Majesty's Irish subjects," said he, "better than the English, who, I fear, will shortly learn the Irish customs, sooner than the Jews did those of the Heathens. My

αινμ ἡ ἐρθεαρειρ αν μααοίμ πέμραιτε αοδ ριαδ μαα αοδα ρό εόιεε εόιεε-
 δάιβ ερεανν ειο ρια ριύ ραινιεε εο ηαοίρ έρρδατα αρ αοί ηαοίρ, ἡ ηγιοαίρ,
 ιηφαίρ, ἡ οίρθεαρταίρ. Ατθερδοίρ οηα εάε ι εοοιτεέιννε ουρ βό ταιρρηγρταε
 ιοίρ έ, ἡ μαδ οια λέεετί εο ηαοίρ ιηρδμα εοο ττιοεραδ βυαιδρεαδ ιηηίρ
 ερεανν ιιλε ερεμιτε, ἡ τρια ιαρλα έίρε ηεόοαιν οιαμαδ οαοίνλειε νό ιμερ-
 οαοίρ, ἡ νό βέρδοαοίρ α ιμβάιρε ο ροβταρ εαπαοραδ ρηι αροιλε αμαιλ ρεμε-
 ηερταρ. Οοιό αρ ηα ροταίβ ριν ρο ερύιθεαδ α εοομαίρλε λαρ αν ιυρτιρ ἡ
 λά οαλλαιβ ουίβλιννε είρ ηαιρμυιμβιρτε οο οένδοιρ ιμον ηί ριν ρο οήναιγρτοε,
 οοιό ραιρ οειρδω λέο long εο ηα ροιρην εο βρión ἡ εο εοορμαίμ οο ερλυμαδ
 οα ιη ατ ελιαδ ουίβλιννε, ἡ α ραοίθεαδ λαίμ έλε ρηι ηερην ροιρτυαιδ, αμαιλ
 ηιό ρηι ελνδαίγεετ οο οεαχαδ οο ρο οαβαδ εαλαδ ι εουαν έιεεην οο οίρεαρ-
 αιβ είρε εοηαιλλ. Ραινιεε ιαροή αν λυηγ λά ειηρδω ηα οαοίτε αμιαρ οαν
 αναδ οαν οίρρημ οο ρο οαβη ρορ ηι ρήεουαν ρύλιγί ρο ερεομαίρ Ρατα
 ιαολάν, βαίλε ριν εοηοοαετ ρορ υρ αν ιμαρ λά μαα ρυιβνε ρανατ ρεετ
 ριαίμ, αον είρθε οο εuaiρεμib εατα είγεαρηα ό εοηαιλλ ό εήν ιμαίρ. Ιαρ ιμβίε
 οον βαίρε ριν ρορ α ηαηεουίρib ιοηοροοαίγ ιη ού ριν εαηαεεταρ ορηνε οον
 ροιρην ιη εταρβάεε βιυεε ι ετίρ ινέεορρε ελνδαίγεαδ ρό οηέ ρίοδα ἡ εαον-
 εοήραιε, ἡ οαβαίεε ρορ βριαδ ἡ ταιρρεεάαδ ρορ ερείε, ἡ εοηηραδ ρορ αν εαέ
 οο εuiρτεταρ ρορ α εοιονο, ἡ ρο αιρηνδρτοε εο ιμβί ρίον ἡ εορμαίμ λέο ιηα
 λυηγ. Οο εuala μαα ρυιβνε εο ηα ιμυιτιρ αν ηί ριν ρο οαβρατ αε ελνδαε
 ἡ εοιόλ αν ρίονα. εοηεταρ ιηρρεα. Ιαρ ροιρ ρεελ ηα λυηγε ηίρην οο λυετ
 ηα ερίε ιηα εοηοεεειρ βάεταρ acc ειονοι αρ οαε αιρδ οια ραίγιδ. Οά ηαηδ
 οο ραλα οον αοδ ριαδ πέμραιτε α βίε (ρορ α βαοερίεμ βαοίρ, ἡ ρορ α εuaiρτε
 ιαεοαεετα ἡ ηεαβραδ) ιηα ηαεροεεειρ ιη ιονβαδ ριν, ἡ ρο ρυραιλρτοε αν

soul is a witness to my Saviour, Jesus, this is truth which your true and faithful subjeet speaketh. I am weary of my place, but never to serve your Highness."—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1588.

⁶ *As they were allied to each other.*—This was evidently written after the result of the united efforts of Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Hugh Earl of Tyrone had been witnessed; for it is quite impossible that it could have been foreseen while Hugh Roe O'Donnell was a lad, and while Hugh Earl of Tyrone was a loyal English sub-

jeet, fighting against the Earl of Desmond. The Four Masters should have written the above sentence thus:

"And the English feared that if he should arrive at the age of maturity, and be elected the chief of his race, that he and the Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they had strong reasons to suspect, should they unite in rebellion, a contingency which appeared highly probable, from the alliance subsisting between them (as we have already mentioned), they might shake the English government in Ireland, till it should totter

youth, Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, had spread throughout the five provinces of Ireland, even before he had arrived at the age of manhood, for his wisdom, sagacity, goodly growth, and noble deeds; and the people in general were used to say that he was really the prophesied one; and [the English feared] that if he should be permitted to arrive at the age of maturity, that the disturbance of all the island of Ireland would result through him and the Earl of Tyrone; and that, should they unite in their exertions, they would win the goal, as they were allied^s to each other, as we have before mentioned. To deliberate on premises, a council was held by the Lord Justice and the English of Dublin, [and to consider] what manœuvre they might adopt to prevent this thing which they feared; and the resolution which they came to was, to prepare a ship at Dublin, and send it, with its crew^t, laden with wine and beer, north-eastwards, keeping Ireland to the left, until it should put into some harbour of the harbours of Tirconnell, as if it had gone for the purpose of traffic. The vessel [sailed northward to Benmore in the Route and then] turned westwards, with a favourable breeze of wind, without stopping or delaying, until it put in at the old harbour of Swilly, opposite Rathmullan, a castle erected on the margin of the sea, some time before, by Mac Sweeny Fanad, [a family the chief of which] had been one of the generals^u of the lords of Tirconnell from a remote period. The ship being there stationed at anchor, a party of the crew came on shore in a small boat, under the guise of merchants, in the semblance of peace and friendship; and they began to spy and explore [the country], and to sell and bargain with those who came to them; and they told them that they had wine and ale in their ship. When Mac Sweeny and his people heard of this, they began to buy the wine, and [continued] to drink of it until they were intoxicated. When the inhabitants of the neighbouring district heard the news of the arrival of this ship, they flocked to it from every quarter. The Hugh Roe before mentioned happened at this time to be in the

to the very foundation, and shew to the world an instance of Irishmen conquering in their own cause."

^t *With its crew.*—The commander of this vessel was a Dublin merchant, named John Bermingham, and the crew consisted of fifty armed men.—See P. O'Sullivan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*,

&c., c. 24; Pet. Lombard *de Regno Hiber. Comment.* c. 24; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, ad ann. 1588; and the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. p. 465.

^u *Generals*, i. e. one of the leaders of his galloglasses. This family, though an offshoot of the great family of O'Neill of Tyrone, came first into

ταορ féigh popuallaḁ baosí ina páppaḁ páip toḁt id dú rin. Bá poḁaing ón a tógaoḁaḁ poim in ionbaḁo rin uap ní bó comlán a cóicc bliaðna décc dó in tan rin, ḁ ní baosí aon dia dḁgcomairliḁib dia oisḁaib, na dia ollamḁaib ina éaoimḁeaḁt dia peimiomḁur ná do réducḁaḁ comairle dó. An tan po clop la luḁt an taircélaḁ eipioḁ do toḁt don baile imḁoaḁ pop cula ap po cédoḁir do cum a luinge. Ro fiaḁaigḁ poim la mac ruibne, ḁ lap na maḁib ap cḁna, ḁ paḁoḁt baillḁan ḁ deoḁmaḁiḁa uaḁa gur an luing do cuingḁo ríona don aoisḁo dup faimicc. Atberḁraḁ na cḁnḁaigḁe na baosí leo dia pḁion ní ba mó aḁ olḁár diol na paipne, ḁ na leicḁḁḁḁḁr uaḁaib pop típ do poigḁo naḁ aoín, aḁt namá dia tḁioḁaḁ uaḁaḁ uaḁḁaoíne ina noḁcum dia luing po gḁḁtaoír ina mbaosí do ríon ḁ corḁaim ina ceumang. Opo haḁnḁḁeaḁ an tairḁḁcc do Mac ruibne bá haḁnáip laip inḁrin, comḁ í comairle apḁiḁt laip aḁo do tócuḁeaḁ laip ipin luing, ḁ iap ccinḁeaḁ pop an ccomairle rin doib do cóioḁioḁ in ḁḁar ḁḁcc baosí pop up na tḁaḁa, ḁ imḁairḁ é co nḁeaḁḁḁar inunn ipin luing. Ro páilḁigḁaḁ pḁiú, ḁ do bḁḁḁa hi cubaḁail imḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ in ininḁón na luinge iad gan pḁiḁeaḁ gan ḁḁḁḁaḁ, ḁ po boḁ occa pḁḁḁḁḁal ḁ occa pḁḁioḁḁleam combḁar pḁbaig poimḁḁḁnaig. An tan bá haḁnem doib ipinḁe po haḁḁaḁ comla an haḁḁe ḁar anéip, ḁ po gaḁa a naipm pḁḁḁa, ḁ po gaḁaḁ an tócc mac aḁo pḁaḁ don éup rin. Do ḁeaḁaḁ pḁcéla an gaḁala rin pḁon ccḁiḁ i ccḁoḁḁinne, ḁ po tḁionḁlḁḁ ap gaḁ aipm do paigḁo an éalaḁ pḁiḁḁ, dup an ccaḁḁḁḁḁḁoír ḁḁḁḁḁḁḁal éiccin pop aḁr na ceicce. Ní baosí bá do poḁain, ap po báḁḁar i momḁomain an éuain iap pḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ an angḁaḁe cuca, ḁ ní paḁḁḁḁḁ longa náit laoiḁḁḁga aca dia tḁoḁḁaim naḁ dia ḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ. Tánaicc Mac ruibne na ḁḁuaḁ a ceuma cáig gur an ccalaḁ, ḁ ba hoḁe pḁḁe don Aoḁ hípín, ḁ baosí pḁḁe occ ḁḁail gḁall ḁ aḁḁḁe oile ḁḁḁa a éipe. Ní bó ḁḁḁḁ ḁopḁoḁ ón ap ní baosí i ccóicceḁ ulaḁ gḁall nó gḁḁḁḁḁ apḁ. Oala na luinge ḁ na pḁipne baí innte ó do ḁḁḁḁḁḁ in po baḁ ḁoiḁḁḁḁ leo do aḁḁḁḁḁ an típe, loḁḁḁ lá ḁḁḁḁ an ḁḁḁḁḁ go pangḁḁḁḁ an inuip, ḁ pḁḁḁḁḁḁ na conaḁe pḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ go po gaḁḁḁḁ cuan an aḁ

Tirconnell from Scotland. Christopher Irwin, in his *Historiæ Scotiæ Nomenclatura*, *Edinburgi*, 1697, states, that their first habitation was "M'Suan Castle, in Knapdale, a countrey belonging to Argile."

* *To go to the place*, i. e. to have a drink of

wine, and to see a Spanish ship.

* *At the circumstance*, i. e. he felt ashamed at not being able to entertain his guest as he had expected.

* *Until they were jolly and cheerful*, combḁar pḁbaig poimḁḁḁnaig. Here it will be observed

neighbourhood on an excursion of thoughtless recreation, and youthful play and sports; and the vehement and fool-hardy people who were along with him requested of him to go to the place^w. It was easy for them to prevail on him to do so, for at this time he was not quite fifteen years of age; and there were none of his advisers, tutors, or ollavs, along with him, to direct him or give him counsel. When the spies heard of his arrival in the town, they immediately went back to the ship. He was welcomed by Mac Sweeny and the other chieftains; and they sent their waiters and cupbearers to the ship for wine for the guest who had arrived. The merchants said that they had no more wine [remaining unsold], excepting what the crew required for their own use, and that they were unwilling to give any more of it out for any one; but they added, that if a small party of gentlemen would come to them into the ship, they should get all the wine and ale that was in their possession. When Mac Sweeny received this message, he felt ashamed at the circumstance^x, and accordingly he decided upon inviting Hugh to the ship. This being agreed upon, they went into a small boat which was on the margin of the strand, and rowed it over to the ship. They were welcomed, and conducted without delay or loitering into an apartment in the lower centre of the ship; and they were waited on, and attentively served, until they were jolly and cheerful^y. When they were here making merry, the door of the hatch was closed after them, and their arms were stolen from them; and thus was the young son, Hugh Roe, taken. The rumour of this capture spread throughout the country in general; and the inhabitants flocked from all quarters to the harbour, to see if they could bring any danger upon the machinators of the treachery. This was of no avail, for they were in the depth of the harbour, after having hauled in their anchor; and they [the natives] had no ships or boats to pursue or take revenge of them. Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who was the foster-father of that Hugh, came, among the rest, to the harbour, and offered hostages and other pledges for him; but this was of no avail to him, because there was not in the province of Ulster a hostage that they would accept in his stead. As for the ship, and the crew which were in it, having secured the most desirable of the hostages of the territory, they sailed with the current of the tide until they reached the sea, and retraced

that the adjectives have a plural termination, which is contrary to the idiom of the modern

Irish language, in which we would say, *go páb-
adap pábać poimeannmać*.

elia. At clop po cé dóir i rin ccaéiraiḡ uile a tóideēt rom ramlaiḡ, ḡ bá paoíliḡ lai an iurair, ḡ lai an ccoíhailre apoētair éuca ḡen ḡur bó por a ísirc iurair ḡ po porconḡairriot a éabairt dia raiḡiḡ. Do patraḡ eiccin combáttair acca accallair ḡ acc áttomairc pcel nḡó occá mídeḡair, ḡ occa inepaachiaḡ do éairccélaḡ por a airiḡiḡ ppi ré poḡa. Pó deóid tpa po porconḡairriot a cóp i ccairaiall comḡairnḡi cloḡḡa baói i rin ccaéiraiḡ airim i mbáttair ḡponḡa deairmar do íaorclanḡair mac míleaḡ i ccuimpeac ḡ hi ccuimídeēt, ḡ airail ḡpionnḡallair. Ba pḡo pob airí ḡ pob airpcc tuile dóid do lo ḡ baḡaiḡ aḡ eccaoíne a nettualair ḡ a nimnḡ ppi apoile, ḡ aḡ coitrecht ppi na hainbriḡair nḡ himbriḡa por íaorclanḡair pocenélcha epaann air éḡna.

Mac méic Conmar aḡ tairbe éair do cloinn éuiléin .i. cumḡa mac Sḡain, mic tairḡ, mic conmíḡa, mic conmar, mic Sḡain décc. Bḡi an conmíḡa rin inḡean emairn mic Semaí mec Piarair décc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1588.

Αοιρ Cpioτ, míle, cuicc céḡ, oḡtmoḡatt, a hoḡt.

Mac ruíne baḡaineac Niall mírpeceac mac maolmuíre, mic aḡḡa mic neill do marbaḡ lá donnchaḡ mac maolmuíre mírpeciḡ, mic maolmuíre, mic neill i ndoiruoir im pel briḡde do íonraḡ. Bá hamlaḡ do rónaḡ inḡirin íar marbaḡ bḡairn óicc airail rémeberptmar lá miall mírḡeac, Ro hionnarbaḡ donnchaḡ co na luḡt lḡairnna i cconnaḡair lá miall beór, ḡ po baói real i pparraḡ ḡall, ḡ aḡair oile ar aon lá hua neill, ḡ do róine ionḡairiḡiḡ poḡa imḡian por miall mírpeceac airail ná po íaóil miall, uair bá dóig lai ná tiocpaḡ donnchaḡ don tír an ccḡin nḡ maraḡ rom inḡte. Lai mbriḡ do donn-

^a *Endowments.*—The word airpḡe signifies a mark, sign, token, or characteristic. What the annalists say is, that the Lord Deputy and Council felt curious to sound the depth of the intellectual powers of a youth, whose promising and aspiring abilities induced the people to believe that he was the person predicted by St. Columbkille as their deliverer.

^a *Stone castle.*—This is the Bermingham Tower

in the Castle of Dublin.—See an account of this treacherous capture of the young Hugh Roe O'Donnell, in Dr. O'Connor's suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 105, where the writer draws largely on his own imagination for particulars. The most trustworthy account of this capture is perhaps that given by the Four Masters, which is abstracted from the Life of Hugh Roe

their former course back again, until they landed in the harbour of Dublin. It was soon heard all over the city that he had thus arrived; and the Lord Justice and the Council were rejoiced at the arrival of Hugh, though indeed not for love of him; and they ordered him to be brought before them, and he was brought accordingly; and they continued for a long time to converse with him, and to ask questions of him, to examine and criticise him, that they might explore his [natural] endowments². At last, however, they ordered him to be put into a strong stone castle^a which was in the city, where a great number of Milesian nobles were in chains and captivity, and also some of the old English. The only amusement and conversation by which these beguiled the time by day and night was, lamenting to each other their sufferings and troubles, and listening to the cruel sentences passed on the highborn nobles of Ireland in general.

The son of Mac Namara of the western part of Clann-Cuilein, namely, Cumeadha, the son of John, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, son of John, died. The wife of that Cumeadha, [who was the] daughter of Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1588.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-eight.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Niall Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall) was slain on Doirinis^b, on St. Bridget's Day, by Donough, the son of Mulmurry Meirgeach, son of Niall. That event happened thus: after Brian Oge had been slain by Niall Meirgeach, as we have already stated, Donough, with his followers, were, moreover, banished into Connaught by Niall, and he remained for some time with the English, and for some time after that along with O'Neill. [At last] he made an incursion from a far distance against Niall, what Niall did not expect, for he thought that Donough would not come into the country while he [Niall] should live in it. Donough, after having passed

O'Donnell, written by Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, of which there is a copy, in the handwriting of the late Edward O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.— See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish*

Writers, p. 190.

^b *Doirinis*, now Derryness, an island off the coast of the parish of Inishkeel, in the barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 73.

chað teopa hoioce i noiaipaið 7 i noioibélaib an típe, puaii a þioi co mbaoí mac puibne i teipian ioétaii baoigellaç, 7 io éuii luçt bpaça do çaipeçelað faii, 7 puççat peççéla do þaicçio donnchaio go teioçpað poim taii tpaiz anioi ap a bpaç. Baoí poim co líon a çumainz eplaím do teçmail þpuii conio ann conpaççatçat acc an teioipuii [recte noioipuii] þéimþáite go io þiççio peççainniþi epocha teoppa go io mapbað Mac puibne annpuii co noipuii móiþi dia luçt línaímna, 7 do çloinn teipuibne na muíman. Ro diççhodað mac puibne ðna, 7 io cuipeda a çñh go hát çliaç. Mac puibne do çaiipm do ðonnchað iaipim.

Eoin moðapða mac aoua, mic neill oice mec puibne do mapbað la opuii go luçt línaímna mec puibne donðchað.

Aou mac néill mic teioipðealbaiç bñpiaiç uí baoigill (çanaipçe baoigellaç) ðécc.

Doimnall mac néill puaið mic neill uí baoigill co na mac do mapbað lá taðcc oice mac taiðcc, mic teioipðealbaiç uí baoigill ap tpaiz þainpðaiç þan teipian ioétaii ipuii þpogímaþ do þonpað.

An çalbaç oice mac cuimn mic an çalbaiç uí doimnall do mapbað lá opuii go muipçip doimnall (.i. lá Maçnuþ óç ó þpaieén), mic aoua mic maçnuþa í doimnall i çcoip þinne.

Maolmuipce mac emainn, mic maolmuipce, mic donnchaio mec puibne do mapbað lá miall çapð mac cuimn mic an çalbaiç uí doimnall.

Iapla tpe heoçain, aou mac þipðopça, mic cuimn bacaiç mic cuimn do çionol þlóiz lánmóip do toçt þop ua néill teioipðealbac luineaç. Ní io hanað lap an iapla go þiaçt co na þlóg taii moðaiip taii ðeipce go io çað aiipipñi aç an çcappaice lét. Ro óail ua doimnall aou mac maçnuþa i çcomðáil an iapla a çlíma go líon a poçpaide açt çña ní çainice ineallma. O neill teioipðealbac baoí þiðe co poçpaide móip ðaon pañtç 7 ðaon aonta in açhaið an iapla 7 uí doimnall. Robçai iað baoí i þpaipað uí neill .i. Apç oice a mac co mbuañðaðaið ioimða (.i. capçin) Uilliam muipççñ mac þoiðñip go mbanna paizçoiuipðe, 7 opoiz do çloinn teipuibne na muíman im Muipchað na

^c *Lower Third of Boylagh*, i. e. that part of the barony of Boylagh now called the Rosses, and situated between the north island of Aran and the River Gweedore.

^d *Certain strand*, tpaiz þainpðaiç.—Seenote^m on aç þainpðaiç, under the year 1586, p. 1856. *supra*.

^e *Lower Third*.—See note ^c, *supra*.

three nights in the wilds and recesses of the country, received intelligence that Mac Sweeny was in the Lower Third of Boylagh^c; and he sent spies to reconnoitre him; and the spies brought news to Donough that he would come up [i. e., southwards] across the strand on the day following: he [Donough] was prepared with all his forces to oppose him. They met at Doirinis, before mentioned, where a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Mac Sweeny was slain, together with a great number of his followers, and of the Clann-Sweeny of Munster. Mac Sweeny was beheaded, and his head was sent to Dublin. Donough was then styled Mac Sweeny.

John Modardha, the son of Hugh, son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, was slain by the followers of Mac Sweeny (Donough).

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Bearnach O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Niall Roe, son of Niall O'Boyle, and his son, were slain by Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Boyle, on a certain strand^d in the Lower Third^e, in the autumn of this year.

Calvagh Oge, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain near the River Finn, by Manus Oge O'Sraithein^f, one of the followers of Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus.

Mulmurry, the son of Edmond, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain by Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell.

The Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con) mustered a very great army to march against O'Neill (Turlough Lui-neach). The Earl never halted until he had crossed the Mourne and the Derg, and encamped at Carraic-liath^g. O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) came to join the Earl, his son-in-law, with a number of his forces, but, however, he did not come with all of them. O'Neill (Turlough) had [on the other hand] a great army of unanimously combined forces to oppose the Earl and O'Donnell. These were they who were with O'Neill on this occasion: Art Oge, his son, with a great number of Connaughtmen, [namely] Captain William Mostin, the son of Robert, with a company of soldiers a party of the Mac Sweenys of Munster,

^f *O'Sraithein*, now *anglice* Strohane.

^g *Carraic-liath*, now Carricklea, or Carricklea, a townland situated between the rivers Finn and

Mourne, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^o, under the year 1557, p. 1550, *supra*.

marc mac maolmuire mic donnchaid co rocaide ele cenmozá. Niall garb, 7 Aoð mac an dŕganaiŕ uí gallcúbaip (dia ngoipéi an tan rin Aoðh mac an calbaig uí domnail) do bŕt ŕo rlioct an éalbaiŕ uile, 7 co na luét lŕnamna daon rann, 7 daon aonta lá hua néill, 7 bá hann batŕar riðe i ccaipén na rinne. Báŕŕar dponŕ dia muinŕip aŕ aŕlac aoda im ionnraigið oide do éabairŕ ar an iarla uair baói an iarla aŕ cpeachað 7 acc orccain na tpe eŕip na haibniŕ rin .i. Fionn, 7 Moðarín. Nír bó miað laipriom inðipin lá huail 7 ionnoccbáil, 7 atberŕ ná hionnraigŕeað iarla i ndorŕa oide iŕip, aét po bað i roillŕi laói lánŕolair nó ŕearpað iomaipŕiŕ nuŕŕa ŕrip. Ro comailŕiom inðipin uair po ionnraig an iarla ar a baŕaé, 7 po meabaið riam, 7 po fáŕaib an iarla daóine iomða imaille ré heachaib, 7 ré hédaiaib iolarða ar éŕna, an ceð lá May inŕipin

Mág eoáŕáim tiŕŕarŕa énéil ŕiachaé .i. Connla mac concobaip mic laighe mic connla mic aoda décc, 7 ní baói ó éŕin máip inall do énéil ŕiachaé mic néill ŕŕi po bað mó daðbaŕ eccaoine inar, 7 a mac bŕian, 7 mall mac poŕa do bŕt ino ŕraonta ŕri apoile im tiŕŕarŕar an tíŕie.

Éoŕan manntaé mac emainn, mic ŕloinn, mic concobaip uí eðin tiŕŕarŕa ua ŕŕiaéŕaé aiðne décc, 7 a mac aod buide do oipðneað ina ionað. Tanairðe an tíŕe céðna do écc .i. toipŕðealbaé mac ruaiðŕi an doipŕe uí eiðin.

Coblaé móŕ .i. oét ŕŕiciŕ long do éoé ó ríŕ na ŕŕáinne ŕop ŕaiŕŕŕŕe inin mbliaðain ŕo, 7 aðberað a poile ŕup bó hŕð po ba mŕnmarŕ leo cuan 7 calað

^b *Murrough-na-mart*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Beeves.

^c *Magnanimity*.—"Ionnóccbáil .i. méio mŕnman."—*O'Clery*.

^k *Owen Manntagh*, i. e. Owen the Toothless. He succeeded his unele, Rory of the Wood, as Chief of Coill O'bh-Fiachraeh, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, in the year 1578. For a curious order of the Council of Connaught in his favour, see *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 404.

^l *A great fleet*.—This fleet is usually referred to by historians as the Invincible Armada. Camden, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, in which he gives a most interesting account of the battles between the Armada and the Queen's

fleet, states that this mighty armament, which was styled "*Classis invincibilis*," consisted of 130 ships, in which were 19,290 soldiers, 8,350 sailors, and 2,630 great guns. Cox has the following notice of this fleet, in connexion with the Deputy, Sir William Fitz William :

"Sir William Fitz William, Lord Deputy, was sworn on the 30th of June, 1588. He had formerly been a very good Governour in Ireland, but being answered at Whitehall (when he sought some reward for his services), that the Government of Ireland was a preferment, and not a service, he ever after endeavoured to make his profit of that office.

"It was not long after his coming before the Invincible Armado was forced to coast about

with Murrough-na-mart^h [O'Flaherty], the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough; with many others besides them. Niall Garv [O'Donnell], Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was then usually styled Hugh, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell), with all the descendants of Calvagh, and their followers, joined O'Neill with one accord on this occasion. These were then in Castlefinn. Some of his people were requesting of Hugh [O'Gallagher] to make a nocturnal attack upon the Earl, who was then preying and plundering the country between the Rivers Finn and Mourne; but, through pride and magnanimityⁱ, he did not deem this honourable, and said that he would not at all attack an Earl in the darkness of the night, but that he would give him a fierce battle in the broad light of day. This he performed, for on the following day he attacked the Earl, and defeated him. The Earl left behind great numbers of men, horses, and spoils, on this occasion. This was on the first of May.

Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, namely, Connla, son of Conor, son of Laighne, son of Connla, son of Hugh, died; and there had not been a long time before any one of the descendants of Fiacha, the son of Niall, who was more generally lamented; and his son, Brian, and Niall, the son of Ross, were in contention with each other for the lordship of the territory.

Owen Manntagh^k, the son of Edmond, son of Flann, son of Conor O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died; and his son, Hugh Boy, was elected in his place. Turlough, son of Rory-an-Doire O'Heyne, Tanist of the same territory, died.

A great fleet^l, consisting of eight score ships, came from the King of Spain upon the sea in this year. Some say that their intention was to have taken

Scotland, so that many of them became shipwreck'd on the northern shoars of Ireland, to the number of 17 ships and 5394 men" [the exact number given by Thady Dowling]. "By this shipwreck much treasure (which belonged to the Queen by her prerogative) fell into the hands of the natives. The Deputy issued out a Commission to make enquiry after it; but that proving ineffectual, and he being desirous to have a finger in the pie, went personally to Ulster in November, to the great charge of the Queen and countrey, but to very little purpose;

whereupon he grew so enraged that he imprisoned Sir Owen O'Toole" [*recte*, Sir Eoin-or John mac Toole O'Gallagher], "and O'Dogherty, who were the best affected to the state of all the Irish; and the former he kept during his time, and the other he detained two years, until he was forced to purchase his discharge."—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397.

It is added, in Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1589, that "this hard usage of two such persons caused a general dissatisfaction among the gentlemen in Ulster."

δο γαβαίλ ηι εεριοχαίβ Σαχαν δια εεαοίματαοίρ σταρβαογαλ υρογβαίλ ρυίρρε. Νίρ βό χαμίλαϊδ δο παλα δόιβ, υαίρ δο εεαίρν εόβλαε να βαηριογνα ρυίρ ρορ αν ρφαίρρε, γ πο γαβίρατ εήερί longa διβ, γ πο ργαοίλ γ πο ήρρήςδ αν εΐο ele δορ εόβλαε ρο αιρήςαιβ να εεριοε εεοίρροεεε .ι. δορ ταοβ εοίρ δο ραχαίβ, γ δορ ταοβ εοίρτυαϊδ δο Αλβαίρ, γ δορ ταοίβ ειαρτυαϊδ δέίρυνν. Ρο βάϊόςδ ορiongα μόρα δο να ρραίρνεαεαίβ ιρ να ηοίρήςαιβ ριν ιαρ λάινδρϊρςδ a long, γ τερνα αν εΐο πο βα luğa διβ ταρ αναίρ δορ ρράίρρ, γ ατβερατ a ροile go πο ράεεβαδ ναοί míle διβ δορ εΐρ ριν.

Αρδ ιυρτιρ να ηερεανν .ι. Σίρ lohñ Ραρροτ δο δολ ι Sacροίβ, γ Σίρ uil-liam ριτςυιλλίαμ δο εεετ ι neρινν ινα ιυρτιρ ινα ιοναδ.

Ο δεαδσδ Ματζαίρμαίρ mac loélaínn, mic Ruaiδρί, mic μυίρεαδθαίγ mic ματζαίρνα βυίδε τιζεαρνα εeneóíl ρρήςμαίε décc.

Uilliam mac doínnaiłl (.ι. αν δοετυίρ) mic αμλαοίβ mic υοννχαιδ υί ηαλ-lain δο μαρβαδ ι ηδορϋρ μαίρρτερε ιννίρ λά cloínn υί γρϊόβτα .ι. clann τρςαίρ mic Sfain, mic ταίδεε, mic loélaínn.

Sloicéaδ μόρ λά ιυρτιρ να ηέρεανν Σίρ uilliam ριτςυιλλίαμ, γ la γοβε-ρ-νόίρ εόίεεϊδ connaeτ Σίρ Ríρδεαρδ βionggam, γ le Ρρερϊδεντ δά εόίεεδ μ-ínan .ι. Σίρ τομαρ νοίρ, γ λά ροργλα έςίρ neρεανν cenmoτά εόίεεαδ ulaδ δο δολ ρορ ua Ruairc, γ ρορ Mac ρυίβne να τυαετ δο ρόιμε εοδαε γ εοίμαοντα λά εΐο δορ εόβλαε ρράίρνεαε ριν πο ρέίρρρίαϊδρϊομ. Ρο ímłlρϊοτ να ρλόίγ ριν

^m *On the coasts*, literally "*in finibus Angliæ.*"

ⁿ *Nine thousand.*—This was probably the number reported; but it appears from a document in the State Papers' Office, London, signed by Geoffrey Fenton, that the total number of ships lost by the Spaniards on this occasion was eighteen, and the total number of men, 6194. This document runs as follows:

"Shippes and men sunke, drowned, killed, and taken upon this coast of Ireland in the month of September, 1588, as followeth: In Lough Foyle, in Tirconnell, one shipp, 1100 men; in Sligo, three great shippes, 1500 men; in Tyraughlie, one shipp, 400 men; in Clear Island, one shipp, 300 men; in Fynghlasse, O'Male's country, one shipp, 400 men; in O'Flaertie's country, one shipp, 200 men; in

the Shannon, two shippes, 600 men; in Tralie, one shipp, 24 men; in Dingle, one shipp, 500 men; in Desmond, one shipp, 300 men; in Iris, two shippes, none lost, because the men were taken into other vessels, but the vessels and ordnance remained; in Shannan, one burnt, none lost, because the men were likewise embarked in other shippes; in Gallway Haven, one shipp, which escaped and left prisoners 70; drowned and sunk in the N. W. sea of Scotland, as appeareth by the confession of the Spanish prisoners (but in truth they were lost in Ireland), one shipp, called St. Mathew, 500 tonnes, men 450; one of Byshey of St. Sebastian's, 400 tonnes, men 350: total of shippes 18; total of men 6194.

"(Signed), GEF. FENTON."

harbour, and landed on the coasts of England^m, if they could get an opportunity. But this did not happen to them, for they were met on the sea by the Queen's fleet, which captured four ships; and the rest of the fleet were scattered and dispersed along the coasts of the neighbouring countries, namely, to the east of England, to the north-east of Scotland, and the north-west of Ireland. Great numbers of the Spaniards were drowned, and their ships were totally wrecked in those places. The smaller part of them (i. e. the remainder) returned to Spain; and some say that nine thousandⁿ of them were lost on this occasion.

Sir John Perrott, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, went to England; and Sir William Fitzwilliam^o came to Ireland as Justice in his stead.

O'Dea (Mahon^p, the son of Loughlin, son of Rory, son of Muireadhach, son of Mahon Boy), Lord of Kinel-Fearmaic, died.

William, the son of Donnell (i. e. the Doctor), son of Auliffe, son of Donough O'Neill, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Ennis, by the sons of O'Greefa^q, namely, the sons of John, son of John, son of Teige, son of Loughlin.

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Fitzwilliam; Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of the province of Connaught; and Sir Thomas Norris, Governor of the two provinces of Munster; together with the most of the men of Ireland, the people of Ulster excepted, to march against O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who had formed friendship and alliance with some of the Spanish fleet^r which we have before mentioned.

The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, give a list which agrees with the foregoing, with the exception of the number drowned and sunk in the north-west sea of Scotland, of which it takes no notice; but it adds, that 700 men were lost in "Galloway Bay."—See the *Icon Antistitis*, where there is a curious account of the shipwrecked Spaniards who were cast on the coast of Galway.

^o *Sir William Fitzwilliam*, Lord Chief Justice. He was sworn Lord Deputy on the 30th of June, 1588. This entry should have been inserted by the Four Masters before their account of the great Spanish fleet.

^p *Mahon*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this Mahon is mentioned as the proprietor of the castles of Beallnelyke and Moghowny, in the barony of Tullag-I-Dea (now Inchiquin).

^q *O'Greefa*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare just referred to, he is called O'Griffée, and set down as the proprietor of the castle of Ballygriffée, in the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. This name is now usually anglicised Griffin, though always called O'Gríobéa in Irish. The Griffins of Corgrick, near Foynes Island, in the county of Limerick, and Dr. Griffin, of Limerick, are of this family.

^r *Some of the Spanish fleet*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare informs us, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 121, that one thousand Spaniards, under

ζαὲ ní ζυρ α ραῖγατταρ δά μβαοί ρίηρα ó μμιντιρ να βαηρηοζνα οτά ρυα
 ζο υροβαοίρ, γ ό υροβαοίρ σο ριηη, αρ α αοί ní ρο ζαβρατ ζηηημ νό ζαβάλ
 δυα Ρυαηρ ná υο mac ρυιβηε don éυρ ρη. δά υον éυαηρ ρη τρά υο ζαβαδ
 ό υοéαρταῖζ δσαν όcc mac δσαιη, mic ρεηημ, mic conéobaρ capραιζ, γ ό ζαλλ-
 éυβαρ δηρ éοηη mac τυαταλ βαηβ, γ υο éυαδ άη ηυρτιρ ζο ηατ éηατ, γ ρο
 ρεκαοηρτοτ ρηρ ερεαηη υια ττιζιβ.

Αοδ mac αν υςccάηαιζ υί ζαλλéυβαρ (υια ηγοηρτί αοδ mac αν éάλβαιζ
 υί υοηηηαλλ) υο ηαηβαδ λαρ αν ηζηη δυιβ ηζηη τρεμαρ ηec υοηηηαλλ βήη
 υί υοηηηαλλ αοδ mac μαζηυρα. δά ηαηηαδ ρο αρηιét lé αν μαηβαδ ρηη υο
 ζηηοη. Αοδ υο βήτ υο ζήρér ι ραηη ρleaéta υίηρ αν éάλβαιζ υί υοηηηαλλ, γ
 α ηηβήτ υηε υαοίη ηήτ ηρ ραηη υί ηεηη τοηρρδéalβαιζ λυηηζ βαοί αζ coccaδ
 υο ζήρér ρé ηυα ηδoηηαλλ γ ρé α éηαηαηη αν τυαηα ό ηεηη .ι. αοδ mac αν
 ρηρδoρéα. Αραηη ele βéορ ρο μαηβαδ α βράταρ υη δεαηβέταρ ηαλαρταηη
 lá ηαοδ mac αν υςccαηαιζ αηαη ρεηηεβερταρ. Ρο βαταρ βéορ ρoτα υη
 eccραητιρ αηε ρηρ cen μοτατ ριδε. δά ζαλαρ εριδε γ βά τοcραδ ηήηηαη
 lé ζαη δυοζαη α υαβαρ γ α δυηηαρα ραη. Ρο eccαοίη α ηηηηεαδ, γ α ηé-
 τυαλαηζ ρηρ αν αηηραδ αλβαηαιζ βαοί ρορ α τυηηηηε γ ρορ α τυαρ ηυρταλ
 υο ζήρér, γ ηηα coμαηεét ηη ζαé μαηζηη ζο ρο τηηζεαλλρατ ριδε ρηα ζοηδυρ
 ellμα ρορ α ρορ coηζραηρ ηαητε α ηeccραητιρ ρορ α ηηβίοδβαηβ cecib ταη
 υο τοéραδ éυα. Δο ραλα δυη υον αοδ ήρηη τοét (lá βοηηραδ βήζε γ lá
 ηηoηηocébáηλ ηήηηαη éηη ροραηéηηε α ραλαδ νό α eccραητιρ) ζο ηαηηη ι
 ηηβαοί ρί ι μαζ ζαηβήη. λαρ ττοét υόρoηη don βαηη ρο αηccηη ηι α ραηη-
 ημηηιρ .ι. ηα ηαλβαηαηζ, γ ρο ράυδ ρηυί γ ρο αηλαηζ ιαδ ηη éοηαλλαδ ηη ρο
 ζεαλλρατ. Δο ρόηαδ ρηρ ηηηηιρ ηηη, υαη ρο ηoηηραηζρτοτ αν ταηρccαλ ι
 ηηβαοί αοδ, γ ρο ζαβρατ αζά ηυήβρααδ υο ραηζοηβ γ υο ρεηέραηβ ζο ρραρ-
 ccαηβρτοτ μαηβ ζαη αηηαηη, γ ρο μαηβαδ βéορ αμαηηη ρηρ αν ρο βαδ
 ταηρ ηι λαη υια ραηηημηηιρ.

Mac ηec coηηαρα αν ταοηβε τοηρ υο éloηηη cuηeηη .ι. ταδcc mac

Antonio de Leva, were relieved and protected by O'Rourke and Mae Sweeny Tuethius on this occasion, who saved them from the fury of the Queen's officers and conducted them in safety to their ship; but that, unfortunately, the ship foundered and they were all drowned in sight of the harbour.

* *Sir John, the son of Tuathal.*—In Ware's *Annals of Ireland* he is called Sir Owen Mae Toole, which is not very incorrect; but in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397, he is called "Sir Owen O'Toole," which is ridiculously incorrect.

† *Pride and arrogance.*—The reader will bear

These forces spoiled every thing to which they came in their course, not belonging to the Queen's people, from the Suck to the Drowes, and from the Drowes to the Finn; yet they were not able to overtake or apprehend O'Rourke or Mac Sweeny on this occasion. It was on this expedition that O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), and O'Gallagher (Sir John, the son of Tuathal^s Balbh), were taken prisoners. The Lord Justice (then) went to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their [respective] homes.

Hugh, son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was usually called Hugh, son of Calvagh O'Donnell), was killed by Ineenduv, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus). It was thus she was enabled to effect this killing: Hugh had constantly sided with the descendants of Calvagh O'Donnell, who were all conjointly leagued with O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), who was always at war with O'Donnell and his son-in-law, the Earl O'Neill (Hugh, son of Ferdorcha). Moreover, her dearly beloved brother, Alexander, had been, as we have before stated, slain by Hugh, son of the Dean, and besides these she had many other causes of enmity towards him; and it was sickness of heart and anguish of mind to her that revenge was not taken of him for his pride and arrogance^t. She complained of her troubles and injuries to the Scottish auxiliaries, who were constantly in her service and pay, and who were in attendance on her in every place; and they promised that they would be ready at her command, to wreak vengeance upon their enemies, whenever they should meet with them. Hugh [one time] happened to be coming up, in pride, vigour, and high spirits (without remembering the spite or the enmity against him) towards the place where she was, at Magh-gaibhlin^u. When he had come to the town, she addressed her faithful people, i. e. the Scots; and begged and requested^v of them to fulfil their promise. This was accordingly done for her, for they rushed to the place where Hugh was, and proceeded to shoot at him with darts and bullets, until they left him lifeless; and there were also slain along with him the dearest to him of his faithful people.

The son of Mac Namara, of the eastern part of Clann-Cuilein (Teige, the

in mind the O'Gallaghers are the senior and most royal family of all the Kinel-Connell.

^u *Magh-gaibhlin*, now Mongavlin, a townland in the parish of Taughboyne, barony of Raphoe,

and county of Donegal. Ordn. map, sheet 63.

^v *Begged and requested*: literally, "and she told them, and requested of them to perform what they had promised."

δοῖναιλλ ριαβαῖς mic conncba, mic donnchaio, mic Ruaiōri do cpochaō i nḡaillm̃.

Mac uí concobaip ρuaiō .i. mac Taidce óicc mic taidce buide, mic caatail ρuaiō do cpochaō i nḡaillm̃ beór.

O cinnéitciḡ pionn .i. brian mac doῖnnaill mic donnchaio décc, uaitne mac donnchaio óicc mic aōa, mic amlaoib, ḡ an ḡiolla duib mac diaḡinaida mic aōa mic ρuaiōri uí ceinneidiḡ i neapaontaō ḡ i nimpḡrain pé poile imon ciḡearnaḡ ḡup ab amlaiō do ríōdaiḡriot an ciḡearnaḡ do poinn ceoppa ap dō, an tainm ap uaitne.

The manner in which.—The Irish idiom, ḡup ab amlaiō, i. e. so that it was the way, is of very frequent occurrence, and it is impossible to translate sentences so constructed into anything like readable English, without deviating

from the construction of the Irish. The above entry should be thus made English: "O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, &c.) died; upon which a contention arose between Owny, the son of Donough Oge, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot,

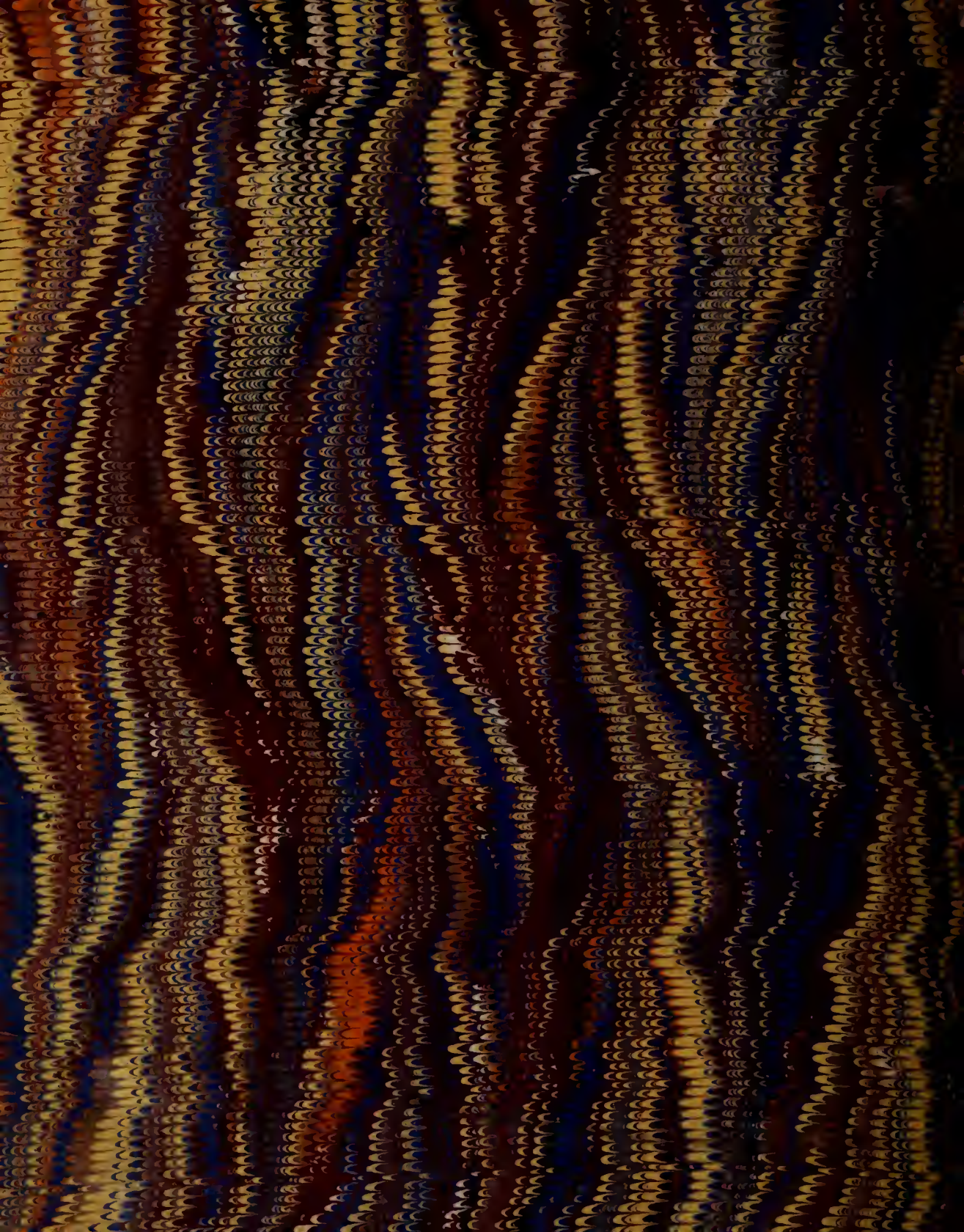
son of Donnell Reagh, son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, son of Rory), was hanged at Galway.

The son of O'Conor Roe, i. e. the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe, was also hanged at Galway.

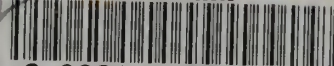
O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Donough) died; [upon which] Owny, the son of Donough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot, son of Hugh, son of Rory O'Kennedy, were at strife and contention with each other concerning the lordship; so that the manner in which^x they made peace was by dividing the territory in two between them, and the name was conferred on Owny.

concerning the chieftainship. At length, however, they agreed to settle their differences by dividing the territory equally, and conferring

the name of O'Kennedy Finn upon Owny, who was adjudged to be the senior."



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